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BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

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VOLUME II.

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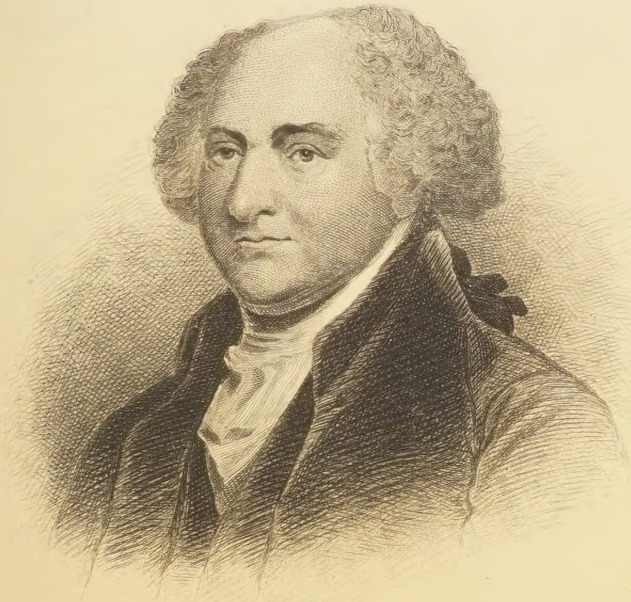


John Adams

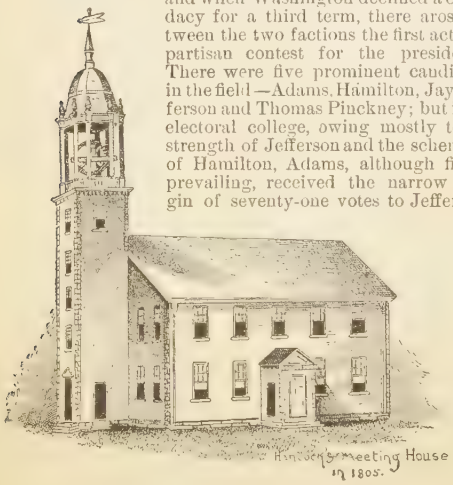
ADAMS, John, second president of the United States, was born at Braintree, Mass., Oct. 30 (old style 19), 1735, son of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams. His father (1691–1760) was a well-to-do farmer, an officer in the militia in early life, and afterward deacon of the church and selectman of the town of Braintree; his mother was a daughter of Peter Boylston of Brookline, and granddaughter of Thomas Boylston, a noted Boston merchant. The family had held a reputable, although not a prominent, position from the foundation of the Massachusetts colony—being for the most part small farmers—but its standing was highly esteemed by Pres. Adams himself, who once remarked that his aristocratic tendencies found a better foundation in "descent from a line of virtuous, independent New England farmers for a hundred and sixty years" than "from regal or noble scoundrels since the flood." The earliest American ancestor was Henry Adams, who, in December, 1640, received a grant of forty acres at Braintree, and has been supposed to be the brother of Thomas Adams, of Plymouth, England, one of the original grantees of the Massachusetts charter and assistant to both Govs. Cradock and Winthrop. From him the line of descent runs through his son, Joseph Adams (1626–94), a selectman of the town of Braintree and surveyor of highways, and his wife, Abigail Baxter; through their son, Joseph Adams (1654–1737), also a farmer and selectman of the town, and his second wife, Hannah, daughter of John Bass and granddaughter of John Alden, of Plymouth; and through their son, John Adams, the elder. John Adams, 2d, was educated under the direction of Rev. Joseph Marsh, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Braintree, and Joseph Cleverly, sometime reader of the local Episcopal church. He entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1755; his family's social standing—not his own scholastic attainments, as some have asserted—rating him fourteenth in a class of twenty-four. Among his classmates were John Wentworth, baronet and royal governor of New Hampshire and Nova Scotia; William Browne, judge of the Massachusetts supreme court; David Sewall, judge of the U. S. district court for Maine, and Samuel Locke, president of Harvard College (1770–73). Shortly after graduation he became teacher of the "circuit" grammar school at Worcester, where he remained for somewhat over a year, instructing, as he says "a large number of little runtlings, just capable of lisping A B C, and troubling the master," and, as shown by his diary, pondering deeply over questions of theology with a possible view of entering the ministry. In the end, however, his "liberal" views on theology, coupled with his great ambitions and decided interest in public and secular affairs, determined him to renounce this intention, and he entered upon the study of law in the office of James Putnam, of Worcester. On Nov. 6, 1758, he was admitted to the bar in Boston, where he at once entered upon professional practice. With what earnestness he took up the serious duties of active life we may gather from his diary, in which he sagely advises himself to "let no trifling diversion decoy you from your books; no girl, no gun, no cards, no flutes, no violins, no dress, no tobacco, no laziness." This determination to succeed, coupled with the favorable circumstances of comparatively few lawyers and the deeply-rooted litigious habit of the times, rapidly brought him into prominence and comparative competence; he also filled, during the first ten years of his career, several local offices (selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor for the town of Braintree)—honors which "indicate that a young man is well thought of by his neighbors." Another factor in the development of his character and career was a fervid patriotism and keen insight into the general trend of public events which enabled him to early outline the possibilities and future policy of the American colonies in dealing with their internal affairs. In 1756, when but twenty-one years of age, and long before the general popular discontent had developed into a desire for separation from the mother country, he wrote to a friend these almost prophetic words: "Soon after the reformation a few people came over into the new world for conscience' sake. Perhaps this apparently trivial incident may transfer the great seat of empire into America. It looks likely to me; for if you can remove the turbulent Gallicks, our people, according to the exactest computations, will in another century become more numerous than England itself. Should this be the case, since we have, I may say, all the naval stores of the nation in our hands, it will be easy to obtain the mastery of the seas, and then the united force of all Europe will not be able to subdue us. The only way to keep us from setting up for ourselves is to disunite us. *Divide et impera.* Keep us in distinct colonies, and then some great men in each colony desiring the monarchy of the whole, they would destroy each other's influence and keep the country in *equilibria.*" James Otis' brilliant speech, in 1761, against the writs of assistance still further added to his passionate dedication to the cause of true freedom; and when, four years later, the entire colony rose in protest against the arbitrary enactments of the stamp act, he found himself suddenly brought forward as a popular hero. Although the mob violence of the people of Boston —the destruction of the houses of stamp-distributor

Oliver and Gov. Hutchinson—thoroughly revolted him, he became the leader of the malcontents of Braintree, drawing up and circulating a petition for a town-meeting, which at his instance unanimously adopted instructions to its representative in the general court in relation to the matter. These resolutions, being published in the newspapers of the day, were adopted by forty other towns of the province; and John Adams, thus becoming a public character, was appointed of counsel for the city of Boston, with Jeremiah Gridley and James Otis, to present a memorial praying the governor and council to remove the obstructions placed upon court and commercial business as a reprisal for the general refusal to use the stamps. On this occasion his colleagues contented themselves with references to the charter rights of the colonists violated by the governor in closing the courts; but Mr. Adams exceeded both of them in the strength and daring of his argument, advancing the now famous proposition that the stamp act was invalid as "not being in any sense our act, we never having consented to it," which, then brought forward almost from the inspiration of the moment, he subsequently elaborated by reading and study into an abiding principle of American law. Later, as counsel for John Hancock, who was being sued for duties on a case of madeira, landed at night in defiance of the authorities, he argued similarly, on the law: "My client never consented to it; he never voted for it himself, and he never voted for any man to make such a law for him." A few days after his argument before the council, a Sunday, he makes this entry in his diary: "At home to-day, studying into taxation without consent." About the same time he began to contribute articles on taxation to the Boston "Gazette," and some of his arguments were reprinted in the London papers, greatly to the increase of his reputation. His legal practice was also in a prosperous condition, and he was frequently retained in notable cases; his keen presentation of legal principles and high oratorical powers being considered an almost certain means of success. Among other causes he was retained, in 1770, to defend Capt. Preston for his share in the Boston massacre, and secured his acquittal in spite of the great prejudice existing in regard to the affair. His own active sympathies with the patriot cause seemed no bar to the conscientious preparation and pleading of the case; his excuse probably being his abhorrence of mob violence. He also defended the seven soldiers indicted with Preston, and secured the acquittal of five. The same year saw Adams elected to the general court; but, after a brief and brilliant career, in course of which he was frequently consulted by Gov. Hutchinson on important matters of administration, he resigned. Thereafter he became more and more prominent as adviser and leading spirit of the patriot party, writing numerous powerful articles, especially those on "The Independence of the Judiciary," criticising the action of parliament in ordering that the salaries of judges be paid by the crown, and not by the colony, as had been the practice. On the organization of the first continental congress, which met at Philadelphia in 1774, he was chosen by the provincial assembly a representative for Massachusetts, together with James Bowdoin, Samuel Adams, Thomas Cushing and Robert Treat Paine. Of this gathering, he wrote: "It is such an assembly as never before came together on a sudden in any part of the world. Here are fortunes, abilities, learning, eloquence, acuteness equal to any I ever met with in my life. Here is a diversity of religions, educations, manners, interests such as it would seem impossible to unite in one line of conduct." It seems clear, also, from his diary and letters, that he was at this time neither settled on any distinct course of action nor fully confident of ability and attainments sufficient to cope with the issues at hand. Indeed, some months previous, April 9, 1774, he had written to James Warren expressing the opinion, "that there is not spirit enough on either side to bring the question to a complete decision, and that we shall oscillate like a pendulum and fluctuate like the ocean for many years to come, and never obtain a complete redress of American grievances, nor submit to an absolute establishment of parliamentary authority, but be trimming between both, as we have been for ten years past, for more years to come than you and I shall live. Our children may see revolutions and be concerned and active in effecting them, of which we can form no conception." None the less, he devoted himself heartily to all measures looking toward resistance of Great Britain, taking prominent part in most of the debates, and drafting such important documents as its famous resolutions on colonial rights, and at the end of the first memorable session returned home to participate with equal vigor in the Massachusetts revolutionary provincial assembly at Concord, which moved to seize the public revenues, appointed committees of safety, and provided for the arming of forces for hourly expected conflicts. He also continued his contributions to the public press, especially a series in answer to the loyalist arguments of Massachusettensis (David Leonard) under the pen-name of Novanglus, which reviews the policy of Govs. Bernard and Hutchinson, and strongly sets forth the rights and grievances of the people of Massachusetts province. The battle of Bunker Hill removed the last shadow of doubt in his mind on the possibility of reconciliation, and he accordingly addressed himself with renewed spirit to the work of stimulating congress to the most decisive measures in preparation for the inevitable conflict, and to cease sending useless petitions to the king and parliament; thus this second congress virtually declared war against England, and very largely under his influence. In a letter written at this crisis, Adams declares: "The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country is my unalterable determination." He distinguished himself as a hard worker, rendering especially valuable services as a member of the naval committee, for which he prepared a body of rules, still in force as the basis of the present naval code of the United States, and served also as chairman of the board of war and as member of the committees on declaring independence and on foreign relations. During his sixteen months in congress he was untiring in the faithful performance of duty, his custom being to rise at four o'clock in the morning and to work until ten at night. Among his other services was his bold and diplomatic stroke in suggesting George Washington for the chief command, although greatly to the disappointment of John Hancock and others of his fellow New Englanders; thus disarming the obvious hostility on the part of the southern provinces to Massachusetts, and practically committing Virginia to the policy of resistance and the cause of independence. He had previously succeeded in persuading congress to adopt the army then engaged in besieging the British forces in Boston; thus laying the real foundation of an American army, and further preparing the several colonies for effectual and united action. He was the first to move the adoption of self-government by each of the colonies, believing that

John Adams

the inevitable result would be a confederation and then treaties with foreign powers, and on May 15, 1776, he carried the proposition through congress by a large vote. When the Declaration of Independence was signed, July 4, 1776, Adams remarked: "It will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, guns, bells, bonfires, from one end of this continent to the other, and from this time forevermore. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this Declaration and support and defend these states, yet through all the gloom I can see the ravishing light and glory; I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph in this day's transactions, even although we shall rue it, which I trust to God we shall not." The optimism of Adams regarding the outcome of the situation in which the congress had placed itself must have had its effect upon those about him. The loss of New York and the retreat through New Jersey excited in him more indignation than discouragement. He took comfort in every item of favorable intelligence, and made out of every disaster an occasion for urging amendment in those particulars in which errors had become apparent. Although an active member of the Massachusetts council of 1775, which vacated the office of governor and assumed supreme authority in the province, and, later in the same year being chosen chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court, he relinquished both in his whole-souled devotion to the more far-reaching activities of his congressional position. As was well remarked by Gordon, the historian of the revolution: "I can never think we shall finally fail of success while heaven continues to the congress the life and abilities of Mr. John Adams. In a word, I deliver to you the opinion of every man in the house, and I add that he possesses the clearest head of any man in congress." In the latter part of 1777 Adams was appointed minister to France, and embarking Feb. 13, 1778, on the frigate Boston, accompanied by his son, John Quincy Adams, then a boy of ten years, he remained abroad until the summer of 1779. It was designed that he should supersede Silas Deane, one of the commissioners sent to form an alliance with France, but on his arrival he found that this alliance had already been completed, and Benjamin Franklin commissioned an ambassador. He, however, rendered valuable service in arranging and systematizing the business and accounts of the American commission, which, owing to disagreements, negligence or corruption, were in a sad state. On his return to the United States, he served as delegate from Braintree to the Massachusetts constitutional convention, and in October he was appointed commissioner to Great Britain; having two commissions, one to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, the other a treaty of commerce with Holland, including a loan from the Dutch government. Sailing at once for France, he went thence to Holland, where, after over two years of work and of conflict with the hostile schemes of the French prime minister, Vergennes, —also, furnishing Great Britain a pretext for declaring war on the Dutch—he finally succeeded in arranging the terms of the treaty, which was signed on Oct. 7, 1782. This being entirely the result of his own labors, Mr. Adams ranked it as one of the greatest triumphs of his life. Meantime, associated with Benjamin Franklin and John Jay, he continued to work for a treaty of peace, the preliminary articles of which were signed by the commissioners Nov. 30, 1782, and after its conclusion he was appointed minister to England, although he greatly desired to return home. He accordingly sailed from France, on Oct. 20th, and arriving in England found himself at once engaged in labors which might extend his residence abroad for an indefinite time. Unfortunately, however, with the exception of the negotiation of the treaties of peace and of commerce, not one of the important objects which he was to have endeavored to gain in England could be effected. He was civilly but coldly treated, and his position was rendered the more trying by the prevailing sentiment in government circles to maintain a supercilious indifference to the wishes of the United States government. Continual perplexities arose also from the poverty of congress, and its expectation that representatives abroad should obtain money for necessary expenses, which gave occasion to the vicious habit of issuing drafts upon them for sometimes large amounts. Adams found himself thus harassed by nearly $200,000 of debt, which he was able to meet only by raising loans from private parties at extortionate rates of interest. While in London he also entered upon the preparation of his "Defense of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America," which, firstconceived as an answer to the attacks of the French philosopher and statesman, Turgot, was expanded into an elaborate discussion of the government of various nations of Europe, ancient and modern, in their relation to the newly established institutions of the United States. This book, issued in London early in 1783, called down much severe criticism in America on account of its supposed aristocratic and even monarchical tendencies, but, despite that it shows evidence of hasty preparation, is one of his ablest productions, always being most highly esteemed by himself. In 1780, during the pending negotiations in Holland, which ended in the recognition of the United States, April 19, 1782, he prepared a series of "Twenty-six Letters upon Interesting Subjects, respecting the Revolution of America," addressed to "the giant of the law in Amsterdam, Mr. Calkoen," and published in a Leyden newspaper. They were collected and printed in London in 1786 and published in New York in 1789, under the title above given. In 1787 Mr. Adams asked leave of congress to resign his position and return home to private life, and letters of recall were, accordingly, sent out in February, 1788, congress at the same time passing complimentary resolutions, expressing its "high sense of the services . . . . rendered to the United States in the various important trusts which they have from time to time committed" to Mr. Adams, and expressing thanks "to him for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity and diligence with which he hath faithfully and ably served his country." Upon the establishment of the federal government under the newly adopted constitution, Adams was, greatly to the discomfort of his vanity, chosen vice-president under Washington, whom he had ever regarded as a person somewhat secondary in importance to himself, who had, as it seems, been the real founder of his fame in giving him the generalship of the army. He, however, submitted with the best grace possible, and entered upon the somewhat distasteful duties of his new office. It is said that he gave more casting votes in the senate than all vice-presidents since, having given about twenty, nearly all in support of Washington's vigorous policy, or on some important organic law,

as necessitated by the often acrimonious debates of the period, and the strong opposition led by Thomas Jefferson, which later crystallized into the Republican (Democratic) party. Up to this time Adams and Jefferson had generally found themselves in agreement, but their diverse theories of popular government, and later on the French revolution, proved the cause of an ever-widening breach. Adams considered the outbreak in France a great evil, and had no hesitation in so pronouncing it on all occasions, while Jefferson, as is well-known, supported it as a marked illustration of his favorite democratic principles and philosophy. This same event, coupled with the publication in France of Condorcet's defense of the position formerly taken by Turgot, moved Adams to prepare for the Philadelphia "Gazette of the United States" a series of "Discourses on Davila," a commentary and reapplication of the noted Italian's opinions on French history, as set forth in his "History of the Civil War of France," first issued late in the sixteenth century. This difference between Adams and Jefferson, at the time of the second presidential election, caused the friends of the latter to nominate George Clinton for vice-president against Adams, with the intention of defeating him; and when Washington declined a candidacy for a third term, there arose between the two factions the first actively partisan contest for the presidency. There were five prominent candidates in the field—Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Jefferson and Thomas Pinckney; but in the electoral college, owing mostly to the strength of Jefferson and the schemings of Hamilton, Adams, although finally prevailing, received the narrow margin of seventy-one votes to Jefferson's



sixty-nine. This result brought forth the charge from Adams that Hamilton had divided the vote of the North and East, and that that, with other contemporaneous troubles, had broken up the Federalist party. As a matter of fact, a single voice in Virginia and one in North Carolina had turned the scale in his favor. He took the presidential chair with his country torn by dissensions, which were, moreover, increased by the troubles arising from the tremendous contest raging between the countries of Europe. That he felt the situation deeply is shown by the following lines written to his wife: "John Adams must be an intrepid man to encounter the open assaults of France and the secret hates of England, in concert with all his treacherous friends and open enemies in his own country. Yet I assure you he never felt more serene in his life." In his inaugural speech, which was well received by the public at large, Mr. Adams set forth a comprehensive view of a policy suitable for the chief magistrate of the United States of any party, thus disarming his enemies while still more firmly attaching his friends. Even the opposition declared themselves relieved by this speech from much anxiety, and disposed to await further developments of the executive policy. Our relations with France were at this moment in a critical condition. Serious controversies had arisen between the two countries; and Mr. Monroe, then minister to Versailles, had either misinterpreted or disregarded his instructions, thus embroiling us with the wily Talleyrand. The exposure of this entanglement aroused a strong anti-French feeling and revived the old Federalist party. An offer of mediation by the Dutch had met with no success at the hands of the French directory, which threw the burden of quarrel upon the American side. War was apparently impending, and the position in which Pres. Adams found himself was one of the gravest and most unfortunate of crises. He was, however, as shrewd as he was determined, and succeeded in averting war between the two countries, although at the expense of his own popularity with his party, most of whom were bitterly opposed to France. He nominated as minister to France, William Vans Murray, at the time minister to the Hague—an action which produced the most violent opposition in the cabinet and the senate; he then added the names of Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the supreme court, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia, to be commissioners to France, and their nominations were ratified by the senate. Meanwhile his action in this matter was hotly condemned by the Federalists, and finally broke the unity of the party. When the new commission reached France, Bonaparte was in power, and they found no further difficulty in effecting an amicable arrangement. When the election of 1800 came on, the Federalist party was in fragments, while the Republicans, assuming to be Democrats, were strong and were rapidly growing under such skillful leaders as Jefferson and Burr. Meantime, although Adams was still popular with the people, his political opponents loaded him down with the French troubles, the alien and sedition laws and many sins of which he was not guilty. His private correspondence was exposed, and, as had been the case in regard to Washington, he was accused of selecting his cabinet under British influence. So close, however, was everything political that it was obvious that his re-election would be made almost impossible, as, indeed, proved to be the case; for, on the final ballot in the electoral college, Jefferson and Burr stood seventy-three votes each, Adams sixty-five and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney sixty-four. The election was consequently referred to the house of representatives, which chose Thomas Jefferson president and Aaron Burr vice-president. The triumph of Republican principles and of his bitter political rival so disgusted John Adams that on the day of inauguration he left office without observing the formality of inducting his successor into the presidential chair, and for thirteen years thereafter these two great men had no further intercourse. Mr. Adams retired from public life after an uninterrupted course of service of twenty-six years, in a greater variety of trusts than fell to the share of any other American of his time. His life furnishes an excellent illustration of the ingratitude of parties and of peoples. Prudent and cautious, yet courageous and inflexible in his determination, where such qualities were necessary, the reputation of John Adams was destined to sink under a weight of undeserved odium of the same character which had even smirched that of the Father of his Country himself. The general neglect which he experienced was only at last compensated for in 1824 by the election of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidency of the United States, but even then so bitter was public feeling against the father that his alleged misdeeds were used in the campaign against the son. Mr. Adams retired to his estates in Quincy, Massachusetts, and gave himself up to agricultural pursuits, varied by the frequent use of his pen, mainly in self-defense. Few men have fallen more suddenly

or more completely from high political importance to zero. In the last year of his presidential term he received and wrote letters by thousands; in the next year, he received scarcely hundreds. He had lost the favor and got the spite of both parties; therefore he had plenty of time on his hands for the physical and mental labors which thereafter interested him. He was married, Oct. 25, 1764, to Abigail, daughter of Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth, and his wife, Elizabeth Quincy, who proved a most helpful and congenial companion. That Pres. Adams was a brilliant speaker and a thorough lawyer is evidenced by the numerous orations and public documents included among his works. He was too forceful, impatient and outspoken to enter into the usual wiles of diplomatic procedure, but his keen insight into character enabled him to cope successfully with the duplicity he frequently encountered during his experience abroad. After Jefferson left public life he became reconciled with Adams, and the two corresponded during the remainder of their lives. One of the most remarkable events in the history of the country is the fact that both of these great leaders died on the same day, July 4, 1826, which was the semi-centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, in which they had played so eminent a part.

A Adams

ADAMS, Abigail (Smith), wife of Pres. John Adams, was born at Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 23, 1744, second of the three daughters of William and Elizabeth (Quincy) Smith. Her father was for over forty years pastor of the Congregational church at Weymouth; her mother was a daughter of Col. John Quincy, a resident of the town of Braintree, and a representative of a family famous for several generations of clergymen. Her girlhood was passed at her parents' home and at the house of her grandfather. Of her youthful days, she said, in one of her letters: "My early education did not partake of the abundant opportunities which the present days offer, and which even the country schools now afford. I never was sent to any school—I was always sick." Female education in the best families went no farther than writing and arithmetic; in some few and rare instances, music and dancing. In after-life, however, Mrs. Adams made up for the slightness of her educational advantages when young, and became thoroughly well versed in English literature, and especially a writer of correspondence remarkable for its vivacity and even brilliance. Indeed, it is said that little would have been known of Mrs. Adams' personality or of her work had it not been for the letters she was in the habit, all her life, of writing to her friends, and especially to her husband, when the affairs of the struggling colonies separated him from her. Her acquaintance with John Adams was not satisfactory to her friends or to the congregation of her father. It was objected that he was a lawyer, and also that, as the son of a small farmer, he was hardly good enough for the minister's daughter. But the young man obtained the consent of her father, and they were married Oct 25, 1764. The Rev. Mr. Smith would appear to have been possessed of a certain sense of humor, as, in answer to the objections of his parishioners to the match, he delivered from his pulpit an address from the text Luke 7:33: "For John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and ye say he hath a devil." Two years before, when his daughter, Mary, was married to Richard Cranch, afterward judge of the court of common pleas of Massachusetts, he preached from the text Luke 10:42: "And Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." For ten years Mrs. Adams led a quiet life in Braintree or in Boston, her husband being frequently away from her, following court on circuit, as was the custom in those days. In 1777 she wrote that, out of thirteen years of married life, three had been passed in a state of separation. Mrs Adams sympathized with her husband's patriotic feelings from the beginning; and the chief topics of her letters were in reference to the progress of revolutionary events. Discussing the throwing of the tea into Boston harbor, she wrote: "The tea, that baneful weed, is arrived. Great and, I hope, effectual opposition has been made to the landing of it." While her husband was a delegate to congress she was obliged to endure great hardships. She was encumbered with four small children, and in some peril during the time that the seat of war was about Boston. In 1784 Mrs. Adams went to London to rejoin her husband, who had been several years abroad as one of the commissioners to France, and had just been appointed minister to England. In London her simplicity and refinement of manners gained for her many friends. When her husband became president, her wide experience and sound common sense eminently qualified her for her new and exalted position as first lady of the land. She was not less helpful to her son, and she made many sacrifices for both and for the sake of her country. She died in Quincy, Mass., Oct. 28, 1818. (See Charles Francis Adams' "Familiar Letters of John Adams and His Wife, Abigail Adams, during the Revolution," 1876.)

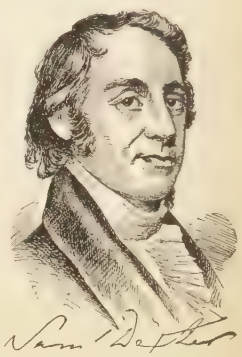
STODDERT, Benjamin, secretary of the navy (1798–1801), was born in Charles county, Md., in 1751, a descendant of an old Scotch family. His grandfather settled in Maryland about 1675, and his father, Capt. James Stoddert, was an officer in the old French and Indian war, and was killed at the defeat of Gen. Braddock. Benjamin Stoddert was educated as a merchant, but on the outbreak of the war of the revolution joined the army, was made captain of cavalry, and served actively and with distinction up to the time of the battle of Brandywine, when he held the rank of major. In that engagement he was severely wounded and was obliged to retire. He was secretary of the board of war, in which position he continued until the end of 1781. After the declaration of peace he settled in Georgetown, D. C., in business of general merchandising, and was very successful. In May, 1798, he was appointed secretary of the navy by Pres. Adams, to succeed George Cabot, being the second to occupy that position, and the first to organize a naval force for the defense of the infant states. He continued in the naval department until March 4, 1801, meanwhile for a time discharging the duties of secretary of war. During his incumbency, war with France was impending, and, although hostilities were soon concluded, Stoddert's mercantile experience enabled him to be of great service in adding to the efficient force of the navy. At the close of Adams' administration he devoted himself to settling his business affairs, which had been neglected, and he soon afterward retired to private life. He died in Bladensburg, Md., Dec. 18, 1813.

CABOT, George, secretary of the navy, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 3, 1751. He received a careful preparatory education, and studied for two

years at Harvard College; but then, moved probably by a restless disposition and a desire for knowledge and experience, he went to sea. His abilities seem to have been of the best, since before his majority he was placed in command of a ship, with which for several years he was engaged in foreign trade, and soon after his return home in 1775 he was chosen a delegate to the first Massachusetts provincial congress, assembled at Concord. In this body he at once rose to prominence through the advocacy of political and economic principles, characterized by sound judgment and common sense, in vigorous opposition to the proposed measure for establishing a maximum of prices on all necessities (this he correctly termed the worst possible course to pursue in raising funds for public expenses, and at the same time maintain the state), and defended the right of free commerce. Thereafter he was esteemed one of the foremost authorities on economics in the country, and enjoyed the high regard of such prominent public characters as Washington, Ames and Hamilton, greatly assisting the last-named in formulating his financial policy, with manifold observations derived from his knowledge of commercial matters. Later he became a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Massachusetts, and also of that which, in 1788, adopted the newly formulated Federal Constitution, in behalf of which he discovered great zeal and energy. From 1791 until 1796 he served with distinction in the U. S. senate from Massachusetts. When the office of secretary of the navy was created, he was the first choice of Pres. Adams for the position, to which he was appointed May 3, 1798, but which he resigned on the 21st of the month, and retained his seat in the senate. He served in the council of Massachusetts in 1808, and was made president of the eastern convention at Hartford in 1814, being chosen to the latter position for his profound knowledge of political economy. After this period he retired from public life, and devoted himself to business pursuits until his death. Mr. Cabot possessed a singularly alert and penetrating mind, and his ability to grasp and define situations was remarkable. From his well-stored memory he was able to marshal an array of facts bearing upon almost any situation, and enforce his views with a fascinating eloquence. His daughter became the wife of Pres. Kirkland, of Harvard College. The "History of the Hartford Convention," published in 1833 by Theodore Dwight, will give his views on financial policy. He died in Boston, April 18, 1823.

WOLCOTT, Oliver, secretary of the treasury (see Index).

DEXTER, Samuel, secretary of the treasury, was born in Boston, May 14, 1761. His father, Samuel Dexter, a prosperous merchant of Boston, noted for his scholarship and philanthropy, was prominent in the struggles preceding the revolution, and labored zealously to inform the people of the dangerous policy pursued by the British ministry; he devoted considerable attention to theological questions, and bequeathed $5,000 to Harvard University for a chair of Biblical criticism. In his will he devoted $40 to his pastor, on condition that he preach a funeral sermon, without mentioning his name, from the text, "The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." "I wish the preacher," he said, "to expostulate with his audience on the absurdity of being extremely assiduous to lay up treasures on earth while they are indolent in respect of their well-being hereafter." The Dexters form one of the best known families of New England, and derive descent from Richard Dexter, of Boston and Malden, who came to America in the early days of the Massachusetts colony. From this ancestor the line runs through his son, John Dexter, of Malden, deacon of the local church and captain of militia, and through his son, Samuel Dexter, 1st (1701–55), a graduate of Harvard (1720), minister at Dedham, and grandfather of the secretary. Samuel Dexter, 3d, was graduated at Harvard in 1781; studied law under Levi Lincoln at Worcester, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1784 with promise of eminence in his profession. His commanding ability soon led him into public service. He represented Massachusetts in the lower house in 1788–90, served in the lower house of congress in 1793–95, and in the U. S. senate from Dec. 2, 1799, until June, 1800, when he resigned to accept an appointment as secretary of war under Pres. Adams. He retained this office until Dec. 31, 1800, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and remained in the cabinet until the close of Adams' administration. For a time also he had charge of the department of state. On his return to the practice of his profession, he was retained in important cases before the U. S. supreme court at Washington, in which his logical reasoning and the strength of his arguments were the basis of his success. In 1812, withdrawing from his Federalist associations, he affiliated with the Republicans in support of Pres. Madison's war measures; but he repudiated entirely the policy of that party when nominated for governor of Massachusetts in 1816, on the strength of his opposition to the Hartford convention—an action which caused it to be said that he had broken forth from the legions of rebellion. In his letter of acceptance, he declared: "Every combination for general opposition is an offense against the community." He failed of election, however, by only 2,000 votes, out of a total of 96,000. A mission to Spain was offered him by Pres. Madison in 1815, but declined. He was an ardent supporter of the temperance movement, and was the first president of the first society formed in Massachusetts for the promotion of that cause. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1813. Besides political pamphlets, he published a poem, entitled "Progress of Science," in 1780; a "Letter on Freemasonry"; "Speeches and Political Papers"; and was the author of the reply of the senate to Pres. Adams' address on the death of Washington. His wife was a sister of William Gordon, legislator, congressman, and attorney-general for New Haven. He died in Athens, N. Y., May 3, 1816.



VINING, John, senator, was born in Dover, Del., Dec. 23, 1758. He was well educated, and was but a young man when he was made a member of the Continental congress, in which he served from 1784 until 1786. He was the only representative from Delaware to the 1st and 2d congresses, serving from May 6, 1789, until March 2, 1793, and voting, among other measures, for the location of the seat of government on the Potomac. He was then elected to the U. S. senate on Dec. 2, 1793, resigning his seat March 6, 1798. He died at Dover, Del., in February, 1802.

FOSTER, Dwight, senator, was born in Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 7, 1757, the son of Jedediah Foster, an eminent Massachusetts jurist, delegate to the first state constitutional convention, judge of probate and justice of the court of common pleas in Worcester, who died in 1779. Dwight was sent to Brown University, where he was graduated in 1774, when

he entered the law office of his brother, Theodore, in Providence, where he studied for some time, as also later in Northampton, Mass. In 1778 he was admitted to the bar at Providence, R. I., and the following year received a commission as a justice of the peace. On the death of his father, the son, who was at that time twenty-three years of age, removed to Brookfield, and was chosen to fill his father's place in the constitutional convention of Massachusetts at that city. He continued to succeed his father in his different offices, being made justice of the peace for the county of Worcester in 1781, special justice of the court of common pleas in 1792, and also high sheriff of the county in that year. After being a member of each branch of the Massachusetts legislature, he was elected to congress as a federalist, and served from 1793 to 1799. In the latter year he was sent as a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and was also elected a member of the U. S. senate, where he remained from 1800 to 1803. From 1801 to 1811 Judge Foster was chief justice of the court of common pleas for Worcester county. In 1818 he was a member of the Massachusetts executive council. Judge Foster is described as having been mild and urbane in his manner, and of a large and commanding figure. In 1784 he received from Harvard the degree of A.M. Judge Foster died in Brookfield, Mass., Apr. 29, 1823.

SHEPLEY, Ether, senator and jurist, was born Nov. 2, 1789, at Groton, Mass., where his ancestor settled about 1700. The name was then Sheple. One of the family, Joseph, opposed the adoption of the federal constitution in 1788. Ether was graduated from Dartmouth in 1811, in the class with Amos Kendall, Joel Parker and Rev. Daniel Poor. He practiced law at Saco, Me., from 1814 to about 1821, and after that at Portland; was a member of the legislature in 1819, and of the state constitutional convention in 1820, and U. S. district attorney for Maine, 1821–33. He was in the senate as a democrat, 1833–36, and supported President Jackson's removal of the deposits; a judge of the state supreme court from 1836, and chief justice, 1848–55. Here his decisions filled twenty-six volumes of reports. On leaving this post he was made sole commissioner to revise the state statutes, which appeared in their new form in 1857. His degree of LL.D. was conferred by Waterville College in 1842, and by Dartmouth in 1845. He died at Portland, Me., Jan. 15, 1877.

SHEPLEY, John, elder brother of Ether Shepley, was born at Groton, Mass., Oct. 16, 1787. He studied for a time at Harvard, became a lawyer, and after some years' practice in Worcester county, Mass., entered into partnership with Ether, at Portland, in 1825. He was reporter of the Maine supreme court 1835–49, and died at Saco, Me., Feb. 9, 1857.

STOCKTON, Richard, jurist and senator, was born near Princeton, N. J., Apr. 17, 1764. He was the son of Richard Stockton, signer of the declaration of independence. He was graduated from Princeton in 1779 in his sixteenth year, studied law under Elias Boudinot, and was admitted to the bar in 1784. In 1792 and 1801 he was a presidential elector, and in 1796 was elected unanimously to the U. S. senate to take the place of Frederick Frelinghuysen, resigned, serving until 1799, when he declined a re-election. He was sent to the lower house of congress in 1813, in which he became noted for his debate with Charles J. Ingersoll on free-trade and sailors' rights, again declining a reappointment at the close of his term in 1815. In 1825 he was appointed one of the New Jersey commissioners to negotiate the settlement of an important boundary question with New York, and wrote one of his most profound legal arguments, which accompanied the report of the commissioners. Mr. Stockton, though eminent as a politician and statesman, was still more noted for his profound legal knowledge and his eloquence at the bar, which for more than a quarter of a century placed him at the head of the New Jersey profession. He died in Princeton March 7, 1828, leaving a princely fortune to his son, Robert Field Stockton, the noted naval officer, who afterward became a senator of the United States.

NORTH, William, senator and soldier, was born in Fort Frederick, Pemaquid, Me., in 1755. His father, Capt. John North, commanded Fort Frederick in 1751, and Fort St. George, Thomaston, Me., in 1758. At the age of twenty he entered the service of his country and served under Benedict Arnold in the expedition to Canada in 1775. Noted for courage and endurance, he was promoted captain in Jackson's Massachusetts regiment in 1777, and led his company at the battle of Monmouth, where he saw the splendid results of Baron Steuben's discipline upon the disorderly retreating forces of Gen. Lee. In 1779 he became aide to Baron Steuben who made him one of his sub-inspectors in introducing and perfecting his system of military tactics and discipline in the Continental army. North attended Steuben in the Virginia campaign and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was appointed major in the 2d U. S. regiment, Oct. 20, 1786, and made adjutant-general of the army July 19, 1798, with the rank of brigadier-general. On June 10, 1800, he was mustered out, but was appointed adjutant-general in 1812, which he declined. He was once speaker of the New York assembly, and was appointed in the place of John Thomas Hobart, who resigned as U. S. senator from May 21, 1798 until March 3, 1799, where he became conspicuous as a federalist at a time when party feeling ran very high. He was one of the first canal commissioners of New York, and became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He had remained the steadfast friend of Baron Steuben, who bequeathed to him the bulk of his property. This he divided among his military companions, erected a simple monument over the baron's grave at his home near Utica, N. Y., which has many annual visitors. Gen. North died in New York city Jan. 3, 1836.

MASON, Jonathan, senator, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1752. He studied at Princeton College, whence he was graduated in 1774. He then entered the office of John Adams, to study law. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar. Having been an eye-witness of the Boston Massacre, he delivered on March 5, 1730, before the authorities of Boston, the official oration on the tenth anniversary of that occurrence. He was frequently a member of the legislature and in 1798 was one of the governor's council. From 1800 to 1803 he filled a vacancy in the United States senate and was active in the debates in that body, particularly those on the repeal of the judiciary act of 1801. From 1817 to 1820 Mr. Mason was a member of the house of representatives, acting with the federalist party on all the political questions which marked the first term of President Monroe. He resigned before completing his second term. He was a lawyer of ability and held in high repute. Senator Mason died in Boston Nov. 1, 1831.

SMITH, Daniel, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., about 1740. He early emigrated to Cumberland Valley, Tenn., being one of its first set-

tlers, and during the growth of the state he filled many important offices. During the revolution he was major-general of the militia, and in 1790 he was appointed by Gen. Washington secretary of the territory south of the Ohio river. He was a conspicuous member of the convention that framed the constitution of Tennessee, and U. S. senator from that state upon the resignation of Andrew Jackson, serving from 1798 till 1799. He was again senator from 1805 till 1809, when he resigned. He published a geography of Tennessee, with the first map of that state, at Philadelphia in 1799. He died in Sumner county June 16, 1818.

SEDGWICK, Theodore (1st), jurist and senator, was born in Hartford, Conn., in May, 1746. His father, Benjamin Sedgwick, a merchant, was descended from Gen. Robert Sedgwick, an Englishman, who settled in Charleston, Mass., in 1635. Theodore entered Yale, but after studying for a time in the class of 1765, was suspended for some boyish misdemeanor and did not return. He then began the study of divinity, but relinquished it for that of law and was admitted to the bar in 1766. He began practice in Great Barrington, Mass., and then removing to Sheffield, soon became distinguished, not only in his profession but in civil affairs, and was often sent to the legislature both of the province and the state. On the revolt of the colonies he took up his country's cause with great ardor, and entering the army, served on the staff of Gen. John Thomas in the expedition to Canada in 1776, and afterward acted unofficially, as commissary for the army. From 1785–86 he served in the Continental congress, and a year later took so important a part in putting down Shays's rebellion that his life was threatened, and his house at Stockbridge, already historic as the residence of his noted family, was attacked by the enraged insurgents, who were driven off. In 1788 he was speaker of the Massachusetts house, and also a member of the state convention, in which his ardent support of the new federal constitution contributed in a great measure to its ratification by that body. He was a representative in congress from Massachusetts in 1789–96, when he was elected to the U. S. senate, presiding over that body *pro tempore* in 1797, and closing his term of service in 1799. He was then returned to the house, serving until 1801, and acting as speaker during the latter term. In the national councils Mr. Sedgwick was a warm federalist, and active supporter of Hamilton, Jay and other party leaders, of whom he was also an intimate associate. He was appointed judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1802, holding office until his death, and was noted for the clearness of his judicial opinions. His chief service to his adopted state was procuring from the court in 1780 a decision that restored freedom to Elizabeth Freeman, the negro slave who had fled to Massachusetts for her liberty, and thus interpreted the Massachusetts constitution so as in effect to abolish slavery. Judge Sedgwick was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1799. He died in Boston, Jan. 24, 1813, leaving a son of his own name, prominent at the Albany bar, and a daughter, Catharine Maria Sedgwick, who was a popular author of the time.

HENRY, John, senator, was born in Easton, Md., about 1750. He came from a family distinguished in public life. He was graduated from Princeton in 1769, was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in his native town. In 1778 he was sent as delegate from Maryland to the Continental congress, in which he served until 1781, and again from 1784 till 1787. He was then elected senator to the U. S. congress under the constitution, serving from March 3, 1789, until Dec. 10, 1797, when he resigned upon being elected governor of the state. He was one of the members of congress who voted for locating the seat of government on the Potomac. He died at the close of his first year in office, in Easton, Dec. 16, 1798.

LIVERMORE, Samuel, senator, was born in Waltham, Mass., May 14, 1732. He was graduated from Princeton in 1752, was admitted to the bar two years later, and removing to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1758, began a successful practice there, which he was enabled to extend while he was a member of the general court of the province in 1768–70. He was also king's attorney in 1769, and, upon the change in the government, state's attorney for three years, subsequently becoming judge-advocate of admiralty. In the meantime he had become one of the original grantees and the chief proprietor of Holderness, N. H., which he made his home in 1775. He served in the Continental congress in 1780–82, when he resigned, but served again in 1785. In 1782 he was appointed chief justice of the state supreme court, holding office with distinction until 1789, serving also in 1788 in the convention that adopted the federal constitution. He was a member of the first and second congresses from New Hampshire in 1789–93, when he was elected U. S. senator in the latter year, serving as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1797 and 1799, and resigning at the close of his term in 1801. He died, after a lingering illness, at his home May 18, 1803.

DAVENPORT, Franklin, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa. He was well-educated, studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Woodbury, N. J. Entering the revolutionary forces he served as captain of artillery in Col. Newcomb's brigade of New Jersey troops, and subsequently under Col. Smith in Fort Mifflin on the Delaware. He was presidential elector in 1793 and again in 1813 from New Jersey. During the whiskey insurrection in 1794, he was colonel, commanding the New Jersey line at Pittsburg. He was appointed the first surrogate of Gloucester county, and subsequently was appointed to the U. S. senate upon the resignation of John Rutherfurd, serving from Dec. 19, 1798, until March 3, 1799, when he was succeeded by James Schureman. He was then elected a representative in congress and served from Dec. 2, 1799, till March 3, 1801. He died in Woodbury, N. J., about 1829.

LAURANCE, John, senator, was born in Cornwall, Eng., in 1750. He came to New York in 1767, was admitted to the bar in 1772, and became distinguished in his profession. Entering into the patriotic spirit of those stirring times, in 1775 he was commissioned in the 1st New York regiment, of which Gen. Alexander Macdougall was then colonel, and on Oct. 6, 1777, was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington. Afterward he presided at the trial of Major John André as judge-advocate general. At the close of the war he resumed his practice, but was again carried into public life as a member of congress in 1785–86, but was not returned on account of the opposition created by his advocacy of the adoption of the new federal constitution. In 1789 he was sent to the state senate, and from there he went as the first member from New York to the first U. S. congress, in which he retained his seat until 1793. In 1790 he was appointed to the U. S. district court of New York, but resigned his seat on the bench upon being elected to the U. S. senate in 1796, retaining his seat until 1800, and presiding over that body in 1798. He was a zealous defender of his

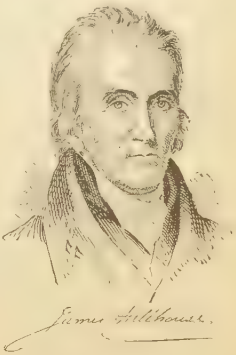
country both in the field and in civil life. On all questions of public policy, especially on the commercial interests of the country, he evinced great comprehensiveness and foresight. He was the personal friend of both Washington and Hamilton. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Gen. Alexander Macdougall, and afterward Elizabeth Livingston, of Philadelphia. He died November, 1810.

MASON, Stevens Thomson, senator, was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1760. He was the son of Thomson Mason, and his earliest American ancestor was George Mason, who emigrated from England, settled in Stafford county, Va., and died there in 1686. This George Mason was a royalist, who commanded a troop of horse under Charles II., with whom he escaped after the battle of Worcester, in the disguise of a peasant. Having brought over with him eighteen persons to the colony of Virginia, he received a grant of land which became the family estate. His sons and grandsons were all prominent personages in the history of Virginia. Stevens Thomson Mason was educated at William and Mary College, and on the outbreak of the revolutionary war volunteered his services and was an aide to Gen. Washington and was present at the siege of Yorktown. Afterward he became a general of militia. He was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia and of the state constitutional convention in 1788. On the establishment of the constitutional government, he was elected to the United States senate, in which body he served from Dec. 7, 1795, to March 3, 1803. Mason became seriously involved during his senatorial career, in connection with the Jay treaty, which was one of the most serious questions considered by the government of the United States during the first twenty-five years of its history. This treaty, negotiated by John Jay in 1794–95, was ratified in secret session by the smallest possible constitutional majority. It was forbidden by the senate that the treaty should be published, but Senator Mason did actually cause to be printed in a Philadelphia paper, the "Aurora," at first an abstract of the instrument and afterward a complete copy of it in all its details. This action created the greatest excitement between the two political parties, being applauded by the republicans and savagely attacked by the federalists. The provisions of the treaty, as soon as they were made public, aroused the greatest excitement among the people, who thought that the interests of the country were being sacrificed to an unworthy consideration for the claims of Great Britain. So great was the irritation caused by this treaty, that Alexander Hamilton, who was its strongest adherent and advocate, was actually assaulted at a public meeting in New York. The connection of Mason with the Jay treaty gave him his principal if not his only claim to the interest of posterity. Senator Mason was a warm personal friend of Thomas Jefferson, and his strong political ally during all the struggles which he experienced in his administration of the government. Personally, Senator Mason was also a most popular man, esteemed for his integrity and admired for his remarkable ability as an orator. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1803.

FOSTER, Theodore, senator, was born in Brookfield, Mass., Apr. 29, 1752. His father, Jedediah Foster, was a jurist of distinction and an active patriot of the revolution. After graduating from Brown in 1770, Theodore was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Providence, R. I., where he had made his home. For more than thirty years he was engaged in active public life during the formative period of his country's history. In 1776 he was a member of the state house of representatives, serving until 1782, and thereafter was town clerk of Providence for several years. In May, 1785, he was appointed judge of the court of admiralty. In 1790 he was elected to the U. S. senate, and served through the stormy period of President Adams's administration, closing his third term in 1813. He again served in the state legislature from 1812 until 1816 as a representative from Foster, a town that bore his name. In the meantime, he continued his interest in education, and was very active in promoting the interests of his alma mater, of which he was for several years an overseer. He was also noted as an antiquarian, and had collected material for a "History of Rhode Island," which he did not live to complete. In 1786 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth. He died in Providence, R. I., Jan. 13, 1828.

WELLS, William Hill, senator, was born in Pennsylvania about 1760. After receiving a good education, he removed to Delaware, and for several years was a successful merchant in Dagsboro' and Millsboro'. He however abandoned business affairs for law, and, after admission to the bar began practice in Georgetown. Later, he settled in Dover, and acquired a large practice, at the same time devoting himself to the care of vast estates in Sussex county, including the cypress swamp, which he had received from his wife. He was elected U. S. senator to fill the place of Josiah Clayton, deceased, serving from Feb. 4, 1799, until May 6, 1804, when he resigned, but again served, upon the resignation of James A. Bayard, from June 10, 1813, until March 3, 1817. He died in Millsboro, Del., March 11, 1829.

HILLHOUSE, James, senator, was born at Montville, New London co., Conn., Oct. 21, 1754, son of William Hillhouse, an eminent jurist, legislator and soldier. His grandfather, James Hillhouse, a native of the north of Ireland and a clergyman, emigrated to New England about 1719, and in 1722 became pastor of the Congregational church at Montville, at that date a part of New London. In his personal appearance William Hillhouse resembled an Indian, and was jokingly called "the Sachem" by his fellow-congressmen. His son James resembled him closely, having a swarthy complexion, high cheek-bones, long limbs, a springy step and great powers of endurance. The latter was graduated at Yale in 1773, and began the study of law in New Haven; but when the revolutionary war broke out, volunteered, was made a lieutenant, and in December, 1776, aided in reinforcing Washington's army at New York. On May 8, 1777, he was elected lieutenant of the 2d or New Haven company of Governor's foot-guards, and in May, 1779, became its captain. At the time of Gen. Tryon's invasion of New Haven he led a small party of volunteers, and skirmished with the British as they advanced through West Haven. In 1779–80, he was active in Connecticut in recruiting men for the Continental army. In 1780–89, he was a member of the state legislature, and, in 1789–90, of the council. He was a member of the lower house of congress in 1791–94, and of the senate in 1794–1810, serving as president *pro tem.* on Jefferson's retirement. He was a strong Federalist, but thought the system of government adopted had dangerous tendencies, and as early as 1808 proposed some amendments to the constitution. In 1810–25, he was commissioner of the school fund acquired by Connecticut by the sale of her lands in Ohio, rescued it from a perilous condition, and augmented it to $1,700,000. "This fund," says Atwater's "History of New Haven," "consisted chiefly of the debts due from the original purchasers of the



Western Reserve, and those substituted securities which had been accepted in their stead by the board of managers of the fund." For fifteen years, Mr. Hillhouse traversed the thinly populated regions where the lands lay, establishing titles, aiding debtors to free themselves from insolvency, obtaining back interest, guarding public land from depredation; all "without a single litigated suit, or a dollar paid to counsel." From 1782 until his death he was treasurer of Yale, and in 1823 was made LL.D. by that institution. In 1825, he became superintendent of a company formed to construct a canal connecting New Haven with the northern part of the state, and in 1829–30 attempted to secure through congress a national subscription to its stocks. The canal did not prosper, and after twenty years' time gave way to a railroad, greatly to the pecuniary loss of Mr. Hillhouse. The beauty of New Haven is largely due to him, for he set out with his own hands many of the elms that have made Temple street, the college campus and the lower green famous. The wife of Mr. Hillhouse was a daughter of Col. Melancthon Woolsey, of Dosoris, L. I. One of their children was James A. Hillhouse, the poet. Mr. Hillhouse died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1832.

LATTIMER, Henry, senator, was born in Newport, Del., Apr. 24, 1752. He was prepared for the practice of medicine in Philadelphia and Edinburgh, and on his return home commanded a successful practice until 1777, when he was appointed, with Dr. James Tilton, surgeon of the flying hospital for the benefit of the wounded on the field. At the close of the war he resumed his private practice, but withdrew from the profession to enter public life. After serving in the lower house of the state legislature, he represented Delaware in congress, as a federalist, serving from Feb. 14, 1794, until Feb. 28, 1795, when he was elected U. S. senator upon the resignation of George Read, and served until March 3, 1801. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1819.

RUTHERFURD, John, senator, was born in New York city in 1760. His father, Walter Rutherfurd, son of Sir John, of Edgerston, Scotland, early became a citizen of New York state. John studied at Princeton under the celebrated John Witherspoon, D.D., and was graduated in 1776 in a class with Gov. Davie of South Carolina, Jonathan Dayton, LL.D., and John Pintard, LL.D. He was admitted to the bar and attained distinction in his profession, for many years having charge of much of the property of Trinity church. In 1787 he removed to New Jersey and became one of the foremost promoters of the best public measures of that state, which he also represented in the legislature. In 1788, though only twenty-eight years of age, he was chosen a presidential elector, and from 1791 until 1798 he served in the U. S. senate, resigning at the close of his second term, being the last survivor of the senators of Washington's administration. Mr. Rutherfurd now gave his attention to his immense landed estates in New Jersey, devoting himself especially to scientific agriculture, by which the value of his property was measurably enhanced. At the same time he was influential in promoting internal improvements in his state. In the important territorial controversy between New Jersey and New York in 1825, he was one of the commissioners appointed to adjust the boundary line; also in 1829 and 1833 he served with the appointed commission in settling the line between those states and Pennsylvania. He died Feb. 23, 1840.

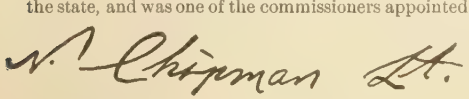
DANA, Samuel Whittlesey, senator, was born in Wallingford, Conn., Feb. 13, 1760. He was a son of James Dana, the celebrated Connecticut clergyman and antagonist of Jonathan Edwards. He studied at Yale, where he was graduated in 1775, entered a law office, was admitted to the bar and became an able and eminent lawyer. He was a federalist in politics and was elected to congress by that party, and being a number of times re-elected, served from Jan. 3, 1797, until May 1, 1810. He was then elected United States senator to succeed James Hillhouse, and continued a member of that body during the next ten years. In 1821 he settled in Middletown, Conn., and was elected mayor, an office which he continued to hold for a number of years. He died in that city July 21, 1830.

GOODHUE, Benjamin, senator, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 1, 1748. He was graduated from Harvard in 1766, in the same class with Sir William Pepperell, Thomas Barnard, D.D., and Thomas Prentiss, D.D. He engaged in mercantile affairs in his native town with great success and distinction, and afterward entered public life. From 1784 until 1789, he served in the state senate and was then elected to the first U. S. congress, serving until 1795. His large experience in commercial matters enabled him to prepare, with the assistance of Mr. Fitzsimmons, the code of revenue laws, most of which are still in force. In 1796 he was elected U. S. senator to take the place of George Cabot, serving until 1800, and achieving great distinction as chairman of the committee on commerce. He then resigned and withdrew from public life. Mr. Goodhue was of the Washington school of politics, and had for his colleague in the senate Caleb Strong, subsequently governor of Massachusetts. He died July 28, 1814.

SHEAFE, James, senator, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 16, 1755. He was graduated from Harvard in 1774. Having interested himself in politics, he became a member of the board of selectmen of Portsmouth, in which position he served for a number of years. He was afterward elected frequently to both houses of the New Hampshire legislature and to the state executive council. From 1789 to 1801 he was a member of congress, in the latter year being chosen U. S. senator. He resigned from this position in 1802. In 1816 he was nominated by the federalists as a candidate for the governorship of New Hampshire, but was defeated by William Plumer, a democrat. He was a merchant and ship owner in Portsmouth, where the last few years of his life were spent. He died there, Dec. 5, 1829.

CHIPMAN, Nathaniel, jurist and senator, was born at Salisbury, Litchfield co., Conn., Nov. 15, 1752, son of Samuel and Hannah Chipman, and was descended from early settlers of Massachusetts. He entered Yale College in 1773, and during his sophomore year shared in the patriotic spirit that animated the institution, publishing in a New Haven newspaper a poetical appeal to the "sons of freedom." On Jan. 1, 1777, he was commissioned ensign in the 2d Connecticut Continental line, Col. Charles Webb, but without losing the bachelor's degree. His regiment joined the force on the Hudson under Gen. Putnam which frustrated Burgoyne's attempt to co-operate with Clinton, and later in the year joined Washington's army in Pennsylvania, taking part in the skirmish at White Marsh in December. He passed the winter at Valley Forge, whose rigors he celebrated in a rhymed letter to a classmate, and on Dec. 29, 1776, was commissioned first lieutenant. He was present at the battle of Monmouth, June 29, 1778, and accompanied the

army to White Plains, where, on Oct. 18th, because of his poverty, he resigned his commission. He now began the study of law at Litchfield, Conn., and in March, 1779, was admitted to the bar. His father having removed to Tinmouth, Vt., he joined him and aided in carrying on a farm, while gaining a foothold as a lawyer; also building a forge for the manufacture of bar iron. He soon became a member of what was called the "young party," which was opposed to Gov. Chittenden and his administration; nevertheless, he aided the governor at several critical periods, and wrote out many of his letters and state papers. He represented Tinmouth in the legislature in 1784–85. In 1786 he was elected assistant judge of the supreme court, being the first lawyer to be placed on the bench in Vermont. Happening to visit Rutland in that year, he found the legislature about to pass a bill for the issue of paper money and another making specified articles a legal tender for debt. He foresaw disaster, and, ever ready in emergencies, he prepared an amendment making the act conditional on the approval of the voters of the state, and effectual only after it had been submitted to a vote of the electors. The result was that action was deferred, and the question became an issue at the next election, when the bill was almost unanimously rejected. "It is not too much to say," writes the biographer, C. H. Davenport, "that Vermont's exceptional prosperity above any part of the Union in the next thirty years, and its freedom from troubles like Shays' rebellion in Massachusetts that afflicted so many parts of the country, and came so near reducing things to a state of anarchy, was the result of this referendum scheme." In 1789–91 Chipman was chief-justice of the state, and was one of the commissioners appointed



to close the long controversy with New York, having on his side Alexander Hamilton, who was a personal friend. He also was a member of the commission that determined the boundary between the two states. In the convention called to pass on the act of union with the United States, he became the most prominent figure, and by his sound arguments, and his eloquent advocacy of the federal constitution, carried the convention with him, only four members remaining in the minority. On Jan. 18, 1791, he was appointed with Lewis R. Morris to negotiate the admission of Vermont to the Union. Soon after, Pres. Washington appointed him U. S. judge for the district of Vermont, and this office he held for three years, again serving in 1796–97. In 1796 he was one of a committee to revise the statutes of Vermont, most of the work being done by him. From 1797 until 1803 he sat in the U. S. senate, then returned to Vermont to practice law, and in 1806–7–8–9–11 represented Tinmouth in the legislature. In 1813 other honors fell to him. He was elected one of the council of censors, a body chosen once in seven years to revise the constitution and recommend amendments; also was for the third time chief justice of the state, the Federalists being strong in the legislature. The latter position he lost in 1815, the Democrats having returned to power. From 1816 until 1843 Judge Chipman was professor of law at Middlebury College; in 1826 he again aided in revising the state laws. Judge Samuel Prentiss, of the supreme court of Vermont, said of him: "The various traits of his mind and constitutional temperament, combined with his deep and extensive learning, entitled him to rank among the first judges of this or any other country;" and biographers unite in giving him equally high rank as a statesman. His published works are "Sketches of the Principles of Government" and "Reports and Dissertation" (both in 1793); a strong pamphlet against Calhoun's doctrine of nullification (1832), and "Principles of Government: a treatise on free institutions" (1833). Judge Chipman died at Tinmouth, Vt., Feb. 13, 1843. His life was written by his brother Daniel (1846), and an admirable sketch is to be found in "Men of Vermont" (1894).

ANDERSON, Joseph, senator, was born near Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1757. His early education was good, and he was preparing for the bar when the battle of Lexington sounded the note of war, and he entered the revolutionary forces as an ensign in New Jersey troops, and laid down his arms only at the glorious close. Promoted to be captain, he led his company at the battle of Monmouth. He subsequently served under Sullivan in the expedition against the Iroquois, and was present at Valley Forge and the siege of Yorktown. He was then retired with the brevet rank of major. At the close of the war he was still a young man, and began the practice of law in Delaware. In 1791 Washington made him judge of the territory south of the Ohio river, in which capacity he assisted in drawing up the constitution of Tennessee, where he had made his home. He was sent to the U. S. senate from that state, and held his seat from 1797 until 1815, doing important work on committees, and acting as president *pro tempore* on two occasions. From 1815 until 1836 he was first comptroller of the treasury. Judge Anderson died in Washington, D. C., April 17, 1837.

SCHUREMAN, James, senator, was born in New Jersey in 1757. He was graduated at Queen's (now Rutgers) College in 1775. At the head of a company of volunteers he took part in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. During the revolutionary war he was taken prisoner and confined in the New York sugar-house, where he suffered greatly from hunger, but, with one companion, escaped and joined the American army at Morristown, N. J. In 1786–87 he was a delegate from New Jersey to the continental congress; was a member of the U. S. congress in 1789–91 and 1797–99. From 1799 to 1801 Mr. Schureman was U. S. senator from New Jersey, and then resigned. He was afterward mayor of the city of New Brunswick, N. J., and served a fourth time in the U. S. congress, from 1813 to 1815. He died at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 23, 1824.

GUNN, James, senator, was born in Virginia in 1739. He was educated in the common schools, studied law, and, after his admission to the bar, removed to Savannah, Ga., and built up a successful practice. He was elected U. S. senator from Georgia to the first congress, and served through Pres. Adams' administration, until March 3, 1801, voting to locate the seat of government at Washington, D. C. He died in Louisville, Ga., July 30, 1801.

JONES, Walter, member of congress and physician, was born in Virginia in 1745. After his graduation at William and Mary College, in 1760, he pursued his medical studies in Edinburgh, Scotland; received his degree in 1770, and, returning home, gained an extensive practice in Northumberland county, where he settled. He became known also as a scholar and for his general interest in affairs of state. In 1777 he was appointed by congress physician-general of the hospital in the middle military department. In 1797 he was elected to congress, serving as a Democrat until 1799, and again from 1803 until 1811. In mature years he embraced the doctrines of free thought, but subsequently, changing his views for those of orthodox religion, he repudiated his old faith in a book written for that purpose. Dr. Jones died in Westmoreland county, Va., Dec. 31, 1815.

HOWLEY, Richard, governor of Georgia, 1780, and congressman was born in Liberty county, Ga., about 1740; the exact place is unknown but is believed to be Savannah. He was well educated and after admission to the bar became a lawyer of distinction, and represented his native county in the legislature. He was elected governor of Georgia on Jan. 4, 1780 and was a member of the Continental congress of 1780–81. During his executive term the state was overrun by the British and there was but a semblance of a government. The legislature advised him to flee to a place of safety and he and his council, secretary of state and several militia and Continental officers at McLean's avenue, near Augusta, formed a plan to escape to North Carolina and barely missed capture. The money of the state ran to nothing in value and the governor paid for his night's lodging with a quire, and extra good fare two quires, solemnly given by official draft on the treasurer. When the governor went to Philadelphia to sit in congress his expenses cost the state half a million of its depreciated currency. He and the others of the Georgia delegation wrote a remonstrance, published in Philadelphia, 1781, against Georgia being delivered to Great Britain as was feared would be the case. He had a daughter, Mrs. Stebbins, living in Savannah as late as 1854. Gov. Howley was a gentleman of buoyant vivacity of spirits, well fitted to keep public hope alive in that dark hour. He died in December, 1784.

HEARD, Stephen, governor of Georgia, 1781, was born in Ireland. The date of his birth is unknown. He received a limited education, emigrated to Georgia with his father, John Heard, during the French war, and fought with gallantry. About 1773 he settled in Wilkes county, Ga., with many Virginians, attracted by the fertility of the lands in the "Broad River County" and located on Fishing creek. When hostilities began with the British he, with characteristic zeal, entered the colonial service, and fought with Col. Elijah Clarke in defending western Georgia. He made inspiring speeches which greatly cheered the people who had sunk into a deplorable condition, and distinguished himself by brave fighting at the battle of Kettle creek. Feb. 18, 1781, he was elected president of the council, in the absence of Gov. Howley, who left to take his seat in the Continental congress, and thus became governor *de facto*, until Gov. Brownson was elected, Aug. 16, 1781. Jan. 2, 1782, Gov. Heard was a second time elected president of the council. After the war, he resumed his farming in Wilkes county, and became one of its most influential citizens. He was chief justice of the inferior court, and a trustee of the academy in Washington. He married Miss Germany, who died from exposure caused by tories, and Elizabeth Darden, who died in 1848, at eighty-three years of age. Heard county, Ga., was named after him. One son, Thos. J. Heard, has been often in the legislature. He died in Wilkes county, Ga., Nov. 15, 1815.

BROWNSON, Nathan, governor of Georgia, 1782, and congressman, is supposed to have been born about 1740, but the exact date and the place of his birth are unknown. He was graduated from Yale in 1761, studied medicine, and began medical practice in Liberty county, Ga., introduced by Dr. Dunwoody, a revolutionary patriot. Dr. Brownson was the first physician to practice south of the Ogeechee before the revolution. He early took active interest in that struggle and was in the Continental line of the Georgia brigade as surgeon. He was a member of the provincial congress of Georgia in 1775; of the Continental congress in 1776 and 1778, and member of the legislature and speaker of the house in 1781. He was elected governor of Georgia by the last named body. He was senator and president of the senate 1789–91, and member of the Constitutional convention of 1789. He was appointed by the congress to care for the southern hospitals in 1782, and was one of the original trustees of the University of Georgia. He was one of the South's best known and most distinguished physicians. He died in Liberty county, Ga., Oct. 18, 1796.

MARTIN, John, governor of Georgia, 1782–83, was born about 1730, but the place of his birth is not known. The first mention of him is that of his appointment in 1761 by Gov. Wright of Georgia as naval officer at the port of entry, Sunbury. Mr. Martin as a zealous champion of independence, was a member from Savannah of the provincial congress of 1775 and of the important council of safety. In 1781 he reported as a captain of artillery, and the same year he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in the Continental line of the Georgia brigade, and elected to the legislature from Chatham county. He was elected governor of Georgia in January, 1782, and enjoyed the distinction of seeing Georgia rescued from British dominion under his administration by the delivery of Savannah July 11, 1782, and the commonwealth given her full powers as a sovereign state. While governor he had to apply to the legislature for relief in order to save his family from starvation, the public stress being so great that he could not get salary enough to feed them. Ten confiscated negroes were appropriated to him. Upon the evacuation of Savannah he wisely arranged with Sir James Wright and the British merchants for the protection of the persons and the property of residents who had favored the British side during the war. He firmly refused to extend any exemption from punishment under the laws to criminals. His term expired Jan. 9, 1783. Jan. 21st he was appointed a member of the

board of seven commissioners to make a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, and Jan. 31st he was elected treasurer of Georgia. Gov. Martin was an able man, and the legislature in informing him of his election as governor praised his integrity and patriotism. The time and place of his death are not known.

HALL, Lyman, governor of Georgia, 1783, congressman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Connecticut in 1724. He was graduated from Yale in 1747, became a physician, removed to Dorchester, S. C., and later (1752) to Sunbury, Ga., where he secured a large practice. He was zealous and influential in promoting the revolution, being a member of the provincial congresses

of 1774 and 1775 in Savannah, Ga. He was elected March 21, 1775, a delegate to the Continental congress by the people of St. John's parish, and as the colony of Georgia had not then identified its fortunes with the revolutionary movement he was the only delegate from Georgia and was admitted to the congress as the representative of his parish and not of the colony. He declined to vote, but shared in the debates. He was the most powerful agent in carrying into the revolution his parish and the colony. July 6, 1775, the colonial congress adopted a a resolution to join the sister colonies, and Dr. Hall was elected delegate to the Continental congress, when he had the distinction of being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and served until 1780. He went North with his family, when the British took possession of Georgia. Returning in 1782, he was elected governor of Georgia in January of the following year, after serving one year returned to private life and removed to Burke county. Dr. Hall was a gentleman of strong convictions and determined courage, and an ardent champion of religion and education. He died in Burke county, Ga., Oct. 19, 1790.

ELBERT, Samuel, governor of Georgia, 1785, was born in Prince William parish, S.C., in 1743. He early became an orphan and went to Savannah where he engaged in mercantile occupations until the revolution. He became captain of a grenadier company in June, 1774; a member of the council of safety June 22, 1775; lieutenant-colonel Feb. 4, 1776, and Sept. 16th of the same year colonel of a battalion of Continental troops, raised under resolution of the general assembly. In April, 1777, he commanded an expedition planned by Gov. Houston against the British in east Florida; a year later he captured three British vessels at Frederica on St. Simons Island. In December, 1778, when the British, under Col. Campbell, captured Savannah, Col. Elbert took a gallant part in the ineffectual resistance, commanding a wing of the American forces. At Briar creek, S.C., March 3, 1779, he commanded a brigade under Gen. Ashe, and was taken prisoner. On being exchanged he joined Washington, was with him at Yorktown at the surrender of Burgoyne, and won the highest commendation of the commander-in-chief. Col. Elbert was promoted to be brigadier-general in 1783, elected governor of Georgia in 1785, and appointed major-general of militia. Elbert county was named after him. Col. Elbert fully deserved the repute in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. He died in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 2, 1788.

HANDLEY, George, governor of Georgia, 1788, was born near Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, Feb. 9, 1752, the son of Thomas Handley. George arrived at Savannah, Ga., in May, 1775, became a captain in the Continental army in 1776, and soon rising to be lieutenant-colonel, served actively in Georgia and South Carolina, where he distinguished himself in several engagements. He was finally captured at Augusta, Ga., and sent to Charleston, S. C., as a prisoner of war. At the close of the revolution he married Sarah Howe, a niece of General afterwards Gov. Elbert, and removed to Augusta where he took a high place in public esteem. He was elected sheriff of Richmond county; state representative; commissioner to the state of Franklin in 1785; inspector-general of Georgia in 1787, and governor of the state in 1788, at the early age of thirty-six. He was appointed by President Washington collector of the port of Brunswick in August, 1789, a position he held until his death. He was one of the commissioners of the proposed new state of Frankland in 1786. Gov. Handley was a brave officer, an ardent patriot, and a man of ability and culture. He died at Rae's Hall, Ga., the residence of J. Hammond, Sept. 17, 1793.

BYFORD, William Heath, gynecologist, was born in Eaton, O., Mar. 30, 1817, son of Henry and Hannah (———) Byford, of English extraction. He began a course of study under Dr. Joseph Maddox of Vincennes, Ind., and eighteen months later he was examined by three commissioners, according to the custom of the day, who certified to his acquirements and authorized him to practice. He opened an office at Owensville, Ind., and later at Mt. Vernon, forming a partnership at the latter with Dr. Hezekiah Holland, whose daughter he married. That partnership lasted only two years. Meanwhile he attained a high rank among the physicians of his state. In 1845, after attending the course of lectures, he received a diploma from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, O. In 1850 he was called to Evansville, Ind., to take the chair of anatomy in the Evansville Medical College and two years later became professor of the theory and practice of medicine, holding that chair until the institution closed its doors in 1856. In 1857 he became professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., to succeed Dr. John Evans. He participated in the organization of the Chicago Medical College in 1859, and was identified with it until 1879, when he was again called to Rush College to assume the chair of gynecology which the trustees established with the understanding that he would accept it. He was one of the founders of the Women's Medical College of Chicago in 1870; was president of the faculty and president of the board of trustees until his death. This institution opened its doors with an attendance of eleven students and under his wise management grew to be one of the best known institutions of its kind in the country. He was one of the organizers of the American Gynecological Society in 1876; was elected its first vice-president, and served as president in 1881. After a long general practice he gradually specialized in the subject of gynecology and became a recognized authority in that field. Dr. Byford performed two Caesarean operations as early as 1847. His name is connected with many important innovations in the treatment of gynecological cases, some of which have been adopted permanently. He was one of the first to advocate laparotomy for the relief of rupture of the uterus in cases of extra uterine pregnancy, which he proposed long before the days of Tait, and was a pioneer in the use of ergot for the expulsion of uterine fibroids. He was also the first to advocate the systematic use of the slippery-elm tent. He was a prolific writer on his specialty and contributed much of permanent value to every phase of the subject. His books are: "Chronic Inflammation and Displacements of the Unimpregnated Uterus" (1864), "Practice of Medicine and Surgery Applied to the Diseases and Accidents of Women" (1866); "The Philosophy of Domestic Life" (1869); "Obstetrics," a text-book (1872), besides many papers contributed to medical journals. For a term of years he was associated with Dr. Nathan S. Davis, Sr., in the editorial management of the "Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner." Dr. Byford was married Oct. 3, 1840, to Mary Anne Holland, and had three daughters and two sons:

Dr. Wm. H. Byford, who died in 1885 after five years of practice, and Dr. Henry T. Byford, also a distinguished gynecologist. Mrs. Byford died in 1864, and he was again married, in 1873, to Lina W., daughter of Lemuel Flersheim, of Buffalo, N. Y. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1890.

ROBERDEAU, Daniel, soldier, was born on the island of St. Christopher, W. I., in 1727. His father, Isaac Roberdeau, was a French Huguenot, and his mother, Mary Cunyngham, came of the family of the Earl of Glencairn, in Scotland. His mother brought him to America while he was a boy, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was trained to be a merchant. At the same time he interested himself greatly in public affairs and charities, and for more than ten years was a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was a Freemason, and one of the earliest of the order in Philadelphia, and was an associate of Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton and other prominent men. In 1756 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, in which he served for four years, when he declined re-election. He interested himself in the patriotic cause from the first movement of the revolution; and in 1775 was elected colonel of the 2d battalion of "associators," as they were called, becoming president of the board of officers which governed this organization. This was a body which was originally formed for home defence during the French and Spanish war, and which was called into existence again in 1775. It was divided into battalions, one of which, the 3d, was known as "the silk stockings" On May 20, 1776, Roberdeau presided at a public meeting at the state house in Philadelphia, which was held to favor a declaration of independence. He also joined with Col. John Bayard, with whom he was on terms of friendship, in fitting out two privateersmen, one of which captured a valuable prize, with $22,000 in silver, and this amount he at once placed at the disposal of congress. He was made a member of the council of safety, and on July 4, 1776, was elected first brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania troops. The organization of "associators" was now called upon to aid Washington, who at the time was in a critical situation in New Jersey. In February, 1777, Roberdeau was elected a member of the Continental congress. He supported the articles of confederation and signed them in behalf of Pennsylvania. He continued to serve in congress until 1779, being elected three times. An interesting incident in his life is the fact that in April, 1778, on account of there being a scarcity of lead in the army for bullets, Gen. Roberdeau was granted leave of absence from congress that he might work a lead mine in Bedford county, where he was obliged to set up a stockade fort to protect his party against the Indians. Being a man of wealth, he paid the expense of the construction of this fort, which was styled Fort Roberdeau, out of his private purse. On May 24 and 25, 1779, he presided at a public meeting which was held in Philadelphia, to protest against monopolies and the depreciation of the currency. In 1783 he went to England, where he remained a year, and it is said of him that, in travelling in his carriage across the celebrated Blackheath, near London, when he was attacked by highwaymen, he captured the leader and succeeded in carrying him into London. After the war Gen. Roberdeau lived in Alexandria, Va., and often extended the hospitalities of his house to Gen. Washington. But a short time before his death he removed to Winchester, Va., where he died Jan. 5, 1795.

ROBERDEAU, Isaac, engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1763, oldest son of Gen. Daniel Roberdeau. He was educated partly in this country and partly in England, and was assistant engineer engaged in laying out Washington, D. C., in 1791. This work was at the request of Gen. Washington, and on the occasion of the death of the latter Roberdeau delivered an oration in his memory, Feb. 22, 1800. He was employed in building canals in the state of Pennsylvania in 1792, and on April 29, 1813, was made major and topographical engineer in the United States regular army during the war with Great Britain; this corps being then just constituted by the appointment of four majors and four captains. At the close of the war of 1812, he was ordered to survey the boundary line between the United States and Canada, under the Treaty of Ghent. The Treaty of 1783 had fixed the boundary in the middle of the lakes and rivers, and the Treaty of Ghent provided for a survey to determine the location of that line. Col. Roberdeau was the engineer in charge of the survey which was nearly 900 miles in length through the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes. In 1818 he was instructed to organize the Bureau of topographical engineers in the war department, and was chief of that bureau until his death. He was a friend of Pres. John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun, then secretary of war, and he usually traveled with him on his official visits to military posts. During Lafayette's visit in 1825 he was entertained by Col. Roberdeau. He died in Georgetown, D. C., Jan. 15, 1829.

JONES, John Paul, naval officer, was born at Arbigland, parish of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbridge, Scotland, July 6, 1747, fifth son of John and Jeannie (McDuff) Paul. His father and grandfather were market gardeners. Kirkcudbridge is a seaport town which in those days carried on a considerable trade with America, and as a small boy it was his custom to frequent the docks and wharves, where he listened to stories of mariners, heard of the new world, and learned to manage a sailboat. The village legends bear witness to his early talent for seamanship, while among his playfellows he took the lead and displayed the commanding authority that in later life was to win renown. After a meagre education in the parish school he was apprenticed to a merchant of Whitehaven in the American trade. His oldest brother William had emigrated to America and lived in Fredericksburg, Va., until his death; his sister, Mary Ann Paul, had married a Mr. Louden of Charleston, S. C.; a cousin also settled in that city, and John Paul himself was taken to America by his master at the age of thirteen years. His employer having failed in business, Jones secured the appointment as acting midshipman in the royal navy, and for two years served as a slaver, but the business was distasteful to him and he quit it in disgust. On the home voyage from the West Indies the captain and mate both died of fever, whereupon he assumed the command and brought the vessel safely into port, for which service he was appointed by her owners master and supercargo. In 1773 he again set sail for the West Indies. On his arrival at Tobago an unfortunate incident occurred which caused a temporary abandonment of his seafaring life, and resulted in his change of name. Having refused to pay off his seamen in Tobago, as he properly should have done, the men resented this interference with their legal rights. One of the crew was particularly insistent on being paid at once and put ashore; he became rebellious and abusive,

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and in a personal encounter Jones killed the man with his sword. According to his explanation he was acting in self-defense, and he called it "a melancholy accident." Unfortunately, three years before, at the same place (Tobago) he had been unjustly accused of causing a seaman's death by flogging, at which time he spared no pains to procure affidavits proving the falsity of the charge. Overwhelmed with horror and remorse, he now offered to surrender to a justice of the peace, but in view of all the circumstances his friends counseled him to leave the island, and he did so, never to return. Following this disaster, which he characterized as "the misfortune of my life," he entered upon a period of homeless, nameless wandering, during part of which it is surmised he was engaged in privateering. This period of obscurity ended in 1775, when he met and was befriended by Willie Jones, a wealthy land and slave owner of Halifax, N. C., who welcomed him to the intimacy of his home and family circle. He was quick to adopt the manners of these gentle southern people, and while enjoying their hospitality became acquainted with the political questions of the day and with the plans then maturing for the enfranchisement of the colonies. He endorsed them with much enthusiasm and swore allegiance to the cause of liberty and independence. The story current in the North Carolina Jones family is that when the time came to leave this hospitable roof his benefactor offered him a purse, but he refused it, asking only the privilege of adding the name of Jones to his own. He "had no name of which he could be proud," he said, but "if he lived he would make them proud of it." Thenceforth he began signing his letters "J. P. Jones" or "John Paul Jones." While a guest at the home of Willie Jones, Paul Jones met among other distinguished visitors Joseph Hewes, member of congress, who secured for him the appointment of first lieutenant in the new U. S. navy on Dec. 22, 1775. At that time a small fleet had been collected in the Delaware river to cruise against the enemy, under Esek Hopkins (see page 18). In the following January, as first lieutenant on board the Alfred, Jones with his own hand hoisted the first flag that ever floated on an American ship. It was a curious banner of yellow silk bearing the figure of a rattlesnake. The first enterprise of Hopkins' squadron was an attack on New Providence, and the success of the expedition was largely due to the intelligence of Lieutenant Jones. On May 10, 1776, he was commissioned captain and placed in charge of the Providence, a twelve-gun brig. He was re-commissioned captain on Aug. 8, 1776, his being the first commission issued by congress after the Declaration of Independence. Leaving for a six-weeks' cruise he sailed along the Atlantic coast, engaging in a running fight with the British frigate Milford and capturing sixteen prizes, besides destroying a large number of small vessels. On his return he was put in charge of the Alfred, twenty-four guns, and on Nov. 2, 1776, he sailed up the coast as far as Canso, capturing two ships and four transports, attacking the coast of Acadie, destroying transports and warehouses and capturing a corsair of sixteen guns. These successes were most encouraging to the new congress. Jones had excelled all other officers in the new navy by the number and brilliancy of his exploits, and had fully demonstrated his pre-eminent qualifications as a commander. Nevertheless he was opposed and thwarted in many ways by Com. Hopkins, who had more than once shown his unfitness to be commander-in-chief. Hopkins now removed him from the Alfred, but in June, 1777, he was given command of the ship Ranger, eighteen guns, which was the first American war vessel to fly the new national flag of stars and stripes. The Ranger sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 1, 1777, on a roving commission, with authority to hang off the British coast for the purpose of capturing or annoying any enemy craft she might meet. She took two brigantines from Malaga loaded with fruit for London. On Dec. 2, Jones wrote the commissioners of congress at Paris, Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee. He was shortly summoned to Paris to consult with them, and having received the necessary instructions sailed to Nantes in January, 1778, and soon thereafter convoyed some American vessels to Quiberon bay. Here on Feb. 14, 1778, he secured a salute of the new American flag by the commander of the French fleet, which was the first acknowledgment of American independence by France. On April 10th following he set sail on what was to be a memorable cruise. He captured a brigantine and also the ship Lord Chatham bound from London to Dublin with a varied cargo. On April 21st he encountered the British ship-of-war Drake of twenty guns, but eluded her and made a landing at Whitehaven, where he spiked the cannon of one of the forts, set fire to a number of ships, and regained his own vessel in safety. Encountering the Drake a second time, a battle ensued, lasting an hour and four minutes, when the Drake surrendered, having lost forty-two in killed and wounded, the Ranger losing three killed and five wounded. These victories caused consternation among the English, and added the crowning glory to a cruise which for cool audacity and brilliant initiative has never been surpassed in naval history. The name of Paul Jones became a synonym for terror throughout the coast of Great Britain, and he was the object of hatred and malicious misrepresentation. In the course of this cruise Jones landed from the Ranger, with a boat and a small party, at St. Mary's Isle, intending, as he explained afterwards, to capture Lord Selkirk, who had great influence with the king, and hold him as a hostage for a general and fair exchange of prisoners. Finding that the earl was not at home, he took a quantity of plate, which was afterward sent to America and sold. Subsequently he purchased and returned it (1780). Between these expeditions Jones appears to have tarried about the French court. From time to time he was promised the command of one ship or another, but it was not until August 14th that the king purchased the Duc de Duras, an India merchant ship, renamed the Bon Homme Richard. Jones finally gathered a small squadron, consisting of the Bon Homme Richard, forty guns; the frigate Alliance, thirty-six guns; the Pallas, a converted merchantman, thirty guns; the cutter Cerf, eighteen guns, and Vengeance, twelve guns. He put to sea Aug. 13, 1779. His vessels were badly manned and only half fitted. The Alliance was of little value because of the insubordination of its commander, Capt. Landais. Within four days he recaptured a Dutch vessel laden with brandy and wine, which had been taken by an English privateer. Several smaller vessels were captured, and on the 23rd he encountered a fleet of forty-one sail of merchantmen under convoy of two ships-of-war, the Serapis, forty-four guns, and the Countess of Scarborough, twenty-eight

guns. He at once prepared to give battle. It was nearly dusk. At the first broadside two of the eighteen-pounders on the Bon Homme Richard burst, killing the men who were serving them, and blowing up the deck above. The Bon Homme Richard fared badly from the beginning, and had numerous casualties. Hit below the water line, she was leaking seriously; none of her largest guns was used after the explosion of the first two, and her fourteen twelve-pounders were being disabled or silenced one by one until at last she was firing only three of her nine-pounders under the personal supervision of Capt. Jones himself. The ships now came together, and the Serapis hailed to know if Jones had surrendered. "I have not yet begun to fight" was his memorable answer. The battle continued with the ships lashed together. The Bon Homme Richard caught fire, and to add to the desperate situation the Alliance came up and fired a broadside into the stern of the Richard by mistake. With the water gaining on the pumps the men became panic-stricken, thinking the boat was sinking and the officers advised surrender, but Jones did not know defeat. Urging on his wearied gunners, he kept up an incessant fire until at 10:30 the Serapis struck her colors. The Bon Homme Richard was so badly injured that it was necessary to remove all from on board, and on the morning of the 25th she sank. The Countess of Scarborough was captured by the Pallas after an hour's contest. This battle became the talk of Paris and Versailles. Franklin wrote to Paul Jones, praising his cool conduct and persevering bravery during the terrible conflict; he received a vote of thanks from the congress and the French king gave him a gold sword and a decoration. Feb. 18, 1781, he arrived in Philadelphia, and soon after proceeded to Portsmouth, N. H., where he superintended the building of a ship-of-war, of which he would have been commander but for the restoration of peace. He sailed from New York for England Dec. 11, 1787, and thence repaired to Paris. Having been offered the rank of rear admiral in the Russian navy by Empress Catherine II., he went to St. Petersburg. Going by way of Sweden in the spring of 1788, he found the passage across the Gulf of Bothnia blocked by ice, and therefore made the never-before-attempted journey in an open boat across the Baltic sea and the Gulf of Finland to Revel, Russia, an adventure that for its desperate courage and utter disregard for personal danger is surpassed by no other in his whole life. Russia being at that time at war with Turkey, Jones was given command of a naval force at the mouth of the Dneiper. He took a leading part in a battle with the Turkish fleet at Otchakoff in June, 1788, and the sanguine Russian victory was entirely owing to Jones' superior strategy. It was not long before he became a victim of the jealousies and intrigues of the Russian officials both in the navy and at court. His naval victories were claimed by others; his letters were intercepted; an attempt was made to besmirch his personal reputation, and he finally left Russia in bitter disappointment. Thereafter he resided in Paris until his death. He had a personal claim against the French government for 7,000 livres, which he was unable to collect, and altogether his last days were unfortunate and unhappy. The character of Paul Jones is ably summarized in Mrs. Reginald De Koven's "Life," which is the most complete and authoritative of his many biographies. She says: "In a hundred scurrilous pamphlets his horrid deeds are falsely chronicled, and in a hundred prints his earnest and distinguished face is vilely caricatured. He possessed not one trace of the brutal audacity and unprincipled bravado which belong to the character he popularly typifies. The mechanism of his nature made of steel, was of a fine balance all his own, and motivated by the fire of genius. His soul, ardent as strong, was inflamed by an unlimited thirst for glory, but chivalry and loyalty were always in control. . . . His ambition, frankly acknowledged, to write his name with honor in the page of history, was accomplished under difficulties and with means which make that accomplishment a unique example of personal character and ascendancy. . . . Keen insight, rapid intuition, logical construction were all possessed by Paul Jones, together with an intrepidity and a flexible brilliancy of imagination, expressing itself in a truly unparalleled resourcefulness in emergency, which places him among the great military leaders of history. In chivalry knightly, in loyalty unstained, in the study of his chosen profession serious and profound, he redeemed through years of fiercest trial and cruelest disappointment every youthful misdemeanor, and may well stand as an example to the new nation he helped to found of the loftiest professional standards of character and effort." The place of burial in Paris of the remains of Paul Jones was long unknown. An unsuccessful attempt to locate the grave was made by John Henry Sherbourne in 1847. When Horace Porter was United States ambassador to France in 1905, he instituted another search and located the leaden coffin in an abandoned cemetery in Paris. After the most positive identification the remains were brought to the United States by a squadron of war vessels and deposited finally in a crypt in the chapel of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. A national monument to his memory was erected in Potomac park, Washington, in 1912. The date of his death is July 18, 1792.

WHIPPLE, Abraham, revolutionary naval officer, was born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 16, 1733. He went to sea in his boyhood, and during the French and Indian war commanded the privateer Gamecock, and in one cruise in 1759-60 took twenty-three French prizes, but the incident for which his life is most memorable was the occasion of one of the first overt acts of resistance which took place in the revolutionary war. By the provisions of the stamp act, vessels could not regularly leave a port unless furnished with the required stamps. Up to this time, Great Britain had never maintained a body of troops in her colonies, except to protect them against the French and Indians, and these on the remote frontiers; but now regiments were sent to Boston with a view to enforce the assumed ascendancy of the British parliament. This step added greatly to the discontent of the public, and eventually was the direct cause of the commencement of hostilities. The incident to which reference is made in connection with Com. Whipple occurred on the 11th of June, 1772, in the waters of Rhode Island. At this time a vessel of war had been stationed on the coast, to enforce the laws, and a small schooner called the Gaspé, with a light armament and twenty-seven men, was employed as a tender, to run into the shallow waters of that coast. On the date mentioned above, a Providence packet named the Hannah, commanded by Capt. Linsly, which plied between New York and Rhode Island, coming in sight of the man-of-war, was ordered to bring to for

examination, but her master refused to comply. His vessel was favored by the wind, and was passing out of gunshot, when the Gaspé was signaled to follow. The chase continued for five-and-twenty miles, when the captain of the Hannah cleverly drew the Gaspé on a shoal, where she stuck. Meanwhile, the Hannah kept on her way, and arrived in Providence, where at once a strong feeling was excited among the population, and toward evening the town drummer appeared in the public streets, calling the people together. When a sufficient crowd had collected, the announcement was made that an expedition would leave at nine that night from the main wharf; and at the appointed hour, a large number of men having collected there, sixty-four of them were selected for the undertaking in view. This party embarked in eight launches belonging to different vessels lying at the wharves, taking with them a quantity of round paving-stones. Their commander was Capt. Abraham Whipple. On nearing the Gaspé, toward which the launches were pulled down the river, the boats were hailed by a sentinel on deck, who was at once driven below by a volley of stones. The commander appeared, and after ordering the boats off, fired a pistol at them, which discharge was returned from a musket, and the officer was shot in the thigh. The conflict was short, the Gaspé's people being knocked down and secured. All on board were put into the boats, and the vessel set on fire and destroyed. Of course, great indignation was excited among the British officials, but though all possible means were taken to discover the offenders, none were found. The British government offered a reward of £1,000 for the leader, and £500, with promise of a pardon, to any one of the party who would inform against the rest; but although a commission of inquiry, under the great seal of England, sat on this subject from January to June, 1773, sufficient evidence was not obtained to arraign a solitary individual. In the summer of 1775, after the battle of Lexington, two armed vessels were fitted out in Rhode Island, of which Capt. Whipple was made commander, with the title of commodore, although it was not until Dec. 22, 1775, that congress made him captain of the Columbus. A few days after his first appointment, however, he chased a tender belonging to the British sloop Rose, off the Rhode Island shore, and succeeded in capturing her after a brisk fight. One important point in connection with this engagement was, that it was the first sea-fight of the revolution. Among the earliest vessels put into commission by congress was the Providence, of which Whipple was commander, and which is said to have captured more British prizes than any other American vessel. This little cruiser was originally a privateer out of Rhode Island, and was blown up at sea, after being captured by the enemy. She was a twelve-gun vessel, and is said to have been both sloop-rigged and brig-rigged in the course of her service After she was captured Whipple was placed in command of a new frigate, bearing the same name, and carrying twenty-eight guns, and in 1778 he succeeded in running the blockade in Narragansett bay, forced his way through the enemy's fleet, pouring broadsides into the ships as he passed, and sinking one of their tenders. The result of this feat was that Capt. Whipple was enabled to carry important dispatches to France, relating to a treaty between the United States and that government, for which service Washington wrote him a complimentary letter. He accomplished his mission to France; and, after a successful voyage, he returned in safety to Boston. He had command of a squadron during the remainder of the war. Some of his achievements were so singular and extraordinary as to appear more like romance than reality. Perhaps the most eccentric and daring of his exploits was performed in July, 1779, when he encountered the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet of nearly 150 sail, convoyed by a seventy-four gunship and some smaller vessels. He concealed his own guns, hoisted the British colors, and joined the fleet as one of their number. Thus he sailed in their company several days; and each night he captured a vessel, which he manned from his own crew and sent to American ports." Eight of the richly-laden merchantmen were captured by this means, and the value of those prizes is said to have amounted to more than $1,000,000. In 1780, Capt. Whipple went to Charleston, S. C., then besieged by the British, and endeavored to relieve that city; but Sir Henry Clinton sailed into the harbor with a strong force of ships and troops, and captured the "Providence"; and Whipple was made prisoner, and held until the end of the war.

In 1784 he commanded the first vessel that unfurled the American flag in the river Thames. He retired to his farm in Cranston; but subsequently, in 1788, he removed to a farm near Marietta, O., where he spent the remaining days of his life. The government allowed him a pension of $30 a month from 1811 until his death, which occurred at his home, May 29, 1819.

DALE, Richard, naval officer, was born near Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6, 1756. He went to sea at twelve, rose to the command of a vessel in 1775, and the next year entered the Virginia navy as a lieutenant; was taken prisoner, was confined at Norfolk, prevailed on by old comrades to enter the British services, and soon wounded therein. Repenting, he went back to his old flag, and before the fall of 1776 was a midshipman under Capt. Barry, on the Lexington. She was taken by the Alert in September, 1777, on the English coast, and all hands were confined in the Mill prison and charged with treason. Most of the officers escaped in February, 1778, but Dale was retaken in London. A year later he escaped again, made his way to France, where he found John Paul Jones, and became master's mate, and then first lieutenant of the Bon Homme Richard. He rendered notable service in the fight with the Serapis, Sept. 23, 1779, and was badly wounded by a splinter. After further but less eventful service on the Alliance and the Ariel, he returned to America in February, 1781, was made a lieutenant, and in June joined Capt. Nicholson on the Trumbull. Two months later, in the action with the Iris and the Monk, he was again wounded and taken prisoner, to be held till November. For the next year or two he was on leave, serving with privateers and merchant vessels. In 1782, while in command of the Queen of France, he had a severe engagement with a British ship. He was promoted to a captaincy June 4, 1794, and in May, 1798, had command of the Ganges. In 1801 he was sent to the coast of Tripoli with a squadron, as commodore, having the President as his flagship, but by his instructions was confined to watching the natives and preventing captures by them. Lord Nelson, who was on the spot, and observed Dale's handling of his vessels in this merely negative service, said that the Americans might soon make

trouble for England. Dale took no part in proving the truth of the remark, for he resigned in December, 1802, and thereafter lived at ease on his prize-money in Philadelphia, where he died Feb. 24, 1826.

WICKES, Lambert, revolutionary naval officer, is said to have been born in New England, about the year 1735. Nothing is known of his history until the beginning of the war, when he ranked number eleven among the captains of the navy (twenty-four in number), designated by the act of congress, passed Oct. 10, 1776. The first command of Capt. Wickes was the Reprisal, which sailed early in the summer of 1776 for Martinique, capturing several prizes by the way. When near Martinique she encountered the British sloop-of war Shark, of sixteen guns, when a brisk fight ensued. The Reprisal was short-handed, and lighter armed than the Shark, but Capt. Wickes made so gallant a defence, that the latter was repulsed with serious loss, and the Reprisal got into harbor with credit, the action having been witnessed from the shore by a number of people. Afterward the Shark followed the Reprisal into port, and demanded that the latter should be given up as a pirate, which demand was, of course, refused by the governor of the island. The Reprisal was the first American man-of-war which showed herself in the eastern hemisphere. Soon after the declaration of independence, she sailed for France, having on board Benjamin Franklin as a passenger, and on her way captured a number of prizes, which were taken into a French port. The Reprisal refitted, and cruised about in the Bay of Biscay, where she captured several British vessels and took them into Nantes, arousing numerous and earnest complaints on the part of the British government, which remonstrated with such effect, that the American cruisers were ordered to leave France. This being the case, the American commissioners in Paris instructed Capt. Wickes to take his own vessel and the Lexington, a fourteen-gun ship, and the Dolphin, a ten-gun cutter, and go out for what he could find. This little fleet captured fourteen vessels in the French and English waters, all of which were taken into France and sold. The Americans were, however, chased by a line-of-battle ship, and with difficulty got away, the Reprisal being obliged to throw over some of her guns. Later in the year 1778, the Reprisal, with Capt. Wickes on board, sailed for America, but foundered on the banks of Newfoundland, all on board perishing with the exception of the cook.

HOPKINS, Esek, naval officer, was born at Scituate, R. I., in 1718, brother of Gov. Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Of his early life no information is obtainable. He became a resident of Providence prior to 1752, for at that date he was on a committee "to have the care of the town school-house, and to appoint a master to teach in said house." At the outbreak of the revolutionary war the general assembly of Rhode Island passed a vote to put the colony in a position of defense, and on April 29, 1775, Hopkins was appointed commander of a battery of six eighteen-pounders which had been erected on Fox Point, and it is said that the careful preparations made to ward off the British resulted in their abandoning the plan of attacking Providence. A few weeks after this the fleet of the enemy made a demand upon the islands of Rhode Island and Conanicut for live-stock, and Esek Hopkins, under a commission from Gov. Cooke, was placed in command of a force of 600 men to secure the stock and repel the invaders. Later he was one of a committee to provide for the defense of Providence, and assisted in the building of a floating battery, a fleet of fire ships and a chain to be stretched across the channel. The attention of congress having been called to the necessity of a fleet for the protection of the coast cities of New England, which the enemy were evidently planning to bombard, systematic efforts were set on foot to strengthen all defenses, and a fleet of war vessels was procured, of which "Esek Hopkins, Esq." was made commander-in-chief. His rank was intended to correspond to that held by Washington in the army. His official appellation among seamen was that of commodore, but he was frequently styled admiral in the papers of the period. This fleet, the beginning of the United States navy, consisted of the Alfred, Capt. Saltonstall; the Columbus, Capt. Whipple; the Andrea Doria, Capt. Biddle; and the Cabot, Capt. Hopkins the commodore's son. One of the resolutions organizing the navy was "that the pay of the commander-in-chief of the fleet be $125.00 a month." At once he proceeded to Philadelphia, where there were added to his fleet the Lexington, fourteen guns, a brig commanded by John Barry; the Hornet, ten guns; and the Wasp, eight guns. His instructions were to proceed southward to act against the naval force, under Lord Dunmore, then ravaging the coast of Virginia. He left the capes of the Delaware with his fleet on Feb. 17, 1776, and proceeded to the Bermudas, where an attack was made upon the fort at New Providence. This was the first attack of the kind made by the regular American navy, and was entirely successful. A body of 300 marines was sent ashore, the landing being covered by the fleet, and they captured the governor, the lieutenant-governor and one of the council, as well as nearly 100 cannon and a large quantity of military stores, which were brought safely to New London, April 8, 1776. When off Block Island on his home voyage Hopkins captured the British schooner Hawke and the bomb-brig Bolten, for which gallant deed he received the official thanks of congress. He next attacked the British vessel Glasgow. She was a full-rigged ship, carrying twenty guns and a crew of 150, and, after an unequal contest lasting several hours, the Glasgow escaped in the darkness. This escape caused a great deal of excitement and hard feeling, and on October 16th congress passed a vote of censure on him. Charges were preferred against him, which, however, were not substantiated, John Adams defending him with great ability. After his acquittal the famous Paul Jones wrote him a letter of congratulation. On October 19th he was directed to take "command of a fleet formerly put under his care," but he was dilatory in getting ready for sea, and so he was once more summoned before congress. This summons he refused to obey, and on Jan. 2, 1777, he was dismissed from the service. As has been well said, the fame of Com. Hopkins stands unsullied for his bravery and integrity; his patriotism is beyond dispute, and no one has proved him neglectful of his duties. He settled at North Providence, R. I., where he passed the remainder of his life, and was for many years a member of the general assembly of that state. His son, John Burroughs Hopkins, was one of the first captains of the revolutionary navy, being commissioned Dec. 22, 1775. In 1779 he sailed from Boston in command of a squadron, and captured a number of vessels and twenty-four British officers. Com. Hopkins died at North Providence, R. I., Feb. 26, 1802.

MURRAY, Alexander, naval officer, was born at Chestertown, Md., July 12, 1755. His grandfather was the Highland chief, Murray of

Elginshire, who espoused the cause of the Pretender and was banished to Barbadoes in 1715. His son, a physician, subsequently removed to Maryland. Alexander Murray early went to sea, and was in command of merchant vessels engaged in European trade from his eighteenth to his twenty-first year. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war he gave up this position to accept an appointment in the continental navy, but as there was no navy he became a lieutenant in the 1st Maryland regiment, under Col. Smallwood, and took part in the battles of White Plains, Flatbush and others around New York. He was in charge of a battery opposing the passage of the British fleet up the Hudson river, and the explosion of this battery made him almost wholly deaf. He participated in the retreat of the continental army across the Hudson, but an illness, which he had contracted in camp, forced him to resign in 1777. He was at that time a captain. When he recovered he was appointed commander of the letter of marque Revenge, carrying eighteen guns and fifty men. The Revenge was to convoy forty ships to Holland, but shortly after leaving Baltimore the convoy ran into a superior enemy force and retired to the safety of the Panuxent river. The convoy was then augmented by ten sail, and set out again only to meet a squadron of British privateers, one eighteen-gun ship, one sixteen-gun brig and three schooners. Capt. Murray signalled his convoy to retire, and with the Revenge, aided by two American schooners, he attacked the enemy. After a severe engagement the enemy retired and Capt. Murray and his convoy put back to Hampton Roads for repairs. He again set out on the voyage, and on the banks of Newfoundland captured a British letter of marque brig. Later he fell in with a large fleet of British men-of-war and was pursued and captured by a frigate. Upon being exchanged, he was appointed first lieutenant on the frigate Trumbull under Capt. James Nicholson. The Trumbull was captured in a fight with the frigate Iris, thirty-three guns, and the sloop, General Monk, eighteen guns, and was towed into New York. Lieut. Murray was wounded in the action and was shortly afterward exchanged. He was then fitted out with a brig, which he took, with a cargo of tobacco, to St. Thomas. On the way he beat off a British privateer of fourteen guns. Leaving St. Thomas, he captured a British packet and towed her into Havana, where he found an expedition fitting to sail against the Bahamas. At the request of the governor he joined the fleet and was given command. The fleet sailed under the American flag, the Spaniards contributing 5,000 men, and transports. Arrived at New Providence, Bahamas, Capt. Murray called on the fort to surrender, which it did. The Spanish captain, Miranda, offered such disgraceful terms to the British that Capt. Murray challenged him to a duel, but he declined. On his return home he was ordered aboard the frigate Alliance as first lieutenant under Capt. John Barry. He was the last officer to hold a naval commission after the revolution. Under Pres. Adams he was reappointed to the naval service during the hostilities with France, and in command of the corvette Montezuma, and later the frigate Insurgente, cruised about West Indian waters, protecting American shipping. He convoyed over a hundred sail to various ports of the United States without losing a single vessel. Later he sailed to the Mediterranean and blockaded two French corvettes in the bay of Cadiz, shortly afterward following the French frigate Vengeance to Guadaloupe, overtook her at Point Petre, and blockaded her there until his supplies gave out. On his return to the United States he was ordered to the command of the Constellation, and went to the Leeward Islands in command of an American squadron off Cape François, which effectually protected American commerce against the French cruisers. When the navy was reduced by act of congress he was one of twelve general officers retained, and was sent to the Mediterranean, in command of the Constellation, during the trouble with Tripoli, blockading that port for several weeks. The Chesapeake relieved him in the Mediterranean, and he convoyed a hundred or more vessels to America. French pirates continued to infest American waters, and Commodore Murray, having been ordered to the Adams, cruised for several months off Georgia and South Carolina. In 1812 he was made commander of the navy yard at Philadelphia, but he was not given the opportunity to see active service in the war of 1812 because of his deafness. He died at the head of the U. S. naval service, in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1821.

SEIDEL, Nathaniel, Moravian bishop, was born at Lauban in Lower Silesia Oct. 2, 1718. His youth was spent in poverty, and he fled to Herrnhut to escape being impressed into the army. In 1742 he was sent to America and made overseer of the young men at Bethlehem, Penn. His missionary journeys, which began the next year with a visit to the Susquehanna, extended through much of New York and New England, as well as his own province and parts of Maryland. In 1746 he was appointed "Elder of the Pilgrims," or overseer of the evangelists sent out by the Moravian church; in October, 1748, he was ordained a presbyter. His journeys were made on foot, and were often perilous. In 1750 he went to Europe with Zeisberger, in 1753 to the West Indies, and, on his return thence, to North Carolina, where he planted a colony on the tract lately purchased by Zinzendorf; and in 1755 to Surinam, where he refounded the mission abandoned ten years before. In 1756 he was chased by savages and narrowly escaped. Again in Europe in 1757, he traveled in Switzerland with Zinzendorf, and was consecrated a bishop at Herrnhut May 12, 1758. After eight months in the West Indies, many perils at sea, and a dangerous illness in Germany, he was selected to succeed Bishop Spangenberg as president of the provincial board in America. Returning to Bethlehem in October, 1761, he began a wise, faithful, and efficient administration, retaining a zealous interest in Indian missions. All the church property was held in his name, and he founded a new settlement at Hope, N. J., but it was given up forty years later. In 1768 he convened the thirtieth provincial synod at Lititz, Pa., and the next year attended the eighteenth general synod in Germany. In 1771 he visited the mission in Bradford county, and advised its removal to Ohio. His last years were afflicted by the war, by a worldly spirit among some of his flock, and by bodily infirmities, caused by his labors and hardships in the past. The massacre at Gnadenhütten broke his heart, and he died at Bethlehem, Pa., May 17, 1782, leaving a "precious and excellent" memory, among the Indians of both North and South America.

STARIN, John Henry, business man, was born at Sammonsville, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1825, son of

Myndert and Rachel (Sammons) Starin. His father was a dry-dock and boat builder at Fultonville, N. Y.; and his mother was a daughter of Maj. Thomas Sammons of a well-known New York revolutionary family. His first American ancestor was Nicholas Starin (or Stern), who emigrated from the German Flats and settled in the Mohawk Valley in 1720. John H. Starin studied medicine under an Albany doctor until he found that his tastes and talents ran in other lines. He then became a clerk in a drug store conducted by his brother in Fultonville, N. Y., and at the same time served as the village postmaster. In 1856 he went to New York city, and was engaged in the manufacture of toilet articles and medicines until the shipping of his goods interested him in the freight and transportation problem, and suggested to him the idea of establishing a general freight agency, representing leading railroad and steamship lines. He was among the transportation contractors whom the United States government picked out to assemble and ship troops, food and clothing during the civil war. Com. Vanderbilt appointed him to solicit freight for the Hudson River railroad. In time he built up so large a freight and lighterage business that for a number of years he controlled practically all that business of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, the Morris & Essex railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and was also probably the largest individual owner of steamboats, tugs and barges in this country. He originated the idea of transporting freight cars on floats. In addition to his other enterprises, Mr. Starin purchased Glen Island in Long Island sound and turned it into a summer resort. In politics he was a stanch Republican, and was elected to the 45th and 46th congresses. He was one of the first rapid transit commissioners, appointed by Mayor Grant, and one of his last official acts as vice-president of the rapid transit commission was a resolution refusing to allow the Interborough to third track the east side elevated lines unless the company would agree to build subway extensions with its own money and arrange for universal transfers between subways, surface and elevated lines. His resolution was passed unanimously. He was also one of the original "World's Fair" commissioners. He established an industrial school at Fultonville, N. Y., and his other benefactions were many. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Produce Exchange, the Sons of the American Revolution, the New England Society, St. Nicholas Society, the Holland Society, the New York State Agricultural Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, the Saratoga Monument Association, of which he was president, Oneida Historical Society, Utica Commandery Knights Templar, the Albany Burgesses Corps, the Holstein Frisian Association of America, the Union League Club, the New York Yacht Club, and New York Athletic Club. Mr. Starin was married Jan. 27, 1846, to Laura M., daughter of John H. Poole of Oriskany, N. Y., and had two sons, Myndert and Charles Freeman Starin, and two daughters, Harriet Mears, who married James Dickman Spraker, and Caroline, who married Howard Carroll. He died in New York city, Mar. 22, 1909.

OLLENDORP, Christian George Andreas, Moravian missionary, was born near Hildesheim, Saxony, March 8, 1721. While a student at Jena he was attracted to the Unitas Fratrum, which he joined in 1743. After teaching for many years, he was deputed, in 1766, to visit the settlements in America. His inspection extended from New York to the coast of South America, and gave rise to his German "History of the Missions of the Brethren in the Caribbean Islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John." This work, which appeared in two volumes in 1777, is of special value as giving vocabularies of the dialects of the natives and slaves. The author held a post at Marienborn 1769-84, and then at Ebersdorf, where he died March 9, 1787.

SPALDING, Henry Harmon, missionary, was born near Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1804. He was graduated at Western Reserve College in 1833, spent two years at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, and in 1836 was sent by the American Board to Lapwai, in what is now Idaho. Here he labored among the Nez Percés Indians until his associate, Dr. Whitman, was murdered with others, at Walla Walla, in November, 1847. Escaping to the Willamette Valley in Oregon, he continued his ministrations to the Indians in that region, translated portions of the Bible into the Nez Percés tongue, and was commissioner of schools 1850-55. From 1862 he was again at Lapwai, where he acted until 1871 as superintendent of education for the tribe to whom his life was devoted. Many hundreds were converted under his teachings, and a still larger number brought to a state of comparative civilization. The work of his last few years was under the auspices of the Presbyterian board of missions. He died at Lapwai, Nez Percés Co., Idaho, Aug. 3, 1874.

JONES, Griffith, jurist, was born in London, Eng., where he was a trader and a Quaker. He was arrested in Bristol, in 1681, and thrown in jail because he refused to express his allegiance by oath. He thereupon became interested in William Penn's new colony in America, and was among those who signed the "certain conditions or concessions" in England on July 11 of that year. He was said to have come from Sevrey, England, with the first colonists. He attended the first assembly at Upland or Chester, on Dec. 4, 1682, and was made chairman of the committee on grievances and member of that on preparation of bills. He was very active in this assembly in the colonial government all his life. He was resident at times of both provinces of Pennsylvania and what is now Delaware, and was a leader in almost all the political contests. He was particularly interested in making Delaware equally free and independent with Pennsylvania. In 1688 he was chosen one of the judges of the court of common pleas, and on Nov. 21, 1690, when the provincial supreme court of the two provinces was reorganized under Chief Justice John Simcock, Judge Jones was promoted to that branch in Pennsylvania. He was also a judge of the Delaware court under Chief Justice William Clarke, his services lasting until May 29, 1693. He was chosen mayor of the city council on Oct. 5, 1703, but declined and was fined for refusing to serve. He was more amenable the following year, however, and not only took office, but secured the remission of his fine. One remark, among others of his, that has come down to later times is his rebuke of William Bradford in 1689, when the great revolution was on, for printing the old charter of Pennsylvania: "It was a very ill thing for thee," said he, "at this juncture to offer to print the charter." Neither the date of his birth or death seems to be known.

SMITH, Samuel Stanhope, projector of Hampden-Sidney College and its first president (1775–79), was born at Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa., March 16, 1750, his father being the Rev. Robert Smith, D. D. The son was educated in his father's famous log school, established at Pequea. He was graduated from Princeton in 1769, under Dr. John Witherspoon, and licensed by the presbytery of Newcastle (to which Virginia then belonged), the same which had previously sent South Samuel Davies, a former president of Princeton, to labor as "the apostle of Virginia." Stanhope Smith imitated his illustrious predecessor. Reared in a log academy, in an age of log colleges, he is identified with the movement in 1771 in the presbytery (now Hanover) to establish an academy of learning. The outcome of these efforts was the founding of Prince Edward Academy, near the centre of the middle one of the three counties (Cumberland, Prince Edward and Charlotte) in which he was laboring. The land for a site was given by Peter Johnston, the grandfather of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Smith was chosen the first rector, and in an advertisement signed Sept. 1, 1775, he informs the public of the progress of the building, begun in March, and the expectation of opening the school on Nov. 10th. The circular further states: "It [the academy] is to be distinguished by the name of Hampden-Sidney, and will be subject to the visitation of twelve gentlemen of character and influence in their respective counties; the immediate and acting members being chiefly of the church of England." "Parents of every denomination" are addressed, and the objects are "to form good men and good citizens, on the common and universal principles of morality, distinguished from the narrow tenets which form the complexion of any sect." The college was thus in its origin intended primarily for the adjoining section and the whole south side of Virginia, and was to be supported by all elements, whether of English, or Scotch-Irish, or French Huguenot descent. President Smith resigned in 1779, leaving the academy or college in the charge of his brother, John Blair Smith, whom he had engaged as tutor, and accepted the professorship of moral philosophy in Princeton College, to the presidency of which he succeeded on the death of Dr. Witherspoon. This he resigned in 1812. Among his works are: "Causes of the Variety of the Complexion and Figure of the Human Species" (1788); "Oration on the Death of Washington," at Trenton (1800); sermons (1801); "Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion" (1809); "Love of Praise" (1810); "A Continuation to Ramsay's History of the United States;" "Lectures on Moral and Political Philosophy;" "The Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion." His reputation for eloquence and learning extended throughout the middle and southern states; and the Princeton influence, ever strong in early Virginia, became more marked through the increase of Virginia students at Princeton during his administration. He died Aug. 21, 1819.

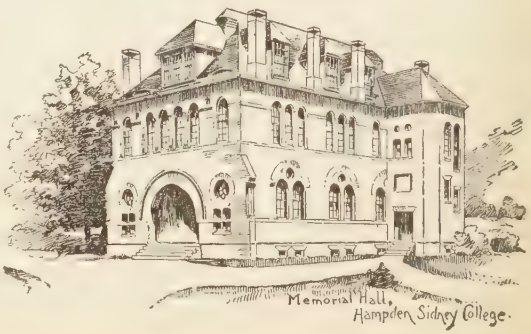
SMITH, John Blair, second president of Hampden-Sidney College (1779–89), was born at Pequea, Pa., on June 12, 1756. He was a younger brother of the first president of the institution, and, like him, was educated in his father's school at Pequea. He, too, was graduated from Princeton, being in the class of 1771 with William Graham, the rector of Liberty Hall, and Henry Lee, the "Light Horse Harry" of the revolution. His splendid abilities were manifest in carrying the college successfully through the revolutionary war. He was also pastor in Cumberland and Briery, as this pastorate was part of the duties of the college president. He added to the regular literary course of the college the theological school, which graduated many distinguished clergymen. It was during his administration that the charter of 1783 was obtained. While yet tutor he had been chosen captain of a company of students, about sixty-five in number, and these marched off in 1777 with Capt. Smith to the defence of Williamsburg. After the battles of King's Mountain and Cowpens, in 1781, he again wished to leave college and join the volunteer reinforcements which had been called out, but after proceeding about fifty miles on his way south, he was induced to return and prosecute his useful work at the head of the college. He became famed as a patriot in still other ways. He was a constant advocate of freedom of conscience, and appeared in person at Williamsburg to oppose Patrick Henry's scheme for levying an assessment for the benefit of destitute churches. He again acted in opposition to Patrick Henry when he urged before the citizens of Prince Edward the adoption of the constitution of 1788. As a preacher he was impassioned, and spoke extemporaneously. He achieved unusual success in the revival of 1788, which commenced at Hampden-Sidney and spread throughout all southern and western Virginia. In this great work he was ably assisted by the vice-president of the college, Drury Lacy, and one of their graduates and converts, Nash Legrand. The success he met in this labor caused his resignation of the presidency, in 1789, in order to devote himself more fully to ministerial work. In 1791 he accepted a call to the Pine street Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. Owing to a partial failure of health he gave up this charge, became the first president of Union College, Schen

ectady, N. Y., but soon responded again to a call to Philadelphia. However, after three months he died from yellow fever, on Aug. 22, 1799.

LACY, Drury, third president of Hampden-Sidney College (1789–96), was born in Chesterfield county, Va., Oct. 5, 1758. After teaching school for some years he came under the influence of John Blair Smith's preaching, at Cumberland church. Through his influence he secured a position in Prince Edward, and was soon engaged as tutor at the college, pursuing the while a course in theology, under its president. In 1787 he was licensed to preach, and in 1788 ordained. His influence in the great revival of this year was second only to Smith's. By many his preaching was considered even more effective. His voice was powerful, clear and distinct, and especially adapted to such occasions. He was unusually successful in his addresses to the colored people. The preaching at the time was for the most part extemporaneous, and Mr. Lacy wrote out few sermons. In 1788 the board of the college conferred A.B. on Mr. Lacy, *causa meriti,* and he was made vice-president. Dr. Smith's resignation the following year left all the responsibility on him. William Graham's reputation at Liberty Hall Academy in Rockbridge county in the valley, was now at its height, and the synod was turning its attention for the time to Graham's school. Nevertheless Dr. Lacy was doing splendid work. In his class of 1789 he graduated William Cabell, judge of Virginia court of appeals, the Rev. Dr. William Hill, of Winchester, Va., and in that of 1791 Dr. James Jones, physician and member of congress, George M. Bibb, governor and chancellor of Kentucky, and secretary of the treasury under John Tyler, the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, of North Carolina, and Moses Waddell, the pioneer of education in South Carolina and Georgia, and teacher of Calhoun, Crawford, Legare, McDuffie, Pettigru, A. P. Butler, A. B. Longstreet and others. Lacy continued in charge until 1796, when he resigned and retired to an estate in the neighborhood in Prince Edward county. In this spot, called Mount Ararat, he established a classical school, which achieved a wide reputation. John Randolph of Roanoke sent his three wards—nephews—hither to be educated, and often visited the school. The school continued to be conducted for many years after the death of the founder, by his son, Rev. Wm. S. Lacy. Another son and namesake, Drury Lacy, became president of Davidson College, N. C. Mr. Lacy, like his predecessors in office, was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. He died Dec. 6, 1815.

ALEXANDER, Archibald, fourth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1796–1806), was born in Rockbridge county, Va., near Lexington, Apr. 17, 1772, and was of the Scotch-Irish stock that had come from Pennsylvania, and ultimately from Ulster in the north of Ireland. He was one of William Graham's pupils at Liberty Hall (afterward Washington College, now Washington and Lee University), which had been founded by the Scotch-Irish settlers of the upper valley. It was at Samuel Stanhope Smith's recommendation that Graham was chosen to take charge of this academy, and he conducted it for twenty years (1776–96), exercising, through the young men he turned out, an almost unparalleled influence upon Virginia, the neighboring states, and Presbyterianism generally. Archibald Alexander always acknowledged his indebtedness to Graham with loving remembrance. During the revival of 1788, Alexander accompanied William Graham to Prince Edward, and assisted in the work,

aiding further in similar efforts upon his return to Rockbridge. In 1791 he made his first tour as a member of the general assembly, and in 1794 was again in Prince Edward as pastor of Briery church, laboring both in Prince Edward and Charlotte counties. Upon the resignation of Drury Lacy, in 1796, Archibald Alexander was called to the presidency of the college, at the early age of twenty-four. Here he had as his assistants two men who proved his lifelong intimates, and influential and inspiring friends—John Holt Rice, D.D., and Conrad Speece, D.D.—both pupils, like Alexander, of Graham at Liberty Hall. Dr. Rice was afterward the distinguished Richmond preacher, author and controvertist, and



president-elect of Princeton, and first professor in the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney. Dr. Alexander made an extended tour through the northern and New England states in 1801, coming in contact with the representative men of the day in theological thought. On his way through Louisa county, Va., he stopped at the house of James Waddell, the famous blind preacher in William Wirt's "British Spy," and met for the first time Janetta Waddell, who later became his wife. He returned to Hampden-Sidney in 1802, and resumed the duties of his office, remaining until 1806. In that year he accepted a call to the Pine street church, Philadelphia. In the following year, like all other Hampden-Sidney presidents up to this time, he was moderator of the general assembly of his church. In his sermon before this assembly, he made a suggestion as to a theological seminary. This was at last established in 1812 at Princeton, N. J., and Dr. Alexander was chosen senior professor and remained there the rest of his life, for forty years moulding the character, and directing the thought of generations of preachers. Dr. Alexander was pre-eminent for piety, and possessed unrivaled powers as a pulpit orator. He is no less known to-day through his numerous theological and philosophical works, which in themselves constitute a small library. The more important are: "Evidences of the Christian Religion" (1825); "History of the Colonization on the Western Coast of Africa" (1846); "History of the Israelitish Nation" (1852); "Outlines of Moral Science" (1852); "Biograhical Sketches of the Founder and Principal Alumni of the Log College" (See Princeton). Of his sons, two were the distinguished Princeton professors and theological writers, Dr. James W. Alexander and Dr. J. Addison Alexander. A grandson, Dr. Henry Carrington Alexander, was for twenty-two years professor in the Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney. Dr. Alexander died Oct. 22, 1851.

REID, William S., fifth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1806), was born in Chester county, Pa., Apr. 21, 1778, and was graduated with honor from Princeton in 1802. He taught for two years in

Georgetown, D. C., prosecuting meanwhile his theological studies and continuing them under Dr. Moses Hoge in Shepherdstown, Va. Soon after, he accepted a professorship at Hampden-Sidney. He was licensed to preach in 1806, and in 1808, after a five years' connection with the college, removed to Lynchburg where he opened a school. He was mainly instrumental in organizing a Presbyterian church, but was not installed as pastor until 1822. Under his care and attention it attained great prosperity. His school became a flourishing institution for young ladies. Through failing health he was compelled to retire from all duties in 1848. His life was virtually identified with the growth of the city of Lynchburg; and in the community where he labored he is still remembered with veneration, love and esteem. He died June 23, 1853.

HOGE, Moses, sixth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1807–1820), was born in Frederick county, Va., Feb. 15, 1752. Like Archibald Alexander he was one of Graham's pupils at Liberty Hall, and was intimately affected by the latter's genius and personality. He studied theology also under James Waddell, Wirt's "Blind Preacher." In 1787 he was pastor in Shepherdstown, gathering a large congregation and gaining much reputation. He made his first venture as an author in 1793 in a work called "Strictures on a Pamphlet by the Rev. Jeremiah Walker, Entitled the 'Fourfold Foundation of Calvinism Examined and Shaken.'" Another characteristic production was: "Christian Panoply: An Answer to Paine's 'Age of Reason'" (1799). Dr. Hoge was a bold and able controvertist. In 1794 the synod of Virginia met in Harrisonburgh. The "Whiskey Insurrection" had just broken out in the bounds of some of the presbyteries connected with the synod. A most exciting debate on the questions involved ensued between Hoge and his former preceptor, Graham, being ended only by the final occupation of the church by the military. Already, in Shepherdstown, Dr. Hoge had been instructing young men in theology as occasion demanded. He was all the more readily induced, therefore, to move to Hampden-Sidney College in 1807 as Alexander's successor. Here he resumed the theological teaching instituted formerly by John Blair Smith. In 1809 the general assembly of the Presbyterian church had discussed the subject of ministerial education, the outcome of which was the founding of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. The Presbyteries of Virginia, however, were in favor of synodical seminaries, and in 1812, at the same time that Dr. Alexander was chosen head of the Princeton Seminary, the Virginia synod resolved to have a seminary of its own and elected Dr. Hoge as their professor. Dr. Hoge, therefore, filled both offices—president of the college and professor of theology—until his death. Afterward the Theological Seminary was separated from the college and under Dr. John Holt Rice rendered independent. Since then (1824) the two institutions have flourished, growing and expanding together, on immediately adjoining tracts of land. Dr. Hoge was an active member of the American Bible Society. As a preacher he was singularly powerful and effective. John Randolph, of Roanoke, bore him in the highest estimation, and came frequently from the adjoining county of Charlotte to hear him. A volume of "Sermons" was published in 1820, after Dr. Hoge's death. Two of his sons, graduates of the college under their father's administration, became distinguished as preachers—Samuel Davies Hoge, professor of mathematics and science at the State University in Athens, Ohio, and John Blair Hoge, D.D., tutor in Hampden-Sidney College and peculiarly gifted with literary talent. Dr. Moses Drury Hoge, of Richmond, a graduate of the college under President Maxwell, is a son of Samuel Davies Hoge, who married a daughter of Drury Lacy. The portrait shown is from a sketch made by a student in the class-room, and is the only one ever published. Dr. Moses Hoge died in Philadelphia July 5, 1820.

CUSHING, Jonathan Peter, seventh president of Hampden-Sidney College (1820–35), was born in Rochester, N. H., Mar. 12, 1793, son of Peter and Hannah (Hanson) Cushing. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817. He was known essentially as a practical man of business talent, as well as an inspiring teacher and able scholar. Leaving New England upon graduation, he was on his way south to engage in the practice of the law, when, stopping in Richmond, he agreed to supply, temporarily, the place of a sick tutor in Hampden-Sidney College. He won for himself such golden opinions from Dr. Hoge, the president, that though several times on the point of leaving, he was persuaded to remain longer. First advanced to professor, he was elected president upon the death of Dr. Hoge in 1820, being the first man to fill the office who was neither a Presbyterian nor a clergyman. With his accession ended the formative period of the institution, and then began the rapid growth into the proper functions and domain of a college. During this administration, the spirit and standard of few colleges, North or South, were superior. The new president identified himself thoroughly with his adopted state and section. He collected money to raise the endowment and placed the college out of positive need. He built the present college building and the president's house. Large and brilliant commencements were held annually in September, and addresses were delivered before a Hampden-Sidney Literary Institute. Mr. Cushing graduated an unusually large number of famous men. Among these were: William Ballard Preston, secretary of the navy under Zachary Taylor; Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Atkinson, bishop of North Carolina; Hugh A. Garland, clerk of the U. S. house of representatives, member of congress, and author of the "Life of John Randolph;" Judge William A. Daniel; William M. Tredway, member of congress; Landon C. Garland, president of Randolph-Macon College and chancellor of Vanderbilt University; Gov. Thomas W. Ligon of Maryland; Rev. Dr. John L. Kirkpatrick, president of Davidson College, and Rev. Dr. John M. P. Atkinson, sixteenth president of Hampden-Sidney College. The Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, organized in 1831, was incorporated in 1834, with Chief Justice Marshall as president and J. P. Cushing as vice-president. Mr. Cushing's health became shattered by receiving an accidental discharge from a full electric battery

while experimenting before one of his classes. He lies buried in the Episcopal cemetery in Raleigh. At the meeting of the board, June, 1891, a new monument was ordered by the college to be erected over the grave of its distinguished benefactor. He died Apr. 25, 1835.

BAXTER, George Addison, eighth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1835), was born in Rockingham county, Va., on July 22, 1771, and was one of the numerous preachers and teachers who studied under William Graham at Liberty Hall. Licensed to preach in 1797, he at first traveled as evangelist

in various portions of Virginia and Maryland. For a while he was principal of New London Academy in Bedford county, Va., but in 1798 he accepted the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Liberty Hall. On the death of Mr. Graham, he was chosen as principal of the academy, which soon (in 1813) became changed to Washington College. He continued president until 1829, laboring faithfully and with constant self-sacrifice. After retiring from the presidency of the college, he still retained the pastorate of the congregation in Lexington. He was inaugurated professor of theology in Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney in 1832 and continued to labor there until his death. His presidency of the institution lasted only for the part of the college year after Mr. Cushing's death. He was remarkable for his extreme humility and modesty of demeanor. Besides his duties as professor, he preached regularly to vacant congregations in the neighborhood. One of his pupils, the Rev. Dr. John H. Bocock, has left of him the following record: "There was once a man among us, one of the humble and childlike great men of other days, the Washington of the theological chair; a man of giant intellect." . . . Again: "We all must reflect with regret, how the creations and achievements of his mighty mind—I take leave to say on this occasion, as mighty a mind as I can well conceive of in the possession of a mere mortal—are in the main utterly lost to the church, from his rooted aversion on all occasions to any show of self." As this indicates, Dr. Baxter published little save a few scattered essays and sermons. Among these are: "An Essay on the Abolition of Slavery" (Richmond, 1836), and "Parity: The Scriptural Order of the Christian Ministry" (Lynchburg, 1840). His great characteristics were logical analysis and perfect clearness. He died Apr. 14, 1841.

CARROLL, David Lynn, ninth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1835–38), was born May 10, 1787, in Fayette county, Pa., and was graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., in 1823, after surmounting many obstacles. He took a full and graduate course at Princeton Theological Seminary and was pastor of a Congregational church in Litchfield, Conn., in 1827. Next (1829) he was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y., but resigning in 1835 on account of a throat affection, he accepted the presidency of Hampden-Sidney. He resigned at the end of three years, on account of theological difficulties, it has been said, and was pastor of the First church of the Northern Liberties in Philadelphia until 1844. Ill health caused him to relinquish this charge, and he afterward undertook some service on behalf of the Colonization Society. He was a popular preacher, was at his best on the platform, and preached to crowded houses. He published two volumes of sermons and several discourses. Three of these are identified with his connection with Hampden-Sidney: His "Inaugural Address" on Education (1835); "The Ministerial Office" (1835), a sermon delivered at the ordination of the Rev. B. M. Smith, October, 1835, and "An Address Delivered before the Franklin Literary Society of Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, June 19, 1838," where he discussed at length, "things in our condition, as a nation, which show that we are yet to have a literature of our own." Two other members of the faculty of four during his term deserve notice: The professor of physical science was John William Draper, M.D., later the author of the "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe." It was at Hampden-Sidney that Draper took his first sun-picture, and announced his discoveries anent the physical properties of the sun's light. The professor of mathematics from 1837 to 1839 was Francis H. Smith, who left to become superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute for a half-century. Gen. Smith published pamphlets advocating a system of college reform based upon his experience at the Institute, and was author of a series of mathematical text-books. It was during Dr. Carroll's administration in 1837 that the Richmond Medical College was established as a special department under the privileges of the Hampden-Sidney charter. Among the students of this period who afterward became distinguished were Judge A. D. Dickinson, the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Dabney, and the Hon. Thos. Stanhope Bocock, of both the U. S. and Confederate congresses. Dr. Carroll died Nov. 23, 1851.

MAXWELL, William, tenth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1838–44), was born of English parentage in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 27, 1784. He was graduated from Yale College in 1802, studied law in Richmond, and then practiced his profession in Norfolk. In 1830 he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature, and from 1832 to 1838 was a member of the senate. In the latter year he accepted the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College, which he held until 1844. His resignation is reported to have been due to some disagreement or misunderstanding with a senior class. Upon resigning he removed to Richmond, practiced law and for awhile conducted a law school. He was active in reviving the Virginia Historical Society which had suspended from neglect and inattention. He became its librarian and corresponding secretary, and for six years, from 1848 to 1853 inclusive, was editor of its organ, "The Virginia Historical Register and Literary Advertiser," a quarterly periodical, devoted to Virginia, and historical investigation. Mr. Maxwell was a perfect illustration of the scholar and *littérateur* in the president's chair, and was keenly alive to all educational, intellectual and

literary movements which might advance the culture of his state. In 1828 he had opened at his own expense a lyceum in Norfolk for the diffusion of useful knowledge by popular lectures and other means, anticipating later popular efforts in the same direction. His "Memoir of the Rev. John Holt Rice, D.D.," written in 1835, is one of the best of its kind in Virginian authorship. He was an active member of the Bible and the Colonization Societies, and prominent as an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was rated as a model speaker, and was in every way a gentleman, endowed with the highest culture and social instincts. The Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Judge Francis D. Irving, Prof. Charles S. Venable, of the University of Virginia, and the Rev. Dr. Clement R. Vaughan were among his pupils at the college. Mr. Maxwell died June 9, 1857.

SPARROW, Patrick J., eleventh president of Hampden-Sidney College (1844–46), was born in Lincoln county, N. C., in 1802, and received his education from the Rev. Samuel Williamson in upper South Carolina. He was engaged in preaching at Salisbury, N. C., when he undertook to assist the Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison in raising funds for the establishment of Davidson College, the Presbyterian institution of North Carolina. He was entirely successful in his efforts, and upon the organization of the college in 1837, became professor of ancient languages, under Dr. Morrison as president. The addresses of both gentlemen, appropriate to their subjects, upon being inducted into office, were published. Dr. Sparrow became pastor of the college church at Hampden-Sidney in 1841, and upon Mr. Maxwell's resignation in 1844, was chosen to fill the vacancy. He occupied the office for two years, then removed to Alabama. His later years were spent in a constant effort to ward off consumption. He possessed great natural talents, and had a wonderful capacity for work, retrieving thus in large measure the defects in his early education. This ardor resulted, however, in the loss of health. Hon. Wm. Pope Dabney, of Virginia, and Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, were among the graduates of this period. Dr. Sparrow died in 1867.

WILSON, Samuel B., twelfth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1847–48), was born in South Carolina about 1782. He had been a student under Dr. Baxter at Washington College, and added one more name to the list of graduates of that institution, with whom the history of Hampden-Sidney is so clearly associated. He was chosen Dr. Baxter's successor in the chair of systematic and polemic theology at the seminary in 1841, and assumed the presidency of the college *pro tempore* on the death of Dr. Baxter. He later became professor *emeritus*, and died in August, 1869.

GREEN, Lewis W., thirteenth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1848–56), was born in Boyle county, Ky., Jan. 28, 1806. He was graduated from the neighboring Center College, and then took a full course in Princeton Theological Seminary. For two years he was professor in Center College, where he displayed great talent as a teacher. Spending one or two years abroad, and taking advantage of the universities and libraries on the continent, he was elected upon his return vice-president of Center College and placed in charge of the chair of *belles lettres*. From 1840 to 1847 he was professor in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa. The following year he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Baltimore, winning wide reputation as a vigorous and impassioned pulpit orator. He accepted the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College in 1848, and left a permanent impress upon Virginian educational and religious life. Coming to Hampden-Sidney at a time when the college most needed fresh vigor and energy, the good he accomplished is incalculable. His administration proved most beneficial toward building up the college. Together with Prof. Charles Martin (of the chair of ancient languages), he introduced a scheme for raising the endowment, chiefly by means of the sale of scholarships, and the number of the students went up to nearly 150. He created enthusiasm for the college on all sides, and the course of studies was enlarged and the standard raised. Many of the ablest of the present ministers of the Southern Presbyterian church were trained under his care, and among those more closely identified with the history of the college were: the Rev. Dr. Richard McIlwaine, the eighteenth president; Prof. L. L. Holladay, who occupied the chair of physical science from 1855 to 1891, and Prof. Walter Blair, since 1857 in charge of the department of Latin. Still others were: the Hon. Philip W. McKinney, governor of Virginia; Robert Dabney, professor in the University of the South; the Rev. Dr. J. B. Shearer, president of Davidson College, North Carolina, the Rev. Dr. L. H. Blanton, chancellor of Central University, Kentucky, Charles H. Winston, professor of science in Richmond College, and Joseph H. Speed, state superintendent of education in Alabama; besides Drs. M. L. Lacy, A. W. Petzer, and T. W. Hooper of the college board. It was during this administration, in 1853, that the disagreement arose between the faculty of the Richmond Medical College and the Hampden-Sidney board of trustees. The medical faculty claimed the right of appointing any new member of their own body, and annulled the election on the part of the Hampden-Sidney board, their own choice and appointee having been disregarded. The practical outcome of the difference was the withdrawal of the medical college from all benefits arising from the Hampden-Sidney charter. In 1856 Dr. Green was chosen president of Transylvania University which had been reorganized, and associated with a Kentucky normal school. Being a Kentuckian, he felt that he ought to accept the opportunities here offered for bettering the education and culture of his native state; but his expectations of liberal support and active interest on the part of the state were not realized, and a year later, upon the death of Dr. John C. Young, he became president of his alma mater, Center College. His preaching was very effective, characterized by a fullness of fire, vigor and earnestness. His powers of expression were unusually good. A biography written by the Rev. Dr. L. J. Halsey, precedes a volume of sermons published by Chas. Scribner's Sons in 1871. Dr. Green was often called upon to deliver discourses and addresses before educational and literary bodies, and in these efforts was singularly happy. His inaugural discourse at Allegheny Seminary, and at Hampden-Sidney College received marked attention, and much favorable comment. The latter, especially, was a masterly effort, replete with sound, practical sense, a rare eloquence of thought, united with adequate power of expression. The subject chosen was a defence of higher collegiate education, and the speaker urged not only accuracy and thoroughness, but also greater comprehension in study. Another equally well-known effort were two addresses on "The Harmony of Revelation and Natural Science, with Especial Reference to Geology" delivered as part of a series, by fifteen prominent Presbyterian divines at

the University of Virginia, during the session 1850–51, upon invitation of the chaplain of that year, Dr. W. H. Ruffner. The first lecture dealt with the "General Spirit of Modern Philosophy—Miracles—Recent Origin of Man—and the Final Conflagration"; the second was on "The First Chapter of Genesis." The two together occupy more than sixty pages of the volume published, comprising the whole series, and entitled: "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity" (New York, 1853). It was distinctly characteristic of Dr. Greene's vigorous administration that the college began issuing annual catalogues in 1849, and that the two literary societies (in 1850), published lists of membership up to date. He died in Kentucky May 26, 1863.

DABNEY, Robert Lewis, president *pro tempore* of Hampden-Sidney College (1856), was born in Louisa county, Va., March 5, 1820. He was first a student at Hampden-Sidney College, and then at the University of Virginia, at which he took the M.A. degree. He was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney in 1846, and after seven years' labor in the ministry was elected, in 1853, professor of church history and polity in the seminary, and filled the position of president *pro tempore*, from the time of Dr. Green's resignation in 1856, until the time in the college year of 1856–57 when Dr. Atkinson was installed. In 1860 he was transferred to the chair of systematic and polemic theology, which he resigned in 1883 to become professor of moral philosophy in the University of Texas. Dr. Dabney has exercised a far-reaching influence upon his church, both as a thinker and a controversialist, impressing and inspiring numbers of young men under his instruction. His works on "Theology" and "Sacred Rhetoric" are still used as text-books. Other well-known productions are his "Sensualistic Philosophy" and "The Latest Infidelity." His latest volume, published in Richmond in 1890, is entitled: "Discussions: Theological and Evangelical," and is a collection of various articles and reviews. In another line he has written a "Defence of Virginia and of the South," a "Life of Maj.-Gen. Thos. J. (Stonewall) Jackson," and a "Memoir of Dr. F. S. Sampson." He has published, besides, numerous sermons and contributions to Sunday periodicals. The subject of his discourse upon being inducted into his professorship in May, 1854, was the "Uses and Results of Church History."

HOLLADAY, Albert Lewis, president *pro tempore* of Hampden-Sidney College (1856), was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., Apr. 16, 1805. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and became early distinguished in his studies. After teaching a while in Richmond and in Charlottesville, he accepted the professorship in ancient languages in Hampden-Sidney College. He gave this up in 1833, entered the Theological Seminary, and took the full course. He spent eleven years as missionary in Persia, at a time when such labor was accompanied with unusual hardships and trials. Returning to Virginia, he became pastor at Charlottesville. Both through his studies and travels he achieved eminence as a scholar in Oriental literature, and among his works was a Syriac grammar. He was already ill when news reached him of his election to the presidency of the college. He never was well again, and did not reach Hampden-Sidney, but died a month later, on Oct. 18, 1856.

ATKINSON, John Mayo Pleasants, fourteenth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1857–83), was born at Mansfield, Dinwiddie Co., Va., Jan. 10, 1817, and had sustained several pastoral relations before being called to the presidency. He continued in office until 1883 when he resigned just a few months before his death. His great and all-important task was to tide the college safely over the catastrophe of the war and the losses thereby entailed. At the outbreak of the struggle, Capt. Atkinson marched at the head of his "Hampden-Sidney Boys" to the field of battle, imitating the example set by his illustrious predecessor, John Blair Smith, fourscore years before. After peace had been restored by the surrender in the immediately adjoining county of Appomattox, the president set about seeking to put the college again on a firm basis. Beginning with a faculty of four professors and one tutor, he left, upon his resignation, a fully equipped faculty of six professors. One of the new chairs was formed by separating the Latin from the Greek or as it was called, the ancient languages department; and the other by creating outright an English department. At the time of Dr. Atkinson's accession in 1857, Walter Blair, who for two years had been tutor and teacher of the grammar school, had just been advanced to be adjunct professor of languages, and in 1859 was made professor of the Latin language and literature, with a year's leave of absence in Europe, Prof. Charles Martin retaining the chair of Greek.

J. M. P. Atkinson

Prof. Blair has thus been the sole occupant of his chair since its creation. The establishment of the professorship of English and history in the session of 1881–82 was the crowning act near the close of Dr. Atkinson's administration. A short two years' course in German and French had been undertaken by the professors in Latin and Greek respectively, as early as 1872. Despite all these advances, however, the number of students after the war, starting with thirty-eight for the year 1865–66, reached its highest point, ninety-two, in the year 1873, and then steadily decreased until it had fallen below sixty for the last three successive years (1881–83). Besides the large number of prominent ministers turned out, the college graduated, under Dr. Atkinson, several names prominent in the educational world: Richard M. Venable of the Maryland Law School; E. H. Marquess of Westminster College, Missouri; William M. Thornton, chairman of the University of Virginia; Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee; Addison Hogue, professor of Greek at Hampden-Sidney and in the University of Mississippi; James R. Thornton, professor of mathematics at Hampden-Sidney; Clement C. Gaines, president of Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. T. Cary Johnson of the Union Theological Seminary; C. B. Wallace of the University School, Nashville; and Henry W. Naff, president of King College, Bristol, Tenn. Dr. Atkinson died in 1883.

McILWAINE, Richard, fifteenth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1883-1913), was born in Petersburg, Va., May 20, 1834, of Scotch-Irish descent, as were so many of the patrons and officials in the history of the college. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney in the class of 1853, when he shared the honors with his life-long friend, Prof. L. L. Holladay, president *pro tempore*, 1889–91. He was afterward a student successively at the University of Virginia, the Union Theological Seminary, and the Free Church College in Edinburgh, and was a licentiate of the East Hanover Presbytery in 1857, and until 1872 pastor at several points, chiefly in Farmville and Lynchburg, Va. In July, 1872, he was elected secretary and treasurer of Home and

Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian church, and in 1882–83 was secretary of Home Missions, when he resigned to become president of Hampden-Sidney College. He received the degree of D.D. from Southwestern Presbyterian University in 1874. Dr. McIlwaine has proved an energetic, active, hard-working official, and is a broad, cultured and forcible executive. He has done much to put and keep the college in touch and sympathy with the educational needs of the day. It has steadily increased in influence since his accession, and from seventy-four on the rolls in his first year, 1883–84, he had raised the number to 154 in the session of 1891–92, the largest attendance, so far as can be ascertained, in the history of the college. The endowment has been increased, chiefly by the sale of scholarships. A Memorial Hall has been built, complete with modern appliances, furnishing comfortable and enlarged recitation rooms. The libraries of the literary societies have been consolidated with the college library and enlarged. Much of this success is due to his personal efforts made on behalf of the college, especially during the years 1889–91, when Dr. McIlwaine delegated for the time his teaching to other hands and interested himself purely in financial matters. The college still retains its reputation as a training-school for teachers, witness: Profs. Willis H. Bocock and W. D. Hooper of the University of Georgia; Prof. A. L. Boudurant of the University of Mississippi; Prof. C. C. Scott of Austin College, Texas; Profs. R. L. Blanton and J. M. Davis of Lexington, Ky.; Prof. C. W. Sommerville of Hampden-Sidney, and others. Also the number of ministers has not abated. The roll of recent young foreign missionaries in China and Japan is exceptionally honorable: R. V. Lancaster; J. R. Graham, Jr.; H. T. Graham; P. F. Price; and W. C. Buchanan. Fresh life has been infused into the Alumni Society, and a catalogue of the officers and students was completed. He died in Richmond, Va., Aug. 9, 1913.

HOLLADAY, Lewis L., president *pro tempore* of Hampden-Sidney College (1889–91), was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., on Feb. 23, 1832. Graduating with honor from Hampden-Sidney College in 1853 under Dr. Green, he was appointed tutor in the same year. During the session of 1854–55 he studied at the University of Virginia and returned in 1855 to Hampden-Sidney as professor of physical science, in which position he succeeded Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, at present professor in the theological department of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Tennessee. Prof. Holladay occupied this chair until the day of his death. He was thus associated with the college as student and professor for more than forty years, and his influence on the college and in the community was such as is accorded to few men to exercise. Unassuming, noble, large-minded, uniting exceptional intellectual force with great wisdom and practical energy, blessed with an unusually kind and sympathetic nature, he won his way at once to the hearts of all students year after year, inspiring and ennobling every one, both pupils and colleagues, with whom he came in contact. He was given the degree of LL.D. by Central University in 1885. He died suddenly July 23, 1891.

RICE, John Holt, clergyman, was born at Petersburg, Va., July 23, 1818, the son of Benjamin Holt Rice. After graduating from the University of New Jersey in 1838, he practiced law in Richmond, Va., for a short time, with every prospect of attaining a high rank in his profession. Deciding to devote himself to the ministry in 1842, he entered the Princeton Seminary, was graduated in 1845, and on the 23d of April of that year was licensed by the New Brunswick presbytery. Mr. Rice was first assistant to his father, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Princeton, and later, in 1846–47, was city missionary in New Orleans, La. On Apr. 30, 1848, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Tallahassee, Fla., resigning in 1850 to take charge of the village church at Charlotte Court-House, Va. He was subsequently for a year agent of the Presbyterian Board of Publication in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in 1856 accepted a call to the Walnut street Church in Louisville, Ky., where he labored zealously for the subsequent five years. Mr. Rice afterward filled pastorates at Lake Providence, La., Brandon and Vicksburg, Miss., Mobile, Ala., and was stated supply at Franklin, Tenn., from 1869–74, and from 1874–76 of the church at Mason, Tenn. He subsequently labored as an evangelist within the district of the Memphis presbytery. Dr. Rice was well versed in ecclesiastical and parliamentary law, and had an extensive general knowledge both of men and books. He was an able speaker, and derived his greatest satisfaction in carrying the light of the gospel to the destitute and ignorant, often receiving no remuneration for his services. He was a truly good man, kind-hearted and genial. In May, 1878, Dr. Rice was a member of the Southern general assembly, and discharged the duties of chairman of the judicial committee with signal ability. He died Sept. 7, 1878.

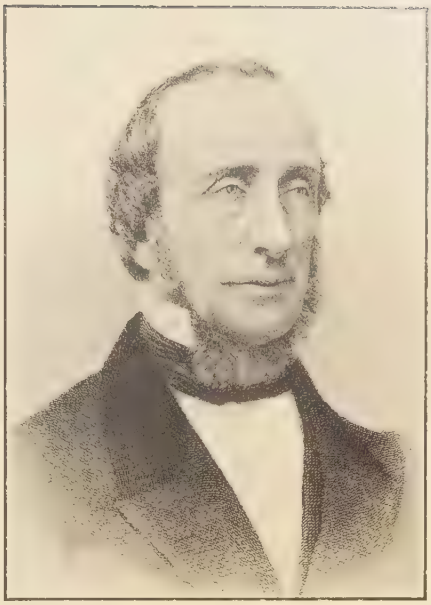
RICE, John Holt, educator, was born at New London, Va., Nov. 23, 1777, the grandson of David Rice, the pioneer Presbyterian preacher, who organized the first religious congregation in Kentucky, and who was principal founder of the Transylvania Academy, which developed into the Transylvania University. John Holt was educated at Liberty Hall and first studied medicine, but later, deciding to enter the ministry, took up theology, and in 1801 became a tutor in Hampden-Sidney College. Mr. Rice was licensed to preach Sept. 12, 1803, and the following year assumed charge of his first pastorate, the Cub Creek Presbyterian church, in Charlotte Co., Va. In 1812 he became pastor of the first separate Presbyterian church, in Richmond, Va., the denomination having previously held service in the Episcopal church. In 1819 Mr. Rice was moderator of the general assembly, and the same year received the degree of D.D. Three years later he was called to become president of Princeton College, and about the same time was offered the chair of theology in Hampden-Sidney College; he accepted the latter, which he held until his death. He began the publication of the "Christian Monitor," a religious periodical, which he conducted until 1818, when he became editor of the Virginia" Evangelical Literary Magazine," of which he had charge until 1829. He published "Historical and Philosophical Considerations on Religion," and was the author of various controversial and review articles, sermons and memoirs, which were published in pamphlet form. His orthodox Presbyterianism had a marked influence on the church for many years after his death, which occurred at Hampden-Sidney, Sept. 3, 1831.

GREEN, Samuel Abbott, physician and author, was born at Groton, Middlesex co., Mass., Mar. 16, 1830, son of Dr. Joshua and Eliza (Lawrence) Green. The first of the family in America was Percival Green, who came from London in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Mass. From him and his wife Ellen ——— the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife Ruth Mitchelson; their son Joseph and his wife Elizabeth Gerrish; their son Joseph and his wife Anna Pierce; their son Joshua and his wife Hannah Storer; and their son Joshua and his wife Mary Mosely, who were the grandparents of our subject. He obtained his early education at Lawrence Academy, Groton, was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1851, and received his medical degree three years later, after which he spent several years in Europe. On his return he began practice in Boston, and became one of the district physicians for the city dispensary, where he served from 1858 to 1861. On May 19, 1858, he was appointed by Gov. Banks surgeon of the 2d militia regiment. At the beginning of the civil war, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 1st Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and was the first medical officer from the state mustered in for three years' service. He was promoted to the surgeoncy of the 24th Massachusetts regiment on Sept. 2, 1861, where he remained until November, 1864, serving at different times during this period on the staff of various general officers. He had charge of the hospital ship Recruit of the Burnside expedition to Roanoke Island, organized by him, and which sailed from Annapolis in January, 1862. At one time he had charge also of the hospital steamer Cosmopolitan on the coast of South Carolina, and during the siege of Fort Wagner was chief medical officer on Morris Island. In October, 1863, he was sent to Florida, and was post surgeon at St. Augustine and Jacksonville: thence he was sent to Virginia, and was with the army when Bermuda Hundred was taken. Having been appointed acting staff surgeon, he was stationed at Richmond for three months after the fall of that city. "For gallant and distinguished services in the field during the campaign of 1864," he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. In February, 1862, he planned a cemetery on Roanoke Island, which was one of the first regular burial-places laid out for national soldiers. After the war Dr. Green was superintendent of the Boston Dispensary from 1865 to 1872; a member of the Boston School Board, 1860-62, and 1866-72; trustee of the Boston Public Library, 1868-78, and acting librarian from October, 1877, to October, 1878. For more than twenty years he was an overseer of Harvard. In 1870 Gov. Claflin appointed him one of a commission to care for disabled soldiers. In 1871 he became city physician of Boston, and held the office until 1881. He was chosen a member of the board of experts authorized by congress to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878; and in 1881, as the candidate of the citizens' party and the Republicans, was elected mayor of the city of Boston, serving during the year 1882. In 1883 he was chosen a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, as well as the secretary of the board, and continued as such until his death, and from 1885 to 1888 he was the acting general agent in the place of Dr. Curry, who had been appointed minister to Spain, and served as general agent of the board in 1903-1907. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Nashville in 1896. Dr. Green was for fifty years librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was its first vice-president in 1897-1914. He was a member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, and served as one of the Massachusetts commissioners appointed under chapter sixty of the resolves of 1884, "to investigate the condition of the records, files, papers and documents in the state department." Among his publications may be mentioned: "My Campaigns in America," Translated from the French of Count William de Deux Ponts (Boston, 1868); "Epitaphs from the Old Burying-Ground in Groton" (1878); "The Early Records of Groton, 1662-1707" (1880); "History of Medicine in Massachusetts" (Boston, 1881); "Groton during the Indian Wars" (Groton, 1883); "Groton during the Witchcraft Times" (1883); "The Boundary Lines of Old Groton" (1885); "The Geography of Groton," prepared for the use of the Appalachian Mountain Club (1886); "An Historical Sketch of the Town of Groton" (Boston, 1891), and "Groton Historical Series" (4 volumes, 1884-99); "Groton during the Revolution" (1900); "Ten Fac-simile Reproductions" (3 volumes, 1901-1903); "Three Historical Addresses" at Groton, (1908); "John Foster, the First American Engraver and the First Boston Printer" (1909); "Natural History of Groton" (1912); and "Facts Relating to the History of Groton" (1914); and numerous monographs. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1918.

SIBLEY, George Champlain, explorer, was born at Great Barrington, Mass., in April, 1782, His father, John Sibley, was a surgeon in the Continental army, and his mother a daughter of Samuel Hopkins, D.D., of Newport, R. I. His youth was spent in North Carolina, whence he migrated to St. Louis, Mo., in the early years of the century and was employed as an Indian agent during the administration of President Jefferson. He was for some time a major in the U. S. army, and with 100 Osage braves made explorations in the Grand Saline mountains, of which he published a report. In later years he was a commissioner to lay out a trading route from western Missouri to New Mexico, and made several treaties with the Indians. He and his wife, Mary Easton, gave the land for Lindenwood College for Young Ladies, founded at St. Charles, Mo., in 1830, and he was long one of its trustees, and president of the St. Charles County Bible Society. He was an anti-slavery man, a friend of colonization, and active in works of benevolence. He died at Elma, St. Charles Co., Mo., Jan. 31, 1863.

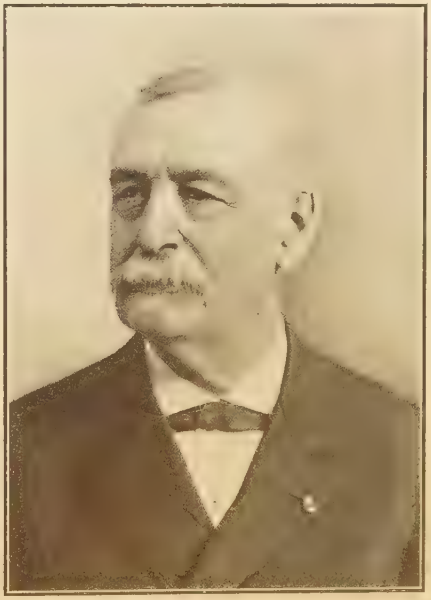
WHITE, Nathaniel, capitalist, was born in Lancaster, N. H., Feb. 7, 1811, eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Freeman) White, and a descendant in the eighth generation of William White, a native of Norfolk county, England, who emigrated to America in 1635 and settled at Newbury. He was reared in the strict religious atmosphere of a New England home, and at the age of fourteen began his business career in the employ of a country merchant at Lunenburg, Vt. He was a hotel clerk at Concord, N. H., until he reached his majority and 1832 purchased a half-interest in a stage route between Concord and Hanover. In association with Capt. William Walker in 1838, he began the express business, personally making three trips a week to Boston, and attending to the delivery of packages, goods, money and such commissions that were entrusted to him. He was punctiliously exact in the performance of such duties, and his memory was never known to be at fault. When the Concord railroad was opened in 1842, he was one of the partners of the express company which was established to deliver goods

SAMUEL A. GREEN
PHYSICIAN AND AUTHOR



NATHANIEL WHITE
MERCHANT

ADELINE D. T. WHITNEY
AUTHOR



JAMES BARNETT
SOLDIER

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Lewis A. Sayre M.D.

in New Hampshire and Canada. This company, which is indebted to Mr. White's ability, has since carried on its business with various changes in name. Mr. White never ceased to take the deepest interest in the prosperity and progress of Concord, his adopted city. In 1852 he was elected by the Whigs and free-soilers to represent Concord in the state legislature. He was a prominent abolitionist and an active member of the Anti-Slavery Society, his home being a station on the "underground railroad" for fugitive slaves. In 1875 he was prohibition candidate for governor; in 1876 a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, and in 1880 a presidential elector. He was prominent in works of philanthropy, was instrumental in the establishment of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, the State Reform School; in the Orphan's Home at Franklin which he liberally endowed, and the Home for the Aged at Concord, which he largely endowed. He was a trustee of the Reform School and other institutions, and a director in various railroads, banks and corporations. He was married Nov. 1, 1836, to Armenia S., daughter of John Aldrich, of Boscawen, and died in Concord, N. H., Oct. 2, 1880.

WHITNEY, Adeline Dutton (Train), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1824, daughter of Enoch and Adeline (Dutton) Train, and a cousin of George Francis Train, the journalist. The first of the family in this country was John Train, who came to Massachusetts from London in the Susan and Ellen in 1635, and setttled at Watertown. Enoch Train did a large shipping business in Boston, and established a line of packet ships between that city and Liverpool, since known as the Warren line. He was a Congregationalist and a parishioner of Dr. Lyman Beecher; but, on marrying, for the second time, a lady of Unitarian faith and associations, the family transferred its connections, and Adeline grew up under the preaching of Drs. Lowell and Bartol at the Old West Church. Late in life she became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Miss Train was educated chiefly at the school of Dr. George B. Emerson in Boston, where she remained until she was eighteen, a year later becoming the wife of Seth D. Whitney, of Milton, Mass., and removing to that place to live. Her first recorded publication was a poem, "Footsteps on the Seas" (1857). In 1860 she published her "Mother Goose for Grown Folks" which gave her more than a local reputation. She gained a well-deserved popularity among young folks with her next two books, "Boys at Chequasset" (1862), and "Faith Gartney's Girlhood" (1863), and won favor with mature readers with "The Gayworthy's" (1865), which has been called one of the best novels of New England life ever written. These books were followed by "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life" (1866); "Patience Strong's Outings" (1868); "Hitherto" (1869), which mark the summit of her achievement in fiction. "The most vivid impression of her work," wrote the critic H. C. Vedder, "is that she knows how to tell a story—she gets the reader's attention at the outset, and holds it by the interest of her story. She has the power of characterization, of making us believe in the solid reality of the personages with whom she peoples her books . . . the quality of her style that gives its savor and effectiveness in her stories is its homeliness, she does not disdain the vocabulary of ordinary everyday life. She writes as simply, unaffectedly, and directly as people talk, and this naturalness goes a long way towards not merely explaining, but justifying her popularity. . . . Lively sallies of wit are not so common in these stories as that quiet, rather dry humor, born of native shrewdness and close observation which distinguishes the Yankee." These books were followed by "We Girls" (1870); "Real Folks" (1871); "Pansies," poems (1871); "The Other Girls" (1873); "Sights and Insights" (1876); "Just How, a Key to Cook Books" (1878); "Odd or Even" (1880); "Bonnyborough" (1885); "Homespun Yarns" and "Holy Tides" (1886); "Daffodils" and "Bird Talk," volumes of verse (1887); "Ascutney Street" (1888); "A Golden Gossip" (1890); "White Memories" (1893); "Friendly Letters to Girl Friends" and "The Open Mystery, A Reading of the Mosaic Story" (1897); "Square Pegs" (1899); "The Integrity of Christian Science" (1900), and "Biddy's Episodes" (1904). Mrs. Stowe, in a review of Mrs. Whitney's writings, praised her for doing for the young people of her day what Maria Edgeworth did in her time, but ranked her higher because of her intense spirituality. Mrs. Stowe also commended her because her books were in no sense "preachy," but in this opinion she is opposed by other critics who complain that there is too much of the "preachy" tone in her stories. Her later books showed a growth in artistic power, and she in part outgrew this tendency to "point a moral." The Rochester Post-Express compared her to Louisa M. Alcott, but said that she was more "aloof from her characters" than Miss Alcott. "Miss Alcott was a child herself in her simplicity and camaraderie . . . Mrs. Whitney was a distinguished exponent of a school of juvenile fiction that can never become extinct. Her boys' stories were an excellent appetizer to the stronger meat of Optic and Castlemon, while her girls' stories occupied a place between those of Mrs. Lillie and Miss Alcott." Mrs. Whitney bore her husband four children: Mary Adeline, Maria Caroline, Caroline Leslie, and Theodore Train Whitney, her only son, who was for many years in government work on western river and harbor improvement. He now occupies the family homestead at Milton, Mass. Mrs. Whitney died at her home at Milton, Mass., March 20, 1906. (Portrait opposite p. 28.)

HEMPHILL, James Calvin, journalist, was born at Due West, Abbeville county, S. C., May 18, 1850, the son of William Ramsey and Hannah (Lind) Hemphill, grandson of John Hemphill and great-grandson of John Hemphill who emigrated from County Derry, Ireland, in the eighteenth century. The Hemphill family was known in literary and professional life throughout the South. His father was for many years professor of history and belles-lettres in Erskine College, S. C., his grandfather Rev. John Hemphill, D.D., was one of the most eminent theologians of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, and an uncle, John Hemphill, was chief justice of the supreme court of Texas, and a senator of the United States and Confederate States. Mr. Hemphill was educated at the primary schools in his native town, and in Erskine College, where he was graduated in 1870. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him in 1872. He taught school for three months in Kentucky, but returned to South Carolina in 1871, and entered journalism as editor of the Abbeville "Medium." In 1880 he was offered a position on the staff of the "News and Courier," of Charleston, and in 1881 was sent to Columbia, the state capital, as chief of the bureau of the "News and Courier," and served with eminent success during 1881-82. He became city and man-

aging editor in 1886, serving until 1888, when he was made editor and manager. He served in this capacity until 1910, when he became editor of the Richmond (Va.) "Times-Dispatch" which post he held from Jan. 1910, to Oct. 1911, becoming, in the latter year, editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) "Observer." In 1912, he joined the editorial staff of the New York "Times" and was afterwards Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger." He has during late years been engaged in special literary work. He was active in the organization of the Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston 1901-02, and was manager of its department of publicity and promotion. He was Bromley lecturer on journalism at Yale, 1909-10, and was first vice-president of the Associated Press in 1909. He is a member of the Cosmos, and National Press clubs of Washington, D. C. On Nov. 19, 1878, he was married to Rebecca M., daughter of the Rev. C. K. True, D.D., of Flushing, L. I.

BARNETT, James, business man and soldier, was born at Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., June 21, 1821, the son of Melancthon and Mary (Clark) Barnett. His parents went to Cleveland, O., in 1826, and the father became prominent in the upbuilding of that city. He began his career in the hardware business, entering the employ of George Worthington, a hardware merchant. He became a partner and after Mr. Worthington's death in 1871 was senior member of the firm. He was a member of the Ohio volunteer militia and colonel of the Cleveland light artillery. After the fall of Fort Sumter he was ordered to report with his regiment at Columbus, O. He took part in the battle of Philippi, June 3, 1861, and was in the West Virginia campaign of 1861. Upon being mustered out at the end of his three months' service he organized a regiment of light artillery and rejoined the Union army, taking part in the battle of Shiloh, and the occupation of Corinth, the battles of Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chattanooga, Orchard Knob, and Missionary Ridge. Mustered out again on Oct. 20, 1864, he became aide to General Thomas, and fought at the battle of Nashville. He was chief of artillery on Gen. Rosecrans' staff, afterward chief of artillery on Gen. Thomas' staff. On March 1, 1865, he was breveted brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." Gen. Barnett was active in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was on the commission of national soldiers' homes, and was one of the directors and trustees of the Xenia, O., Soldiers,' Sailors' and Orphans' Home. In 1865 he was one of the police commissioners of Cleveland when the police were re-organized under the metropolitan system, in 1873, and was a member of the Cleveland city council in 1873-75. He was a delegate to the National Republican conventions at Chicago in 1880, and at Philadelphia in 1900 to the convention which nominated Mc Kinley for his second term. He was prominently identified with Cleveland's business interests, being president of the First National Bank, during 1876-1905, and director of the Merchants' National Bank, the Cleveland Mining company, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, and the Guardian Savings and Fruit Co. He was prominently identified with Cleveland charities, and was honorary president of the city's associated charities. He was for fifteen years president of the Bethel Associated Charities, was treasurer of the Cleveland Fresh Air Camp, and honorary president of the Cleveland Humane Society. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Loyal Legion, Union Club, and was a life member and trustee of the Case Library. On June 12, 1845, he was married to Mary H., daughter of Dr. Samuel Underhill, of Granville, Ill., and had five children, three of whom survived him: Mary B., who married Major Thomas Goodwillie; Carrie M., who married Alexander Brown; and Laura, who married Charles J. Sheffield. Gen. Barnett was called "the grand old man of Cleveland," and on the presentation of his portrait to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, by Samuel Mather, in April, 1907, he was proclaimed "first citizen of Cleveland." He died in Cleveland, O., Jan. 13, 1911, (Portrait opposite p. 28.)

SEWALL, Jonathan Mitchell, poet, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1748, nephew of Chief Justice Stephen Sewall, by whom he was adopted and reared. He studied for a time at Harvard College, but left before being graduated to engage in mercantile pursuits. He afterward studied law under Judge John Pickering of Portsmouth, N. H., was admitted to the bar, and practised with success. He was appointed registrar of probate for Grafton county, N. H., in 1774. Later he moved to Portsmouth. His principal claim to fame is through his poems. He was prominent among the poets of the revolution, and his verses carried spirit in the camps and stirred the patriotism of the nation. He was the author of the stirring revolutionary song, "War and Washington," beginning "Vain Britons boast no longer," which was sung in every patriot camp during the war. Many other songs and poems of his were printed in newspapers throughout the land. In 1778 he wrote an epilogue to Addison's tragedy "Cato," two lines of which:

"No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
But the whole boundless continent is yours."

were adopted by Park Benjamin as the motto for his paper, "The New World." Sewall was an extremely modest man, and many of his writings were printed anonymously. Principal among these anonymous productions are a Fourth of July oration, delivered in Portsmouth in 1788, and later printed at the request of the citizens (this was the first Independence Day oration delivered at Portsmouth); and "The Versification of Washington's Farewell Address," published in 1798. He wrote many epigrams, epilogues, and poems of a political cast, besides his patriotic lyrics. He also wrote paraphrases of Ossian and an "Eulogy on George Washington," delivered at St. John's Church, Portsmouth, Dec. 31, 1799. His "Miscellaneous Poems with Specimens from the Author's Manuscript Version of the Poems of Ossian," was published in 1801. He was a noted wit and much sought after for his social qualities. It is said that his last years were darkened by intemperance. In politics he was a federalist. Nothing can be learned of his immediate family, except that a daughter survived him. He died at Portsmouth, N. H., Mar. 29, 1808.

BURNS, John Lawrence, "hero of Gettysburg," was born in Burlington, N. J., Sept. 5, 1793, son of an emigrant from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was a shoe cobbler by trade. He served in the war of 1812, and was in camp in preparation for the Mexican war, being at that time a resident of Gettysburg, Pa. At the outbreak of the civil war he tried to enlist time and again, but did not qualify on account of his age. However, he managed to go with the troops as a teamster, and usually succeeded in borrowing a

rifle and joining the ranks when the enemy was encountered. His age soon told on him, and contrary to his wishes he was sent home to Gettysburg, where his fellow citizens made him town constable to keep him busy and contented. He followed the progress of the war with keen interest. As constable he officiated when Gen. Early's division of Confederate cavalry rode through the town, June 26, 1863, serving as a messenger between the Confederate general and the acting town burgess. He also acted as a guide to the Union staff officers when the army of the Potomac arrived on the morning of July 1st. As soon as he learned that a battle was impending, he took down his flint-lock musket, first offered his services to the officers of the 150th Penn. volunteers, and was later sworn into Co. K, 7th Wis. volunteers, being given a new rifle and suitable ammunition. He was in active service in the open fields with the skirmish line, and in the MacPherson Grove with the Iron Brigade; was wounded three times and was finally captured by the Confederates, who bandaged his wounds and permitted him to return home. News of his bravery and patriotism had spread through the ranks. On July 5th he was visited at his home by the lieutenant who had met and encouraged him at the firing line, and had taken him before Col. Callis of the 7th Wisconsin. After the battle Burns was also serenaded by army bands and acclaimed the "hero of the battle of Gettysburg." He was awarded a pension by special act of congress, and his last days were spent near a little farm which he owned at Bonneauville, Pa., where he died Feb. 4, 1872. Special memorials to his honor have been erected on the battlefield and over his grave in Gettysburg Evergreen cemetery.

ROBINSON, John, clergyman and educator, was born in Cabarrus county, N. C., Jan. 8, 1768. He attended school at Winnsborough, S. C.; entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1793; labored as a missionary in Duplin county, N. C., where he organized several churches. He was called to the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1800, serving one year, and again in 1805-18, and during the interval, as afterward, preached and conducted an academy at Poplar Tent, N. C. He had much local reputation, both as a pulpit orator and as a teacher, and received the degree of D.D. from the university of his state in 1829. He was the author of a "Eulogy on Washington" (1800). He died in Poplar Tent, N. C., Dec. 14, 1843.

SAYRE, Lewis Albert, surgeon, was born at Battle Hill, now Madison, N. J., Feb. 29, 1820, the son of Archibald and Margaret (Sayer) Sayre. His first American paternal ancestor was Thomas Sayre, who came from Bedfordshire, England, to settle at Lynn, Mass., in 1638, the line of descent being traced through his son Joseph and his wife Martha; their son Daniel and his wife Elizabeth; their son Daniel and his wife Elizabeth Lynn; their son Ephraim and his wife Hannah Meeker, who were the grandparents of Dr. A. Sayre. His father was a wealthy farmer. At the age of ten he went to live with his uncle, David Sayre, a wealthy banker of Lexington, Ky., and entering Transylvania University, was graduated in 1839. His uncle wanted him to go into the church, but his own preference was the medical profession, and he began studying medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in the office of Dr. David Green, New York. He received his degree of M.D. in 1842, his thesis, "Spinal Irritation," which was published in the Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery, attracting much attention. In the same year he was appointed prosector to the professor of surgery Dr. Willard Parker, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, becoming emeritus prosector in 1852. His first paper contributed to the profession, "Case of Abscess from Pneumonia of the left Lung Terminating favorably by Forming a Fistulous Opening between the Third and Fourth Ribs, and an Abscess in the Substance of the Lung," gave evidence of a clear and original mind, and from that time his contributions to the medical press were numerous. Among the more important were: "Cholera Induced by Mental Anxiety;" "Cases of Chronic Abscess in the Cellular Tissue of the Peritoneum;" "Spina Befida Tumor removed by Ligature;" "Case of Perforation of the Rectum;" etc. He also wrote a paper proving that if cholera is not a contagious disease it is a portable one, and his numerous reports to the New York City Board of Health were of great value. In 1853 he was made surgeon to Bellevue hospital, and in 1855 surgeon to Charity hospital, Blackwell's Island, becoming consulting surgeon of the latter in 1873. He was one of the leaders in the founding of Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1861 and was professor of orthopedic surgery, until 1898, when the college was consolidated with New York university and he became emeritus professor of orthopedic surgery, his son, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, succeeding him as clinical professor. He was subsequently consulting surgeon to St. Elizabeth's hospital, the Northwestern dispensary, and the Home of Incurables, of New York. He was among the founders of the New York Pathological Society, and was active in the formation of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association, becoming vice-president of the last in 1866, and president in 1880. In 1877 he was delegate to the British Medical Association, which held a meeting at Manchester in that year. His fame in the treatment of spinal diseases had preceded him, and he was invited to lecture at various British hospitals, receiving the most flattering acknowledgments from the British medical profession. He was made a member of the British Medical Association in 1871; King Charles IV, of Sweden, conferred on him the Order of Vasa, in 1872, and the Medical Society of Norway in the same year elected him an honorary member. The medical profession is indebted to him for some of the most valuable methods and instruments used in the treatment of surgical cases, the many remarkable operations which he was called upon to perform requiring him to devise suitable means of treatment, where none was already in existence. Among his surgical instruments are: the Uvulmatome, Serotal Clamp, Club-foot Shoe and Improved Tracheotomy Tube. His suggestion of the use of plaster of paris in spinal diseases and curvatures worked a revolution in the treatment of such cases. He did more to establish the position of American surgery in Europe on a firm basis by his forceful teaching than any surgeon of his generation. Dr. Sayre was married Jan. 25, 1849, to Eliza Ann Hall, daughter of Charles Henry Hall, of New York City. They had three sons and one daughter. Two of the sons died before their father, the youngest, Reginald Hall Sayre, succeeded him as professor of orthopedic surgery in New York University Medical School, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The daughter, May Hall Sayre, also survived her father. Dr. Sayre died at his home in New York city, Sept. 21, 1900. (Portrait opposite page 29.)

LOWELL, James Russell, poet and diplomatist, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819. He was descended from a long line of worthy ancestors and was reared amidst circumstances the most favorable for the development of intellectual power and a high manhood. His first American ancestor was Percival Lowell, who emigrated from Worcestershire, Eng., and settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1639, and who has had as descendants men eminent in every sphere of New England life, among whom may be mentioned John Lowell, the distinguished jurist, who, in 1780, introduced into the constitution of Massachusetts the clause abolishing slavery in that state, and subsequently, for a number of years, was U. S. justice for the district which then included Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; another John Lowell was an eminent lawyer and political writer in the period of the second war with England; Francis Cabot Lowell was a prominent merchant, who introduced the manufacture of cotton goods into this country, and whose monument, erected since his death, is in the populous city of Lowell, Mass; and his son, John, also a merchant, founded the Lowell Institute of Boston, which for fifty years has sustained annual courses of lectures on science, literature and kindred subjects, the most distinguished in this country. James Russell's grandfather was John Lowell, the eminent jurist; his father was Charles Lowell, who, from 1806 until his death in 1861, was settled over the Unitarian church in Boston, of which Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol was later the pastor. He was a man of cultivated taste and respectable learning, but more distinguished for the sweetness and benignity of his character than for profound scholarship. Soon after his settlement in the ministry he married a daughter of Com. Robert T. Spence of the U. S. navy, a highly gifted lady, acquainted with several languages, familiar with all the old English songs and ballads—which she was in

the habit of repeating to her children—and, though never a writer of verse, essentially a poetess. It was from this lady that her son inherited his poetical genius, for though in his father's family there had been several of distinguished ability in affairs, there had been none who had shown any special aptitude for literature. Charles Lowell took his young wife to a fine estate in the outskirts of Cambridge, called Elmwood. It was an old colonial mansion, looking out upon the Charles river, and surrounded by about seven acres of lawn and garden, interspersed with shrubbery, and dotted here and there by stately elms and pines, among which are now many of the excellent clergyman's own planting. There James Russell Lowell was born, and there he grew up under the guidance of this admirable father and mother, in intercourse with the most cultivated society this country has yet produced, and in daily companionship with an older brother and sister who had inherited a like genius with himself, and who, had their minds not been directed to other pursuits, might have attained a like eminence. It is not strange that, planted in such a soil, and fed by such influences, his inherited genius flowered out to be the finest expression of purely American thought and culture that has been seen in this century. He does not sound the organ notes of Whittier, nor sing the household songs of Longfellow, nor has he the seer-like vision of Emerson, but more fully than all these does he embody the critical thought, virile strength, and soaring imagination of the America of to-day. He has laid his ear to the great heart of the time, and has echoed its pulsations in words that are the heart-beats of more than sixty millions. His first tuition was at a private school, and entering Harvard in his sixteenth year he was graduated when not yet twenty. But he was not an industrious student, and at the very time he was to have delivered the class poem he was under discipline for inattention to his text-books. He edited "Harvardiana" during his last year in college, in which he may possibly have inserted some poems, but his first known published literary composition was his class poem, written while he was rusticating at Concord, Mass. While there he made the acquaintance of Emerson, which soon developed into a friendship that only terminated with the death of the elder man. Lowell was quick to see the humorous side of the social movements of the day, and in his class poem, which sparkles with wit, he attacked the abolitionists, Carlyle, Emerson, and the transcendentalists. He then entered the Harvard Law School, and was graduated and admitted to the bar of Boston two years later at the age of twenty-one. He attempted to practice law, but either clients did not come to him, or he did not go to them, for at the end of a year he abandoned the law and betook himself definitely to literature. A story dealing with the practice of his profession, entitled "My First Client," gives an amusing account of this part of his life. In taking up literature he seems to have been influenced by a young woman to whom he had become attached, and who subsequently became his wife—Miss Maria White, of Watertown. She was a person of great beauty of mind and character, and herself a poet of tender sentiment and much delicacy of feeling. Her lines,

"We wreathed about our darling's head
The morning-glory bright,"

have, we think, been included in every collection of American poetry which has appeared since their first publication in 1855. Mr. Lowell's first volume of poems, "A Year's Life," published in 1841, was dedicated to this lady under the name of "Una." She inspired this volume, and there can be no question that she gave direction to his genius when, between 1846 and 1848, he entered the lists against slavery and all forms of cant, hypocrisy, and political corruption, in that incomparable satire, the first series of the "Biglow Papers." His first volume had been scarcely indigenous—it was a mere trying of his wings; in his later ones: "A Legend of Brittany," and the "Vision of Sir Launfal," he reached a height which led Poe to class him among the first of American poets; but in the "Biglow Papers," which first appeared in the columns of the Boston "Courier,"

beginning in June, 1846, he became the poet of the time, piercing to the quick its petrified follies and embodied wrongs, and displaying the inventive genius of an original mind, with infinitely various resources, working neither for pay nor for praise, but enlisted for humanity. These papers had a moral influence which it is hard to appreciate now. They were a prophetic warning of the coming contest between freedom and slavery, and they uttered a stern defiance that ran through the North, and nerved it for the mighty conflict. They revealed Lowell to himself, as well as to the world. "I found," he said, "that I held in my hand a weapon, instead of a fencing-stick as I had supposed." Prior to this time he had edited a couple of unsuccessful magazines—too good for their time, and so dying young—and soon after the publication of the "Biglow Papers" he became one of the editors of the "Anti-Slavery Standard," and about the same time published his amusing satire, "A Fable for Critics." The greater part of the years 1851 and 1852 he spent in Europe, and on his return he wrote occasional papers—including "A Moosehead Journal"—for "Putnam's Monthly." The most important results of his European travels were his essays on Italian art and literature, and the eminence to which he afterward attained as interpreter of Dante, becoming, also, a leading authority in old French and Provençal poetry. About a year after his return to this country, his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, died, and for some time thereafter he did no literary work; but in 1855 he accepted the position of professor of modern languages and literature in Harvard University, made vacant by the resignation of Henry W. Longfellow. This position he held for twenty years, meanwhile being from 1859 to 1862 the editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," and from 1863 to 1872 joint editor with Charles Eliot Norton, of the "North American Review." During his editorship of the "Atlantic" his position gave him the platform, and the increasing anti-slavery sentiment of the North gave him the audience, for a great deal of vigorous political writing, which at once took rank, and will probably continue to be regarded as the best work of its kind yet done in this country, although his lectures on the poets, delivered before the Lowell Institute, and his essays on Italian art and literature, had already established his reputation as a prose writer. Mr. Lowell's ardent Unionism led to a second series of the "Biglow Papers" at the outbreak of the civil war, and great as was his popularity before, he now became, next to Whittier, the one who voiced the sentiments of the people of the North. These papers, which appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," lashed the disunionists at home and their foreign sympathizers, and struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the people. These papers were afterward gathered into a volume and issued in 1867. The degrees of D. C. L. and LL. D. were conferred upon him by Oxford and Cambridge while he was abroad in 1872–74. After resigning his professorship at Harvard in 1875, he was appointed minister to Spain by President Hayes, and in 1880 was transferred to the same post in London, which he continued to hold until a change of administration in 1885. While in England he delivered several public addresses, which have since (1887) been published in this country, under the title of "Democracy, and Other Addresses," and he was also elected rector of the University of St. Andrews, Glasgow, an unusual honor to be conferred on a foreigner. Mr. Lowell's health was never good after his return from the Court of St. James in 1885, and, except for a brief visit in 1887 to his old haunts in England, he became a fixture either at the beloved Elmwood, his birthplace, or at his other Massachusetts home, Deerfoot Farm. Although toward his last days his physician forbade him to indulge in the long walks and drives which had been a constant pleasure and a never-failing source of inspiration for his verses, he was never separated from the companionship of his books, which, if possible, were even dearer to him than in his youth. Mr. Lowell won a place equally high as a prose writer and as a poet, and in the capacity of critic no American could be compared with him except, perhaps, Edmund C. Stedman. The leading trait which characterizes both his prose and his poetry is moral nobility, both of mind and character, and this trait is, in his criticisms, combined with an acuteness, a keen insight, that sees into the very heart of an author, and grasps at once his essential and main purpose. It is generally supposed that the poetical and critical faculties are antagonistic, and that, if combined, one impairs the power of the other. But in Mr. Lowell the opposite appeared to be true. His poetical power lends sympathy to his critical writings; his critical acumen gives strength to his poetry. But it is undoubtedly by his poetry that he will be longest remembered, for he has written lines that have gone into the speech of the people, and will last as long as our language. His works not already mentioned are: "Class Poem" (1838); "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets" (1845); "Poems" (1848); "Poems" (2 vols., 1849); "Life of Keats," prefacing an edition of that poet's works (1854); "Poems" (2 vols., 1854); "Mason and Slidell, a Yankee Idyl" (1862); "Fireside Travels" (1864); "The President's Policy" (1864); "Ode, recited at the Commemoration of the Living and Dead Soldiers of Harvard University" (1865); "The Biglow Papers" (second series, 1867); "Under the Willows and Other Poems" (1869); "Among My books" (1870); "The Courtin'" (1874); "Three Memorial Poems" (1876); "Among My Books" (second series, 1876). In 1892 his essays on the English poets of the eighteenth century, which had appeared in the pages of magazines or as prefaces, were gathered into a volume. In these writings is to be found in large proportion the habit of thought—now practical, now profound—which especially distinguished his later works. His first wife died on Oct. 27, 1853, and he was married in September, 1857, to Frances Dunlap, daughter of Capt. Dunlap of Brunswick, Me., and niece of ex-Gov. Dunlap. She died in 1885. He had four children by his first wife: Blanche (died in infancy); Mabel, who married Edward Burnett, of Southborough, Mass.; Rose (died in infancy), and Walter (died in infancy). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 12, 1891. England joined America in mourning the loss of one who had more firmly cemented the union between the two nations.

SMITH, Matthew Hale, clergyman, writer, lawyer, and lecturer, was born in Portland, Me., in 1816. He was the youngest son of Dr. Elias Smith, who published the first religious newspaper in the United States, "The Herald of Gospel Liberty," issued in 1808. Matthew Hale Smith was an earnest, eloquent, magnetic speaker, an attractive and vigorous writer. At an early age the analytical character of his mind, and an inborn desire to investigate the deepest questions of theology, naturally drew him to the ecclesiastical state. He was ordained a minister of the Universalist denomination at the age of seventeen years. Even at that early period of his career Mr. Smith's eloquence and pleasing style of delivery won him a wide reputation. He was a man of fine presence; tall, erect, with a keen eye, and expressive countenance. In 1842 he became converted to Calvinism, and was ordained an orthodox minister in Malden, Mass. About the year 1850, Mr. Smith's health becoming impaired, he gave up the ministry as a regular profession and undertook the study of the law. His diversified talents made him a ready pleader, while years of study had given him an unfailing fund of illustration, making him apt to see the weak points of an adversary, and quick to take advantage of them. He soon after this removed to New York, and to his two professions added that of journalism. As correspondent of the Boston "Journal" his "Burleigh Letters" attracted universal attention from the brilliancy of their style and their inexhaustible humor. He still continued his ministerial labors, supplying the pulpits of Congregational, Dutch Reformed, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches; but ill health prevented his taking a settled charge. He was a man of indefatigable energy, and had a large correspondence with papers in cities and towns throughout the North and West. Among the books that he wrote are: "Marvels of Prayer," "Sunshine and Shadow in New York," and "Successful Folks." These were but a small portion of his writings. His vast correspondence and innumerable letters would fill volumes. It was as a lecturer that Matthew Hale Smith achieved his greatest success. On this field he was master and could display to the best his versatile talents. He made extensive lecture tours over the country, one of which, in 1877, in California, lasted for nine months. He excelled as a humorist, but his humor was always refined, and a vein of sound judgment ran through all his discourse. Among his most popular lectures were: "From the Thames to the Tiber," drawn from scenes and incidents on a European tour; also, "Old Times and Our Times," and "Wit and Humor." In April, 1861, as chaplain of the 12th regiment, N. Y. S. M., he went to the seat of war at the first call for troops, and all through that struggle, in public addresses and in other services, devoted himself to the cause of his country. He was chaplain of the "Old Guard" in New York city at the time of his death. His last public address was in behalf of the Sunday-school cause. In early life Mr. Smith married, in Boston, Mass., Mary, grandniece of John Adams, second president of the United States. By her he had seven children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, survived him. Two of the sons studied law, and one went into the railroad business in the West. The eldest son took his grandmother's name (his father's *nom-de-plume*), "Burleigh," upon coming of age, and is now Judge Burleigh of Massachusetts. His second son, G. Melville Smith, entered the ministry and was settled over the Second Presbyterian church of Newburyport, Mass. His daughter, Louise, is an artist of acknowledged ability. She acted as his amanuensis, and traveled abroad with him on his last trip to Europe. She was married in 1876 to Albert C. Squier, an extensive builder and contractor of New York, and it was in their home that Matthew Hale Smith passed the last years of his life. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1879.

Matthew Hale Smith

TRACY, Uriah, senator, was born at Franklin, Conn., Feb. 2, 1755. He was educated at Yale College, whence he was graduated in 1778, and afterward directing his attention to the law, was admitted to the bar in 1781, and rose to eminence in that profession. He served in the Connecticut state legislature from 1788 to 1793, when he was elected to congress as a federalist and served in the lower house until 1796, when he became U. S. senator in place of Jonathan Trumbull, and remained in that position until his death, which was caused by exposure during the funeral of a fellow-senator. He was the first person buried in the congressional burying-ground at Washington. His three daughters married three judges, viz.: Judge Gould, of Litchfield, Conn.; Judge Howe, of Northampton, Mass., and Judge Metcalfe, of Dedham, Mass. Senator Tracy had a reputation for wit, was an able orator, graceful in his mode of delivery and lucid in argument. He was an ardent debater, his ideas coming rapidly and being eloquently set forth. He was greatly admired by his friends and respected by his opponents. He died July, 19, 1807.

HYLTON, John Dunbar, physician and man of business, was born in the Island of Jamaica, W. I., March 25, 1837, of English parentage. The family is traceable to the days of William the Conqueror, upon whose invasion of the kingdom, Lancelot de Hylton, with two sons, Henry and Robert, espoused his cause. The family seat is at Hylton Castle, near Sunderland, Eng. A Hylton was slain at Feversham, Kent; another in Normandy; one at Metz, in France; three in the holy wars under King Richard I.; three in battles under the "Black Prince," and others, subsequently, in the civil wars of the Commonwealth period. William Hylton, great-grandfather of John Dunbar Hylton, came to the United States about 1764, and located near Bath, Va. He also purchased land in Long Island, where is the present city of Brooklyn. He was a royalist in the American revolution and returned to England, his estate being confiscated by the colonial authorities. His son John was a captain in the British army, living near Kingston, Jamaica, W. I. John's son, John S. Stannard Hylton, was born in the county of Durham, Eng., and became a planter in the Island of Jamaica. About 1839, having removed to the United States, he purchased large tracts of land in Camden county, N. J. His son, the subject of this sketch, is descended, on his mother's side, from the Frys of Morrant's Court, Eng., and the Scotch family of Dunbar. He was educated under private tutors, and assisted his father in agricultural pursuits. Smitten with the gold fever, he became a miner at Pike's Peak, Col., in 1860. In 1861 he entered the works of the Phœnix Iron Co. at Phœnixville, Pa., but subsequently studied medicine, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He practiced his profession for ten years at Philadelphia, Pa., at Riverside and Palmyra, N. J., but then settled on a farm in Camden county in the latter state, and turned his attention to agriculture,

J. Dunbar Hylton

fruit-growing, and mining clays, of which there are large deposits upon his land, varying from eight to thirty feet in depth. Dr. Hylton has inherited decided literary tastes and ability, and has published several volumes of verse. He married Emma D. Silvis May 31, 1865.

CATTELL, Alexander Gilmore, senator, was born in Salem, N. J., Feb. 12, 1816. He obtained an academic education in his native town, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was elected to the New Jersey legislature in 1840, was clerk of the house in 1842–43, and was the youngest member of the state constitutional convention in 1844. He became a merchant in Philadelphia in 1846; was chosen a director in the Mechanics' Bank, and a member of the city council from 1848 until 1853. He removed his residence to New Jersey in 1855, but continued his business in Philadelphia. After serving as one of the first presidents of the Corn Exchange Association, he organized the Corn Exchange Bank of that city in 1857, and for the succeeding thirteen years was its president. From 1866 to 1871 he represented the state of New Jersey in the U. S. senate, and declined a re-election on account of impaired health. While a senator he served on the finance committee, and was chairman of the library committee. He declined the appointment of commissioner of the District of Columbia, but soon afterward President Grant appointed him a member of the first Civil Service Commission, of which George William Curtis was president. After filling that position two years, in 1873 Mr. Cattell resigned to become the financial agent of the United States in England, to refund at a lower rate of interest the government six per cent. bonds held in that country. He spent one year in London, and succeeded in refunding $100,000,000 at five per cent. While holding this influential position he opened negotiations with the governing committee of the Royal Exchange, and was successful in altering the method of quotations of exchange between the two countries from an inaccurate and confusing method to the plain and simple one now in use. While in London Mr. Cattell suggested to a syndicate of the leading English bankers a plan for paying the Geneva award of $15,500,000, without disturbance to the rate of exchange. The plan was adopted by both governments, and the amount successfully transmitted through Mr. Cattell's hands. President Grant considered him one of his wisest advisers and best friends. Mr. Cattell is now engaged in a number of enterprises, confined chiefly to his native state. He is president of the New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Camden, and resides at Merchantville, N. J. He has been a president of the state board of assessors, charged with the taxation of railroad and corporate property, and is the author of several exhaustive reports on railroad and other corporate taxation, which have been submitted to the legislature. He is also a member of the state board of education. His brother, Rev. William C. Cattell, LL.D., was president of Lafayette College for twenty years. Senator Cattell died April 8, 1894.

Alexr G. Cattell

HOBART, John Sloss, jurist, was born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1738. His grandfather, Edward Hobart, settled in Charlestown, Mass., and subsequently represented Hingham in the general court. His father, a Congregational clergyman, founded the town of Hingham. John Sloss was graduated from Yale in 1757, was admitted to the bar and began practice in the state of New York. He was called into public life as a delegate to the provincial congress in 1775. He subsequently served in the New York convention, and on the committee to draft the constitution of the state, Aug. 1, 1776. In July of the following year, he was appointed judge of the district court. During the revolution he continued in the service of the state, holding various important offices, and at the close of the war was named one of the three judges of the supreme court. January, 1798, he was elected to the U. S. senate, but resigned, upon his appointment in May as judge of the U. S. district court of New York. He died Feb. 4, 1805.

WALLACE, Campbell, railroad commissioner of Georgia, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1806. His father's people were Scotch Presbyterians, who were members of the "Waxhaw Settlement," N. C., and his mother was from old Quaker stock of Welsh descent, his grandfather, William Wallace, having been an American soldier in the revolution, and one of the first two magistrates in East Tennessee territory. Campbell's father, Jesse, early moved to Blount county, Tenn., and in 1820 he placed his son in the mercantile house of C. McCurig & Son, of Knoxville, where he remained three years, returning home to care for his aged parents until 1834, when he became partner with his old firm in Knoxville. In 1853 he became president of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, and rehabilitated and completed it from Cleveland to Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn. During the war he did marked service moving troops, and in Bragg's retreat from Kentucky he transported 60,000 soldiers under very trying circumstances, from Knoxville, Tenn., to Bridgeport, Ala., having refused a brigadier's commission because his railroad experience was more valuable to the Confederate government. After the war, pardoned by his personal friend, President Johnson, he removed from Atlanta, Ga., to Bartow county, in the same state, intending to become a farmer, but was appointed by Gov. Jenkins, in 1866, superintendent of the Western and Alabama railroad, and rebuilt the road. He resigned in 1868, and in 1869 contracted to build the South and North Alabama railroad from Decatur to Montgomery, now part of the Louisiana and Northern railroad system. Mr. Wallace became president of the Atlanta State National Bank (afterward made through his agency the Merchants' Bank) and in 1879 he was appointed on the Georgia railroad commission, reappointed in 1883, and made chairman, and after eleven years' service, with five more to run, resigned when the legislature failed to allow sufficient clerical force to do the work properly. As merchant, railroader, bank president, and railroad commissioner, Maj. Wallace has been signally successful. His financial sagacity has been conspicuous. His constructive ability was shown in his notable work in reviving the East Tennessee railroad, and rebuilding the state road of Georgia. His business wisdom was proven in creating a great mercantile trade, in lifting the debt from the East Tennessee Deaf Asylum, in establishing the Merchants' Bank in Georgia on a solid basis, and as a factor in the Eylton Company, of Birmingham, Ala., the most successful land corporation in the South. His best service was in moulding the work of that wonderful Georgia railroad commission, the initial one in this country, which has been the model for the Union.

Campbell Wallace

He vitalized the commission, directing its powers to regulate justly the matters between the railroads and people, restraining oppression in each, securing the rights of both, and promoting the public interest. Maj. Wallace was a Presbyterian elder for over half a century. He was married in 1831 to Susan E. Lyon, and died in Atlanta, Ga., May 3, 1895.

ELY, Griswold Lord, merchant, was born in New York city Sept. 1, 1842. He is a direct descendant of Richard Ely, a merchant of Boston, who emigrated from England about 1664, and later removed to Saybrook, Conn., where he married, in 1664, Elizabeth, widow of John Cullick and sister of Col. Fenwick. He had a son Richard, whose son Richard married Phœbe Hubbard, who were the parents of Josiah Ely, born 1739, a soldier of the revolution, who volunteered at the "Lexington Alarm." He had a son, Josiah Griswold Ely, born 1766, whose son, by Elizabeth Sill, was Leverett Huntington Ely, a prominent merchant of New York, at one time colonel of a cavalry regiment in the city of New York. He was the father of Griswold L., the subject of this sketch. The latter, through his mother, Caroline (Brooks) Ely, is descended from John Brooks of the New Haven colony, 1649. Lemuel Brooks, the maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Ely, married Hannah Raymond; her sister Mary married a Hoyt, the daughter of whom married Judge Sherman, the father of the late Gen Sherman. Charles Brooks, the son of Lemuel, was the father of Caroline Brooks (Ely), the mother of Griswold L. Ely. The Raymonds claim descent from Raymond le Gros, who accompanied Strongbow to Ireland in 1171, and being mainly instrumental in the reduction of that kingdom, obtained an extensive tract of land in the county of Kerry. He was appointed chief governor of the kingdom upon the death of Strongbow. The father of Griswold L. Ely died when the son was but four years of age, and the latter was brought up under his mother's care. He was educated at the public schools and the College of the City of New York, and began his business career in 1859 in the famous shipping-house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. At the breaking out of the war he was rated yeoman on the ship Supply, commanded by Capt. Calvocorresses. A valuable prize was captured by the Supply during her cruise, Mr. Ely's share of the prize-money amounting to $1,200. In 1862 Mr. Ely was appointed paymaster's clerk on the same vessel, and in September, 1863, he was appointed acting assistant paymaster of the U. S. navy and assigned to the ship Release, then on duty at Beaufort, N. C. While there he did duty as paymaster of the post, having several vessels under his supervision. After the capture of Wilmington, N. C., he was ordered to the latter place and remained on duty there until the expiration of the war, resigning in the spring of 1866. It is a noteworthy fact, and an evidence of his official capacity, that during his two and a half years of service as acting assistant paymaster, there was but a single error in his accounts, which was but $10.63, being an overpayment by his clerk. One year after his discharge he received permission to report for examination for the position of assistant paymaster in the regular service. He declined the offer, however, as he had already engaged in business with the firm of Marshall, Dickinson & Co., wholesale dealers in and importers of cutlery. Mr. Ely continued with the firm as salesman until its liquidation in 1875, when he and his partner became its successor, under the firm name of Ely & Wray, and have since continued to do a successful and prosperous business. Mr. Ely married, in 1866, Miss Jennie Dickinson, daughter of Henry Dickinson, a member of the firm by which he was previously employed. Mr. Ely has been for many years identified with the Masonic fraternity, having received his first knowledge of "Speculative Masonry" in Franklin Lodge, No. 109, of Beaufort, N. C., in 1863, and subsequently to Howard Lodge, No. 34, of New York city. He later explored the vaults of Cryptic Masonry through Council No. 4, R. & S. M., and of Capitular Masonry in Nassau Chapter of Brooklyn, N. Y. He died in Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1919.

Griswold Lord Ely

HARTLEY, Thomas, member of congress and soldier, was born in Reading, Pa., Sept. 7, 1748. He was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in York, Pa., which was interrupted by the revolution. He entered the army, served with bravery in Irvine's regiment, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel Jan. 9, 1776, and in the same year he was made colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania. In 1778 he was ordered with his command against the Indians who had been engaged in the Wyoming massacre, and brought the expedition to a successful close by an engagement in which many of the Indians were killed, their settlement destroyed and most of the property recovered that had been carried off from the settlers. On the return of peace he entered into civil affairs, and was sent to the Pennsylvania assembly in 1778. In 1783 he was a member of the council of censors, and in 1787 a delegate to the state constitutional convention. He was then elected to congress, and served from March 4, 1789, until he died, Dec. 21, 1800.

STRAUCH, Peter D., pianoforte-action manufacturer, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Feb. 12, 1836. His ancestors were men of prominence; his father was an officer in the German army and subsequently held a responsible position under the government. His mother was descended from the French Huguenots.

P. D. Strauch

Young Strauch was left fatherless at the age of four years and in 1851, when fifteen years old, came with his mother and brothers to America, settling in Albany, N. Y., where he was apprenticed to F. Frickinger, one of the pioneer manufacturers of pianos and piano actions. While acquiring a thorough knowledge of the art of piano and piano-action making, he was also perfecting himself in the English language and branches. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked for a time as a journeyman until, in 1860, he was admitted as a partner in the business. Seeking a larger field he sold out his interest and in 1863 came to New York, where, for the next four years, he was laying the foundation for his present business by studying the methods in use in the various piano manufactories. In 1867 he commenced the manufacture of piano actions in a small way, employing one man and two boys. Seeing that the grand and upright pianos would be the pianos of the future, he applied himself diligently to the improvement of these actions, and so eminently did he succeed in perfecting them that he has been and is recognized as the leading manufacturer of piano actions. In 1891 his establishment had become one of the largest of this kind in the world, with a capacity for the employment of over 400 men. This has all been due to a great extent to his skill, inventive genius and perfect

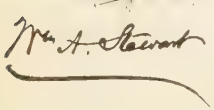
knowledge of this branch of piano manufacture, together with his having worked hand in hand with those inventive and progressive spirits among the piano makers who never rested till they had made the American pianoforte unapproachable for its musical qualities and wondrous durability and the American piano trade renowned for its stability, integrity and enterprise. Mr. Strauch occupies a high position in the financial world, has been the acting president of the Gansevoort Bank and holds other prominent positions of trust. He is also an active member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. Associated with him are his two sons, Albert T., and William E., both of whom have already attained a prominent position in the commercial world, and who, by their skill and energy, have contributed much to the growth and development of the business.

BOX, Henry W., lawyer, was born in Cornwall, England, Apr. 23, 1836. By the death of his father, he was left at the age of eight years to the care of his mother, who was burdened with the support of a large family, and he passed his early years in a constant struggle with poverty, and without the advantages of an education. Resolved to seek a home where the conditions of life were easier, the lad embarked for America, and landed in New York in 1851, when but fifteen years of age. With characteristic forethought he traveled to the country seeking the work to which he had been accustomed in England, and found employment on a farm at $6 a month near Honesdale, Penn., where he remained three years. A natural love of study and an ambition to rise above mechanical labor, was at this time the turning-point in the boy's life. Taking advantage of the first opportunity for regular study that was offered him, he entered the district school at Bethany in his eighteenth year, passed into the seminary of Bethany, and so thoroughly mastered the course of study there that in twenty months from his entrance to the district school he was granted a teacher's certificate. During this time he had partly supported himself by various odd labors performed out of study hours. Returning to farm work in the summer, he saved his wages and entered Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa., where he was graduated. His education opening to him the possibilities of a professional career, about the same time he studied law in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and was admitted to practice Sept. 8, 1859, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching sometimes in classes, and later, in the public schools of Scranton and Honesdale. In 1861 he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., having but eight dollars at his command, and entered as a law student the office of Sherman S. Rogers. He was admitted to the bar Feb. 2, 1862. For two years Mr. Box practiced alone and reached the front rank of his profession through his commanding abilities and zeal in the prosecution of his cases. He then formed a partnership with William H. Gurney, and subsequently with Frank R. Perkins, who was city attorney during a part of the time. In order to manage better their increasing practice, the firm admitted new partners and took the name of Box, Hatch & Norton, Mr. Box, in consequence, becoming the consulting member of the firm. Mr. Box stands among the leading criminal lawyers of his state, having for more than twenty years given special attention to that class of practice, as well as to heavy civil suits. He has also attained a high reputation as a corporation lawyer, and is retained by such bodies as the Street Railway Company, of Buffalo; the Western Union Co.; the Bell Telephone Co.; and the Union Fire Insurance Co. The real estate business has likewise received a large share of his attention, by which his large personal estate has been materially increased. Though a republican and a hard worker for the promotion of party measures, Mr. Box has always declined political preferment, preferring to work in a quiet way for measures pertaining to the welfare and happiness of the public. Consequently, he is a leader in philanthropic work, to which he devotes a large part of his ample fortune. His enterprises are chiefly for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. Chief among these has been the building of 150 houses as homes for workingmen, which they are induced to purchase on easy terms. Mr. Box is at present president of the Buffalo, Bellevue and Lancaster Railroad, and commissioner to the World's Fair from New York. In 1865 he married Mary Mason Peabody, a native of New England. They have but one child, a daughter.

SEWALL, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Boston, Aug. 15, 1688, the son of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall (1652–1730). He was graduated from Harvard in 1707, and began his ministry in September, 1713, as colleague of E. Pemberton at the Old South church, where he remained through life. Benevolent and fervent, though rigidly conservative, he supported Whitefield, and was styled "the weeping prophet." He was a commissioner of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and a corresponding member of that in Scotland for promoting Christian Knowledge. He declined the presidency of Harvard in 1724, but in later years gave the college a number of books, and a fund for the help of poor scholars. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Glasgow in 1731, published nearly thirty sermons, and died in Boston June 27, 1769.

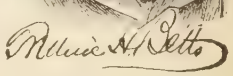
BARHYDT, Theodore Wells, banker and railroad manager, was born in Newark, N. J., Apr. 10, 1835. His paternal ancestors came from Holland in 1665, and settled on the Hudson, near Coxsackie. His grandfather, Jerome Barhydt, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and served in the quartermaster's department in the war of 1812. Theodore's mother was descended from the Gardiner family which was one of the first to settle in New Jersey. When Theodore was an infant, his father removed to Schenectady, N. Y., and was in business there until his death in 1851. Left an orphan at sixteen, Mr. Barhydt removed to Burlington, Ia., in March, 1855, and has since resided there. He was assistant postmaster at Burlington for several years, but in 1859 he engaged in the boot and shoe business on his own account. He gradually became interested in other lines of business, and since 1861 has been more or less connected with banking, and with railroads since 1870. In the latter year he organized the Merchants' National Bank, of Burlington, of which he became president. In 1871 he was elected director and member of the executive committee of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad Co.; director of the Burlingon and Northwestern Rail way in 1879, and in 1880 its president. He has also been president of the Burlington and Western Railway since its organization in 1882. Although Mr. Barhydt's time has been occupied with these various enterprises, he has found leisure for considerable travel, both in this country and in Europe.

STEWART, William Alexander, jurist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1825, of Irish ancestors on the paternal side, who emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century. His maternal ancestors were refugees from France, who, on account of religious persecutions, fled to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century. William is the son of Joseph J. Stewart, a native of New Castle county, Del. He was prepared for college at public and private schools in Baltimore, and afterward entered Baltimore College, which was at that time one of the departments of the Maryland University. At the conclusion of his course he decided to adopt the profession of law, and after completing the necessary studies was admitted to the bar in Baltimore county May 17, 1847. From the first he took a foremost place among the leading lawyers of his day, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1849–50 he was chief clerk of the first branch of the city council of Baltimore, and was subsequently a member of the house of delegates, in 1854 chief clerk of the house, and in 1867, after returning from an extensive tour in Europe, he was again elected to the house of delegates, and in 1868 chosen speaker of that body. He received unqualified praise for the ability with which he filled the position. In 1852, during the absence of the consul, he acted as commercial agent for the republic of Venezuela at the port of Baltimore, and in 1858, by the authority of the corporation of Baltimore, revised the ordinances and digested the acts of the assembly relating to that city July 10, 1868, he was appointed by the mayor and city council of Baltimore one of the trustees of the McDonogh educational fund, and was vice-president of the McDonogh Institute. For a number of years he was president of the board of trustees of the Baltimore Female College. In 1882 he was elected one of the judges of the supreme bench of Baltimore, and under the system of rotation which existed there he presided as judge over each of the state courts of Baltimore city, filling his position with dignity, ability and impartiality. He was identified with the Sunday-school work of Baltimore for over forty years, and held the positions of superintendent and secretary of the Sunday-school society of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a member and vestryman of the Episcopal church in Baltimore, and for many years represented it as a lay delegate in the diocesan convention, representing also the diocese of Maryland at several of the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church. Judge Stewart was married in 1869 to Emily Gallatin, daughter of Com. Albert G. Slaughter of the U. S. navy. He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society. He died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 26, 1892.

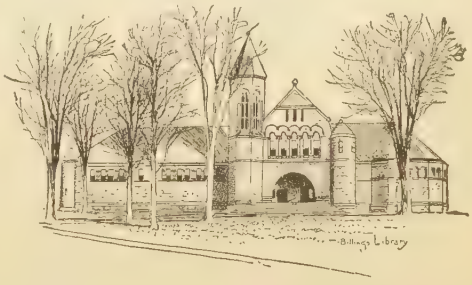


BREARLEY, David, jurist, was born near Trenton, N. J., June 11, 1741, and practiced law at Allentown in that state. When the troubles arose between the American colonies and Great Britain, which preceded the American revolution, he was arrested by the British authorities for high treason, but was set free by a mob of his fellow-citizens. Entering the revolutionary army, he became lieutenant-colonel in Maxwell's brigade of the Jersey line, and was reported to be a brave and cool officer. In June, 1779, he left the service, having been appointed chief justice of New Jersey, although but thirty-four years of age. In the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, Judge Brearley protested against inequality in the representation of the states, and opposed any joint ballot by the two houses of congress. He was president of the New Jersey convention which ratified the constitution, and was a presidential elector in 1788. In 1789 he resigned the chief justiceship of his native state to accept the appointment of judge of the United States district court for New Jersey. He was one of the compilers of the Protestant Episcopal prayer-book of 1785, and died at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 16, 1790.

BETTS, Frederic Henry, lawyer, was born at Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., March 8, 1843. He is descended on his father's side from Thomas Betts, one of the original founders of Guilford, Conn., and Josiah Rossiter, assistant governor of Connecticut, and on his mother's side from John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, and several ancestors of revolutionary and pre-revolutionary fame, including Governors Wyllys and Leete of Connecticut, and Col. Andrew Ward who commanded a detachment of the troops which captured Louisburg in 1744. He was graduated from Yale College, 1864, and was awarded his A. M. from that institution in 1867. In 1866 he was graduated from Columbia College Law School, and immediately began the practice of his profession, and acquired a large practice. In 1867 he married M. Louise, daughter of John F. Hoibrook. In 1872–73 he was counsel for the New York state insurance department. Early in his career he had placed under his management several cases of infringement of parents. Becoming deeply engaged in this branch of his profession, he afterward devoted himself largely to litigation of that character, and grew distinguished in this branch. He succeeded against some of the ablest lawyers of the day in a suit against the Western Union Telegraph Co., in which the validity of the Simpson patent for the submarine cable was sustained, and has been counsel for the Edison Electric Light Co., the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., the city of New York, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Telegraph Co., the Celluloid Co., and other large corporations. In 1873 he was appointed lecturer on patent law in the law department of Yale University, which position he retained until 1884, resigning on account of the pressure of his professional engagements. In 1879 he published a pamphlet on the "Policy of the Patent Laws," and is the author of the "Life of Joseph Henry, the distinguished scientist and secretary of Smithsonian Institution, shortly to be published. He has taken an active part in most of the reform movements in the city of New York; was a member of the republican county committee 1884–85; of the citizen's committee of fifty in 1882; of citizen's committee of one hundred in 1883; and the people's municipal league in 1890–91. He was vice-president of the City Reform Club and of the Yale Alumni Association, and a member of numerous clubs in New York city. In 1875 he founded the "Betts Prize" in the law department of Yale University. He was actively connected with church work, and was a student and liberal patron of literature and the arts, and did much to further their culture and study. He was survived by his wife and three children: Louis Frederic Holbrook Betts, Wyllys Rossiter Betts, and Mary Elizabeth Betts. He died in New York City, Nov. 11, 1905.



SANDERS, Daniel Clarke, first president of the University of Vermont (1800–14), was born in Sturbridge, Mass., May 3, 1768. He was graduated from Harvard in 1788, taught the grammar school in Cambridge while pursuing his theological studies, and in 1790 was licensed to preach. He officiated in Vergennes, Vt., for several months from May, 1792, as also for some time before his ordination, June 12, 1794, until August, 1799, when he was invited to Burlington, and elected secretary of the corporation of the university, which had been chartered in 1791. He at once opened a preparatory school in the college house, and in October, 1800, was chosen president. For six years, with the exception of a single term in 1804, he personally directed the studies of all the classes, a work which at last absorbed eight, and sometimes ten, hours a day. He exercised a general supervision also over the management of lands and funds, and the erection of a college building, and is said to have felled some of the tall pines on the college acres with his own hands. Besides, he preached regularly to the only religious society in the town, from November, 1799, until 1807. In the latter year he was reinforced by a tutor; in 1809 by a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and another of anatomy and surgery, and in 1811 by a third professor, of Latin and Greek, and a fourth, of jurisprudence. By 1809 astronomical and philosophical apparatus had been procured, which was said to have been the best in New England, after those of Yale and Harvard, and the foundations of a library had been laid. A public building had been finished, four stories high, and 160 feet long, with chapel, lecture rooms, and chambers for students. In 1807 there were forty-seven students enrolled; in 1808 Dr. Sanders reports sixty-one "paying" students, when tuition was but $12 a year. His salary of $600 was augmented by $400 more paid by the parish of Burlington. So far the growth of the institution had inspired high hopes on the part of its friends, but the non-intercourse act of 1807, the rivalry of Middlebury College (founded 1800), the interference of the legislature with the vested rights of the university, and, finally, the war of 1812, brought serious difficulties. The college building was seized, first for an arsenal, and soon after for barracks, and in March, 1814, instruction was suspended by order of the corporation, and the salaried officers dismissed. From 1815 to 1829 Dr. Sanders filled the pastorate of the Unitarian church in Medfield, Mass. He was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1820, and in 1835 was one of the committee of the general court on the revision of the general statutes. His alma mater gave him the degree of D.D. in 1809. While not a profound thinker, nor a severely logical reasoner, Dr. Sanders was vigorous, earnest, sympathetic, and genial. He belonged to the more liberal school in theology, and upon the formation of a Unitarian church in Burlington withdrew from the first church to connect himself therewith. He left over thirty published discourses, and a "History of the Indian Wars with the First Settlers of the United States, Particularly in New England" (Montpelier, 1812), a volume now exceedingly scarce, as he destroyed most of the edition because of an unfriendly criticism in a Middlebury publication. Of this work Samuel G. Drake said, "It is infinitely superior, not only in a literary point of view, but in the accuracy of its historical facts, to Henry Trumbull's work, published the same year, on the same subject." The only portrait ever taken of him was destroyed by fire. He died at Medfield, Mass., Oct. 18, 1850.



AUSTIN, Samuel, second president of the University of Vermont (1815–21), was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 7, 1760. At the age of sixteen he did military service in New York city as a substitute for his father, who had been drafted as a soldier. At twenty he began the study of law, but soon, perceiving the value of a more thorough education, gave himself to classical studies, and entered the sophomore class at Yale in 1781, and was graduated in 1783 with the highest honors of the institution. He read theology with Dr. Jonathan Edwards, teaching at the same time in New Haven and Norwich, and was licensed to preach in October, 1784; was or-

dained and settled in Fairhaven, Nov. 9, 1786; was installed over the First church in Worcester, Mass., Sept. 29, 1790, having made it a condition of his acceptance that the church should give up the practice of the "half-way covenant." Here he labored with great energy and much success. He had many theological students under his direction, and was influential in starting the general association of Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Missionary Society. In 1807 Williams College gave him the degree of D.D. In 1815 Dr. Austin assumed the presidency of the University of Vermont. During the latter part of the war no instruction had been given, and all was to begin anew. The college edifice was placed in perfect repair by the U. S. government. Three professors were appointed: of languages, of mathematics and natural philosophy, and of chemistry and mineralogy. On Sept. 16th there were "nine students and the number gradually increasing." During his incumbency the number of graduates slowly but steadily increased. He was "an able instructor, especially in moral and mental philosophy," and was loved and respected by his pupils. Some of his associates in the faculty ere long accepted calls to other institutions, and he longed to resume the work of the ministry, his hopes in regard to the college not having been fully realized, so after six years' service he resigned the presidency. In 1821 he took charge of a feeble congregation in Newport, R. I., once the parish of Dr. Samuel Hopkins, but resigned in 1825, and returned to Worcester to reside with a nephew. Always constitutionally disposed to look on the darker side, he became melancholic, lost his health, both of body and mind, and suffered terribly from mental anguish. He lived for a time at Northampton, Mass., and afterward at Glastonbury, Conn. Besides several occasional sermons, he left these writings: "A View of the Church;" "Controversial Letters on Baptism," 2 series (1805–6); a "Dissertation on Christian Theology" (1826). He also collected and edited the "Works of President Jonathan Edwards," in 8 vols. (Worcester, 1809). Dr. Austin died Dec. 4, 1830.

HASKEL, Daniel, third president of the University of Vermont (1821–24), was born at Preston, Conn., in June, 1784. He was graduated from Yale College in 1802, and taught school for a few years at Norwich and Colchester, Conn. His theological preceptor was Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, of Princeton, N. J. He preached for a time in Middletown and Litchfield, Conn., afterward in St. Albans, Vt., and was settled over the First Congregational church in Burlington, Apr. 10, 1810, from which position he was invited to the presidency of the college. His pastorate was a successful one, the church having more than quadrupled under his care. His learning, especially in philosophy, was both deep and wide; his theology was that of the old school; his influence in the community kindly and conciliating, winning the respect even of those who opposed his views. As head of the university he was vigorous and practical. In two years the number of students had increased from twenty-two to seventy, and the energy of his administration promised larger things in the future, when in 1824 the college edifice, with library and apparatus, was laid in ashes. The health and reason of the president broke under the trial, and some of the officers withdrew. The remaining portion of his life, after several attempts to get relief from his malady, was occupied with literary pursuits in Brooklyn, N. Y. There he prosecuted his studies, lectured occasionally before public institutions, or wrote for the press. He was joint author of a "Gazetteer of the United States" (1843); published a "Chronological View of the World" (1845), and edited for the Harpers the American part of McCulloch's "Universal Gazetteer," 2 vols. (1843–44). He died in Brooklyn Aug. 9, 1848.

PRESTON, Willard, fourth president of the University of Vermont (1825–26), was born at Uxbridge, Mass., May 29, 1785. He was fitted for college by Dr. Crane of Northbridge, and was graduated from Brown University in 1806 with high honors. For a year he read law, but in 1807 made profession of religion and turned to theology, and in 1808 received a license to preach. In the fall of this year he declined a call from the church in Burlington, Vt., because of impaired health, and spent the next three years in the South. In January, 1812, he became pastor of the Congregational church at St. Albans, Vt., but was compelled to seek a milder climate in September, 1815. From June, 1816, until 1821 he had a successful ministry in Providence, R. I. In 1821 he was installed over the First church in Burlington, where by his talents and character he gained such respect as to be selected to succeed President Haskel as head of the university. As a college officer, he won the admiration and love of the students, and is spoken of as a man "of gentlemanly bearing, of simple, genial and artistic tastes," and of rare eloquence and power in the pulpit. His resignation was occasioned by difficulties growing out of cases of discipline. For some five years he preached at different places in the southern states, as his health permitted, and then was settled over the Independent Presbyterian church in Savannah, Ga. There he labored with unfailing vigor for nearly a quarter of a century. At one time, for seven years together, he never left the city, save on some ministerial duty. During the yellow fever of 1845 he never left his post, but ministered to the sick and dying. His death was felt to be a public loss. Two volumes of his "Sermons" were issued by his son in 1857, prefaced by a sketch of the author. He died in Savannah, Ga., Apr. 23, 1853.

MARSH, James, fifth president of the University of Vermont (1826–33), was born at Hartford, Vt., July 19, 1794. When eighteen years of age, he was led to turn his attention from farm work to study, and in 1813 entered Dartmouth College. In the spring of his second year he gave himself to the service of Christ, and was graduated in 1817 with the highest honors. After one year's theological study at Andover, he was occupied as tutor at Dartmouth for two years, finishing his course in divinity at Andover in September, 1822. After studying at Cambridge a few months, he filled the chair of languages and Biblical literature at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., for about three years, and then, in October, 1826, was appointed president of the university of his native state. He at once set about reorganizing the whole system, both of its studies and its discipline. "To his profound thinking, and his rare powers of analysis and combination, the university is more indebted than to any single one, for the scientific character of its system of education." He was ably seconded by such men as professors George W. Benedict, Benjamin Lincoln, and

Rev. Joseph Torrey. New buildings had been provided in place of the one burned in 1824, but students were few, and a general subscription of $25,000 was resolved upon in order to increase the range of instruction. In 1833 Dr. Marsh retired from the presidency, and accepted the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, the duties of which he discharged until his death. For a time he was bitterly denounced for his opposition to the "new measures" of 1836. He was twice honored with the degree of D.D.: by Columbia College in 1830, and by Amherst College in 1833. He introduced Coleridge to the American public by editing, with a remarkable "Preliminary Essay" upon his philosophy, his "Aids to Reflection" in 1829. His own philosophical opinions, however, were not derived from Coleridge, but were the product of deep study and reflection. Besides valuable contributions to periodicals, of which an article on "Ancient and Modern Poetry," published in the "North American Review" in 1822 while he was still a student at Andover, deserves particular mention, he translated from the German Bellermann's "Geography of the Bible" (with a collaborator); Herder's "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry," 2 vols. (1833); Hegewisch's "Historical Chronology" (1837), and edited one volume of "Select Practical Theology of the Seventeenth Century" (1830). He also contributed to the Vermont "Chronicle" a notable series of papers on "Popular Education." His "Remains," with a Memoir by Prof. Joseph Torrey, was issued in 1843. He died at Colchester, Vt., July 3, 1842.

Jas. Marsh

WHEELER, John, sixth president of the University of Vermont (1833–49), was born at Grafton, Vt., March 11, 1798, removed to Orford, N. H., in 1804, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1816. He finished his theological studies at Andover in 1819, and was licensed the same year. After preaching in the southern states for a time, he came North, and was installed over the Congregational church in Windsor, Vt., in 1821. After twelve years' successful service at this post, he was called a second time to the presidency of the university, the position having been offered and declined in 1824. He organized its finances, had its lands looked up and rented, secured generous subscriptions to its funds, raised up friends for it, and by his tact and unremitting exertion carried it safely through seasons of trial and perplexity. His ideal of education was both lofty and clear, and his executive and diplomatic ability of a high order. In the first year of his administration a class of forty-nine was matriculated, although the graduating class of that year had been reduced to three. With additional funds the board of instruction was strengthened, pressing debts were paid, the buildings repaired, and a valuable library and apparatus purchased, mainly in Europe, by Prof. Torrey. The financial crisis of 1837–38 was weathered only by the severest economy and exertion. The college domain, which had been reduced from fifty to two and a half acres, was enlarged by the purchase of twenty-one acres, and plans were made for new buildings. Farrand N. Benedict took the chair of mathematics in 1833, and held it until 1854. Dr. James Marsh died in 1842, but the same year Calvin Pease, and in 1845, Rev. Wm. G. T. Shedd, were added to the faculty. In 1847 Prof. Geo. W. Benedict retired after twenty-two years of strenuous and varied service. In 1848, because of ill health in his family, Dr. Wheeler resigned the presidency, although his active connection with the corporation continued until his death. Union College bestowed the degree of D.D. in 1834. In later years Dr. Wheeler was much occupied with questions of national politics and projects for the internal development of the state. He was a gentleman of the old school, dignified and courteous; as a preacher, vigorous and often eloquent, and much in demand for special occasions; a friend whose advice was valued and whose help efficient. Almost the last act of his life was a liberal donation of lands to the university. He left only occasional sermons and addresses, most valuable of which was a discourse on "The Nature and Function of Conscience," delivered at Andover in 1834, which well deserved perpetuation in a more permanent form. He died Apr. 13, 1862.

J. Wheeler

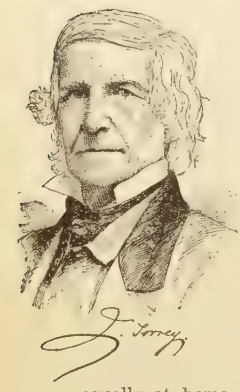
SMITH, Worthington, seventh president of the University of Vermont (1849–55), was born at Hadley, Mass., Oct. 11, 1795. He entered the sophomore class at Williams College in 1813, was graduated in 1816, and the same year began the study of theology at Andover; was licensed to preach in June, 1819, and the following year served as principal of Hopkins Academy, in Hadley. Having declined a call to Windsor, Vt., in 1821, he preached for a time in St. Albans, and was ordained over the church in the latter place, June 4, 1823. His ministry here was earnest and fruitful. He was a vigorous opponent of the measures of the evangelist Burchard, who, at that time had great vogue in some of the neighboring churches. Dr. Smith was a sort of bishop of northwestern Vermont, his aid being often invoked in ecclesiastical affairs. In 1825 he was elected to the boards of control of both Middlebury College and Vermont University. In 1846 he served as superintendent of common schools for Franklin county, and for many years was president of the trustees of the county grammar school. Elected to preside over the University of Vermont in 1849, he gave all his energies to augment the means and the influence of the institution, but an earnest effort to strengthen the cause of higher education in the state by uniting Middlebury College and the University proved abortive. As a disciplinarian, he was strict, but kind and paternal. His instruction was largely independent of the textbook. He added materially to the funds of the college, and relieved it of a harassing debt, increased the number of its active friends, and did much to secure the confidence and good will of the churches, and advance the general interest in education. By 1853 his arduous labors began to affect his health; in 1854 he tendered his resignation, and was finally released from the duties of the office in November, 1855. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1845. Dr. Smith published a "Sermon on Popular Instruction" (1846), and an "Inaugural Address (1849). The six years of his administration were marked by prosperity and progress. A selection of his sermons, with a memoir by Prof. Joseph Torrey, was issued at Andover in 1861. He died Feb. 13, 1856.

Worthington Smith

PEASE, Calvin, eighth president of the University of Vermont (1855–61), was born in Canaan, Conn., Aug. 12, 1813, and removed with the family to Charlotte, Vt., in 1826. He obtained his preparatory education in the Hinesburgh Academy, entered the University of Vermont in 1833, and was graduated in 1838, having been absent, teaching, for more than a year. From this time until his appointment to the professorship of Latin and Greek in his alma mater in 1842, he filled the place of principal in the academy at Montpelier, Vt. In 1851 he was licensed to preach. In December, 1855, he succeeded Dr. Smith in the presidency, and the next year was made D.D. by Middlebury College. His financial plans for the benefit of the college were thwarted by the monetary crisis of 1857–58. He was a valued member of the state board of education and president of the Vermont Teachers' Association from 1856 until he left the college because of failing health in the end of 1861, to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Rochester, N. Y. Here, in a ministry of less than two years, his best and ripest work was done. Dr. Pease was a sound and accurate scholar, a skillful and inspiring teacher, "the life and soul of the state board of education." As president of the university he was characterized by his close, brotherly interest in the welfare of each student: as a preacher, he was thoughtful and comprehensive, at once spiritual and practical. His published writings comprise many baccalaureate and other discourses, and a few contributions to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," but have never been collected. He died in Burlington Sept. 17, 1863.

Calvin Pease

TORREY, Joseph, ninth president of the University of Vermont (1863–66), was born at Rowley, Mass., Feb. 2, 1797. He was graduated from Dartmouth College with honor in 1816, and from Andover in 1819; preached for a time as a missionary; was pastor of a Congregational church at Royalton, Vt., 1824–27, and in the latter year was elected to the chair of Greek and Latin in the University of Vermont; he spent the year 1828–29 in Europe, partly in travel and the study of works of art, but heard lectures in Paris and Halle, and made the acquaintance of Tholuck and Schleiermacher. In 1842 he succeeded James Marsh as professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, an office which he filled until his death. From 1862 to 1866 he was also acting president of the institution. In 1850 he was honored with the degree of D.D. from Harvard. Prof. Torrey's learning was profound and varied. He was an accomplished linguist, but seemed equally at home in philosophy and metaphysics, when he had been transferred from the chair of languages. His metaphysical views followed the main lines laid down by President Marsh, but were independently held. He is believed to have been the first in the United States to give scholastic lectures on the "Philosophy of Art." His service of forty years contributed greatly to the reputation of the institution for sound, accurate and healthy scholarship. In 1834 he purchased its library and apparatus in Europe, with a judiciousness of selection which has often won praise. In 1861 many of the undergraduates entered the army. In 1862 forty-four per cent. of the total enrollment were in actual service in the field, and the classes grew still smaller as the war went on. President Torrey's writings, outside the quarterlies, include: "Memoirs" of Presidents Marsh and Smith; "A Theory of Art," posthumously published in 1874, and a translation of Neander's "General History of the Christian Religion and Church" (5 vols., 8vo, Boston, 1847–54; reprinted in London, in 10 vols., 12mo, and Edinburgh, in 9 vols., 8vo). He died Nov. 26, 1867.



J. Torrey

ANGELL, James Burrill, tenth president of the University of Vermont (See Vol. I., p. 251.)

BUCKHAM, Matthew Henry, eleventh president of the University of Vermont (1871-1910), was born at Hinckley, Leicestershire, England, July 4, 1832, the son of Rev. James and Margaret (Barnsby) Buckham. His father, an independent minister of Hinckley, came to the United States in 1834 and was pastor of Congregational churches in Vermont. The son was graduated at the University of Vermont, 1851, with highest honors. He was principal of the Lenox (Mass.) Academy for two years, and then went to Europe for study and travel, attending the University College, London, during 1854-55. In 1856 he became professor of English literature in the University of Vermont, and in 1857 took the chair of Greek, which he held until 1863 when he became professor of rhetoric. In 1871 he was elected president of the university, an office which he filled with marked ability and distinguished success until his death. During Dr. Buckham's administration the number of students at the University of Vermont increased more than fourfold, the faculty was increased threefold, and the permanent endowment of the institution was more than doubled. Its income from all sources was increased fivefold; the library was increased from 12,000 to 50,000 volumes, and the buildings were trebled in number and more than quadrupled in value. New departments of electrical engineering and sanitary science were added, with the latest and best apparatus, in buildings especially designed for the purpose. The university was made thoroughly modern in buildings and equipment, and it maintained its rank among the highest of its class, its graduates being noted for their sound scholarship. Dr. Buckham was an exceptionally fine English and classical scholar, an interesting and impressive speaker, widely known as an orator, writer and educator. His published writings appeared principally in the form of addresses, sermons and articles in reviews and educational journals, a selection of which was published as "The Very Elect" (1912). He was a member of the Vermont board of education during 1867-74; school commissioner of Burlington, Vt., 1869-80; director of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, of Burlington, 1876-1910; and director Fletcher Free Library, 1873-1910. The degree of D.D. was conferred by Hamilton and Dartmouth colleges in 1877, and that of LL.D. by Middlebury in 1900 and by Dartmouth and Wesleyan in 1909. He was twice married: (1) to Elizabeth Wright, of Shoreham, Vt., and (2) to Martha Coddard Tyler, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and his children were: James, journalist and author (died 1907); John Wright, professor of theology; Robert Barnby, lawyer; Mary, who married William P. Marsh; Charles Wyman, architect, of New York city; and Laura Tyler Buckham. Matthew Henry Buckham died at his home in Burlington, Vt., Nov. 29, 1910.

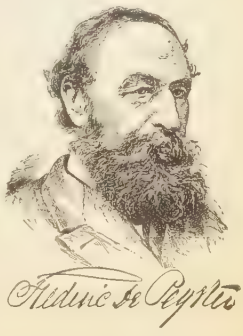
de PEYSTER, Johannes, merchant, was born in Haarlem, Holland, about 1600. The name was originally spelled Peijster or Peister. On account of religious persecution he came to America, settling at New Amsterdam about 1645, where he afterwards became burgomaster. When New Amsterdam became New York, he received from the English authorities the same respect and consideration accorded him by the Dutch. He was appointed deputy-mayor, and was offered the mayoralty, but refused on account of his imperfect acquaintance with the English language. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and at the time of his death was considered one of the wealthiest citizens of the province. His son Johannes was mayor of New York. He died in 1685

de PEYSTER, Abraham, chief-justice, was born in New York city, July 8, 1658, eldest son of Johannes de Peyster the first. He was a prominent merchant, and served as mayor of New York during 1691–95. In 1700 he was president of the king's council and acting governor of New York, and until his death was treasurer of the provinces of New York and New Jersey, as well as chief-justice of the supreme court. He was appointed colonel of a regiment of militia, 685 men strong, composed of one troop of horse, commanded by his brother John, and eight companies of foot. The fifth company was commanded by another brother, Cornelius, who was also the first chamberlain of the city of New York. About 1700 Abraham de Peyster built the first stately dwelling in New York, which later became the headquarters of Washington. It was located on what is now known as Pearl street, opposite Cedar, and remained standing until 1856. His son Abraham was likewise treasurer of the two provinces of New York and New Jersey. He died in New York city, Aug. 10, 1728.

de PEYSTER, Arent Schuyler, soldier, was born in New York city, June 27, 1736, grandson of Col. Abraham de Peyster. He entered the 8th regiment of foot in 1755, serving under his uncle, Col. Peter Schuyler. At his headquarters in Detroit he controlled the Indian tribes in the northwest and along the great lakes, and kept them steadfast in their allegiance to the British crown. He afterward became colonel of his regiment. After retiring from active service he settled in Dumfries, Scotland, where he remained until his death. In 1795, during the French revolution, he disciplined and commanded the 1st regiment of Dumfries volunteers.

The poet Robert Burns was a private in this regiment, and his poem on "Life" was addressed to his commanding officer, Col. de Peyster. His nephew, Capt. Arent Schuyler de Peyster, was an American navigator, and several times circumnavigated the globe, and on one passage discovered a group of islands in the South Pacific, which bear his name. Another nephew, Frederic, was a young captain in the Loyal New York volunteers. This regiment was the first to enter the works when Fort Montgomery, in the Highlands, was stormed in 1777. While fording a river on horseback in South Carolina, a bullet passed through both his legs and killed his horse. After the war he settled in St. John's, New Brunswick, and received the grant of a city lot. In 1792 he served as a magistrate in the county of York. He afterward returned to the United States, where he died. His brother Abraham was a soldier, born in New York city, in 1753. He was senior captain of the 4th or King's American regiment, ranking in the loyal militia as colonel. He saw severe service in the southern colonies, and was second in command to "Bull Dog" Ferguson, in 1780, at King's Mountain, the most sanguinary contest at the south for the forces engaged and for the time during which the fighting lasted. Abraham de Peyster was afterward treasurer of New Brunswick, and colonel of the militia in that province. He died in St. John's, N. B., about 1799.

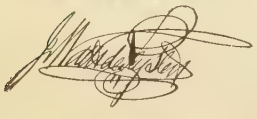
de PEYSTER, Frederic, lawyer, was born in New York city, Nov. 11, 1796, son of Capt. Frederic de Peyster and his wife, a daughter of Com.-Gen. Hake, of the British army. At the age of fourteen young Frederic became a member of the Free School Society of New York. He entered Columbia College during the war of 1812, and was graduated in 1816. He studied law with Peter A. Jay and Peter Van Schaack, of Kinderhook; was admitted to the bar in 1819, and from 1820 to 1837 was a master in chancery. He served in the state militia for a number of years, part of the time as brigade-major, and in 1825 as aide with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gov. Clinton. His life, after 1837, was devoted to the care of his large estate and to the furtherance of philanthropic, literary and social projects. His liberality, culture and genial disposition combined to give him prominence, and his labors in the public behalf were unselfish and unremitting. He became a member of the New York Historical Society about 1826, and in 1827 was elected its corresponding secretary. The society at that time was struggling with a debt of $5,000, and a strong effort was made by some of the members to transfer its property to the New York Athenæum, a new organization that ambitiously aimed to combine all the literary societies of New York. Mr. de Peyster opposed this plan as a violation of the pledges made by the founders, and, having offered to procure from the state legislature the sum necessary to cancel the debt, made good his promise and saved the society from extinction. In 1829 Mr. de Peyster became corresponding secretary of the society, and served in this capacity until 1837. In 1838 he resumed the duties, and held the office until 1843. In 1844 he became foreign secretary of the society. He was a vice-president from 1850 to 1853; in 1864 was elected president, but resigned in 1867, and in 1873 was re-elected, and remained in office until his death. He not only aided the society in a financial way, but also gave it many rare volumes and costly works of art. Mr. de Peyster was a scholar as well as an antiquarian and a lover of art, and was a finished and graceful speaker. He was often calle : on to address public assemblies, and in 1876 delivered, in Philadelphia, an oration at the celebration of American independence. He was a trustee and president of the New York Society Library and of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; one of the founders of the St. Nicholas Society, of the Soldiers' Home, erected by the Grand Army of the Re-



Frederic de Peyster

public, and of the Home for Incurables; was president of the St. Nicholas Club, vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and for over fifty years was clerk of the board of trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House. He published several addresses and monographs of an historical character. In 1867 he received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia College, in which he had ever taken a deep interest, and in 1877 was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, "in consideration of his eminent services in the cause of historical and antiquarian research." Mr. de Peyster was married, in 1820, to Mary Justina Watts, who died in 1821, leaving an infant son. He died at the residence of his son, at Rose Hill, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, Aug. 17, 1882.

de PEYSTER, John Watts, soldier and author, was born in New York city, March 9, 1821, son of Frederic and Mary Justina (Watts) de Peyster. His mother was the youngest daughter of John Watts (1742–1838), who was the last royal recorder of New York city, and after the revolutionary war was member of congress (1783–95) and three times speaker of the assembly of New York state. He founded and endowed the Leake and Watts Orphan House in New York. His father, John Watts, was a member and president of the governor's council, and was recognized as one of the leading statesmen of the period. This John Watts, Sr., was a son of Robert Watts, a Scotch gentleman, who came to America at the close of the seventeenth century from the family estate of Rosehill, near Edinburgh. He was a friend of the government, and in five years' time was appointed a member of Gov. Hunter's council. Gen. John Watts de Peyster was educated at Columbia College, but was not graduated, owing to his poor health. In 1845 he entered the state service, and the next year became colonel of New York infantry. He was legislated out of office by a change in the law in 1849, but was afterwards reinstated, and was assigned, over the heads of a number of seniors, to the command of the 22d regimental district. In 1851 he became brigadier-general. About this time his health entirely broke down, and he went to Europe, and Gov. Hunt appointed him military agent of the state, with directions to examine and report upon whatever might seem advantageous for the improvement of the militia. He returned in 1853, and his reports were submitted and approved, and afterward printed as a senate document (No. 74, March 26, 1853). Gen. de Peyster was among the first to urge the substitution of a paid fire department, with steam fire engines, for volunteer organizations. He also used his influence for the organization of a disciplined police, which was the foundation of the existing metropolitan force. During the next few years he published a number of historical works. At the outbreak of the civil war he went to Washington and offered three regiments. Gen. de Peyster early became a contributor to the magazines, and has written a large number of books and pamphlets. Among his important works are: "Life of Field-Marshal Leonard Torstenson" (1855), "Slaveholders' Rebellion," and "Personal and Military History of General Philip Kearny." When Myron H. Clark was elected governor of New York he selected Gen. de Peyster for his adjutant-general, but he soon afterward resigned. In April, 1866, he was brevetted major general by concurrent resolution or special act of the legislature of the state of New York, for "meritorious services rendered to the National Guard and to the United States prior to and during the civil war. He died in New York city, May 5, 1907.



de PEYSTER, John Watts, Jr., soldier, was born in New York city, Dec. 2, 1841, eldest son of Gen. de Peyster. At the outbreak of the civil war he was attending Columbia College. In March, 1862, he joined the staff of Gen. Philip Kearny as volunteer aide. He participated in the battle of Williamsburg. He was major of the first New York artillery, and afterward served on the staff of Gen.

Peck. After nearly ten years of unremitted suffering, the consequence of arduous service in the field, he died in New York city, April 12, 1873.

de PEYSTER, Frederick, Jr., soldier, was born Dec. 12, 1843, second son of Gen. de Peyster. At the age of eighteen, at the beginning of the civil war, he entered the Federal service, and did duty both in the line and staff, and was with Gen. B. F. Butler, when, with about 800 men of the 8th New York and 6th Massachusetts militia, he accomplished his celebrated occupation of Baltimore—a feat of audacity and resoluteness not exceeded in the war. He performed efficient service at the first battle of Bull Run, and in the 4th corps on the Peninsula, in 1862, where he suffered from an attack of endemic fever, which ended in consumption. For his conduct at Bull Run he was brevetted major U. S. V., and colonel N. Y. V. He died at the home of his father, Rose Hill, in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1874.

de PEYSTER, Johnston Livingston, soldier, was born at Tivoli, June 14, 1846, youngest son of Gen. de Peyster, and is of the eighth generation of the family in America. He was educated at private schools, by private tutors, at Highland Military Academy, Newburgh, N. Y., and Columbia Grammar School, New York city. In 1862 he raised a majority of company C, 128th New York volunteers; but, being too young, he did not muster in. In May, 1864, he entered the army as second lieutenant, 13th New York volunteer heavy artillery; was pro-

moted to be first lieutenant of the same regiment, and captain 96th New York volunteers, but was not mustered in. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel U. S. V., and colonel New York volunteers by the state, and received a vote of thanks of the city of New York in 1867, for hoisting the "first real American flag" over Richmond, April 3, 1865. In 1869 he accompanied Maj.-Gen Sickles, U. S. minister to Spain, as military attaché or aide. He was four times president of the village of Tivoli (1886–89), and is trustee of the New York Society Library. He was a member of the assembly of 1889, serving on the committees on state charitable institutions, agriculture, and roads and bridges, and was re-elected by a plurality of 659, his opponents being Alfred T. Ackert (Dem.) and Walter F. Tabor (Prohib.). His plurality in 1888 was 499.

FARRAGUT, David Glasgow, naval officer, first admiral of the U. S. navy, was born at Campbell's station, near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801, son of George and Elizabeth (Shine) Farragut. His father (1755–1817), a native of Ciudadela, island of Minorca, came to America in 1776, and, like Kosciusko, Steuben, Pulaski and other Europeans, espoused the American cause, serving in the cavalry of the Continental army, and participating in many engagements, notably the battle of Cowpens, where he is said to have saved the life of Gen. Washington. After the war, he resided at various places in Tennessee and Louisiana; was muster-master for the district of Washington (eastern Tennessee), with the rank of major (1792–93); entered the naval service early in the nineteenth century; served in 1810 as sailing-master of the expedition dispatched by Gov. William C. C. Claiborne, of Louisiana, to take possession of the disputed territory on the gulf coast of Mississippi and Louisiana; was for a time magistrate of Pascagoula county, and accompanied his friend, Gen. Jackson, on his Indian campaigns in 1813–14. He was married some years after the revolution to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ellenor (McIven) Shine, of Dobbs county, N. C., who bore him three sons and two daughters. The Farragut family was an old one in the Balearic islands; the line being traceable through numerous distinguished personages to the thirteenth century, when Don Pedro Ferragut won fame and property under King Iago I., of Aragon, surnamed *El Conquistador*, in the campaigns against the Moors. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries thirteen representatives of the family are recorded councilors of the kingdom of Majorca; three were magistrates of the city of Palma; one, Augustin Ferragut, a noted theologian, was prebendary of the cathedral of Palma and benefactor of the house of repentants there; another, Pablo Ferragut, was topographer and historian of Majorca, and another, Capt. Antonio Ferragut, won distinction under Philip IV. of Spain, and bequeathed his property to found a college, still in existence. The admiral's grandfather, Antonio Ferragut, son of Jorge and Ursula (Guitart) Ferragut, was married to Juana Mesquida, of Ciudadela, whose surname seems to have supplanted that of her husband in the island of Minorca. In other parts of Spain, however, representatives of the family are still found in prominent official and ecclesiastical positions; Gonzolo Ferragut, a native of Pollenza, and a member of the Dominican order, was made bishop of Urgel in 1827, and of Yoiza in 1831, where he continued until his death, in 1843; during the Spanish-American war of 1898 there was an officer in the Spanish naval service bearing the same family name. David G. Farragut, the most illustrious of this long and notable line, never knew childhood in the ordinary sense, his early years being filled with wild adventures in the Indian country, and almost equally hazardous exploits with his father, who seems to have been afraid of nothing on sea or land, "and frequently made voyages in small boats between New Orleans and Havana, across Lake Pontchartrain and on other equally hazardous routes. When scarcely eight years of age, he lost his mother by yellow fever, her death occurring in the same house and at the same time with that of David Porter, sailing-master in the U. S. navy at New Orleans, and father of Com. David Porter, who, on succeeding to the office, adopted young Farragut into his family. This was the real beginning of his naval career; for, after a little over a year's schooling in Washington, D. C., and Chester, Pa., the lad received an appointment as midshipman in the navy, Dec. 10, 1810. He made his first voyage under Capt. Porter on the frigate Essex, and spent the next two years, until the outbreak of the war of 1812, in alternate cruising and attending school. When war was declared the Essex was attached to the small squadron brought together in New York harbor, consisting, beside itself, of the President and the Hornet, and, putting to sea at once, opened hostilities by the capture of several British vessels, among them the Alert of 20 guns. Later, while lying in the Delaware river, Capt. Porter received orders to join Com. Bainbridge's squadron in West Indian waters, and cruise with him in the track of British merchantmen, or, failing to overtake him, to act at his own discretion. The result was the memorable voyage of the Essex in the Pacific ocean, in course of which it touched at numerous islands of the Marquesas and Galapagos groups, and captured several prizes. Farragut's account of this voyage in his journal abounds in interesting episodes of adventure and prowess, such as characterize the naval service of that day. Finally, having run into the harbor of Valparaiso, the Essex was met by the British frigates Phœbe and Cherub, which kept her blockaded for over three months. Early in May she attempted to escape, and would probably have succeeded had not her mainmast gone by the board, and caused Capt. Porter to attempt a return into the harbor. This proved a fatal mistake, and, if we may judge from Farragut's statement, was a wholly unnecessary move. He says: "I consider our original and greatest mistake was in attempting to regain the anchorage; as, being greatly superior to the enemy in sailing qualities, I think we should have borne up and run before the wind. . . . Then we could . . . have passed on, leaving both vessels behind, until we had replaced our topmast, by which time they would have been separated, as, unless they did so it would have been no chase, the Cherub being a dull sailer." As it was, Porter, lacking the experience or the daring afterward displayed by his illustrious critic, found himself at the mercy of both English ships, and after a fight seldom exceeded for pluck and gallantry, and in course of which his ship was nearly destroyed, was obliged to surrender. Although little more than thirteen years of age, Farragut bore a distinguished part in this action, being, to use his own words, "a man on occasions," performing the "duties of quarter-gunner, powder-boy, and, in fact, did everything that was required." In his official report, Capt. Porter spe-

cially recommended him for bravery, expressing regret that he was "too young to be eligible for promotion." After the action he volunteered as surgeon's assistant, and, as he says, "never earned Uncle Sam's money so faithfully" as then, rising at daybreak to arrange bandages and plasters, and spending most of the day attending the patients in various ways. Shortly after his return to New York he was again put to school at Chester, Pa., this time under a "queer old individual named Neif," one of Napoleon's famous old guard, who had the original method of teaching orally, and without books, requiring the pupils to take notes and pass examinations. Late in November, 1814, he was exchanged, and at once ordered to the brig Spark, one of the squadron fitted out under Com. Porter to prey on the enemy's commerce. Peace having been declared before the fleet was ready for sea, his commission was changed to the razee Independence, as aide to Capt. William M. Crane, commanding, which, arriving on the Barbary coast too late to take part in the Algerine war, cruised through the Mediterranean sea on the homeward voyage. After passing the winter in Boston harbor, Farragut was transferred to the Macedonian, and later to the Washington, Capt. Creighton, flag-ship of Com. Chauncey. "The captain," writes Farragut, "was the greatest martinet in the service. We had what is called a 'crack ship'; that is, she was in beautiful order, with the greatest quantity of 'bright work,' clean decks, and a well-drilled crew for performing their duty with dispatch. But all this was accomplished at the sacrifice of the comfort of every one on board. My experience in the matter, instead of making me a proselyte to the doctrine of the old officers on this subject, determined me never to have a 'crack ship,' if it was only to be attained by such means." In this ship, Farragut made a voyage over the Mediterranean during 1816–17, meeting with numerous amusing adventures, which he graphically describes in his journal. While at Naples the ship was visited by the emperor of Austria and the king of Naples. "Everything was in fine order on board," he writes, "and a grand display was made to entertain our illustrious guests. I acted as interpreter to the emperor on that occasion. Prince Metternich was of the party, and I remember that he laughed at me during our tour around the ship, for addressing the emperor as 'mister.'" It might even be supposed that, with his characteristic sense of humor, Farragut was thus actually indulging in a sly joke at royalty's expense. At any rate he proceeds to state that: "The emperor was the only one of the party whose appearance struck me as ridiculous. He seemed to be a mere puppet, was attired in a white coat with two loops of silk cord on each shoulder, buttoned to the collar, five large stars on his breast, and wore short, red breeches, with stockings and military boots. His cocked hat was decorated with a green plume, and he took short, mincing steps, presenting to my youthful mind altogether a silly appearance. The king of Naples was a tall, raw-boned, common-looking man." Excessive reverence does not seem to have been a failing of Farragut's character at this time; he was also no admirer of the rigid and unreasonable notions of discipline then entertained in the navy, which were several times in his experience made the subject of remonstrances to the navy department and congress, and which, he tells us, made the post-captains, "with the exception of a question of life and death, in the absolute authority they assumed, but little inferior to the czar of all the Russias." Neither does his sea-training seem to have been the best preparation in the world for a social favorite. When in Marseilles, in the winter of 1817, he made the acquaintance of an American family by the name of Fitch, and was several times entertained at their house. On one occasion, at a dinner party, he was, much against his inclination, obliged to play whist. "Not getting along very well with my hand," he says, "the party showed great impatience, and I thought were rather insulting in their remarks. One individual went so far as to dash his cards on the table in derision of my play, when I returned the compliment by throwing them at his head. I apologized to Mr. Fitch and retired, much mortified at being compelled to violate the proprieties of the occasion and the feelings of my host, but my temper had been sorely tried." Late in 1818, while sojourning at Pisa, he was invited to a ball given by the Countess Martioni in honor of the grand duke of Tuscany. Here again the display was by no means calculated to excite admiration in this singularly independent young officer. "We were shown into the supper-room," he says, "prepared for the duke and his suite, and allowed to feast —— our vision —— on the table. . . . We were permitted to walk around the table, and make our exit on the opposite side." During the evening he records such errors of his as treading on the grand duke's toe and catching his shoe-buckle in the flounce of the archduchess' dress, and then, preparing to retire in confusion, only discovered his cocked hat extemporized into a foot-warmer by the Countess Testa. "I drew it to me rather unceremoniously," he says, "at which she remarked that I 'ought to feel myself highly complimented, and should not be offended.' To which I replied, 'Madam, it might be so considered in your country, but not in mine.'" In the autumn of 1817, Rev. Charles Folsom, chaplain of the Washington, having been appointed U. S. consul at Tunis, obtained leave of absence for the young midshipman in order that he might continue his studies, which constant sea-duty had seriously interrupted, and for nearly a year thereafter he resided at Tunis, perfecting his knowledge of modern languages, literature and mathematics, also traveling extensively in the Barbary states and southern Europe. In December, 1818, he reported for duty at Messina, Sicily, where he spent the remainder of the winter, and in the summer of 1819 was appointed acting lieutenant on the brig Shark. "I consider it a great advantage," he writes, "to obtain command young, having observed, as a general thing, that persons who come into authority late in life shrink from responsibility, and often break down under its weight." After cruising in the Mediterranean for about a year he was ordered home to pass examinations for a full commission, and, finding no war ship ready to sail for the United States, took passage in the merchantman America. Within a few days' sail of their destination they fell in with a Colombian brig-of-war, and the captain, supposing it to be a pirate, gave over the command to Farragut, who prepared to defend himself to the last extremity. The ship's mission proved to be merely a request to take charge of a packet of letters, but the affair served well to display the young officer's powers and cool-headedness. Passing his examination, none too well to suit his ambition, he was for about a year and a half stationed at Norfolk, Va., where he made the acquaintance of the lady he afterward married. In May, 1822, he was ordered to the sloop-of-war John Adams, which conveyed U. S. minister Joel R. Poinsett to Mexico, and on his return was transferred to the

D. G. Farragut

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schooner Greyhound, of Com. Porter's fleet, sent against the pirates in West Indian waters. In the latter expedition he distinguished himself in several hazardous encounters, principally in command of landing parties, and through numerous romantic and ludicrous adventures succeeded in driving them from their haunts, and practically destroying some of their best bases of supply. He also narrowly escaped the yellow fever, which carried off twenty-three out of the twenty-five officers attacked, and after a brief visit to his family at New Orleans, again went to sea on the Ferret. On this ship, in July, 1823, he obtained his first command after some difficulty in overcoming Com. Porter's scruples against an appearance of partiality and his rule fixing promotions by seniority in service, and during the next two years was on duty mostly in the direction of convoying merchant ships through the Gulf of Mexico, as a guard against pirates. He finally returned to Washington, where he was for several weeks very ill with yellow fever, and in August, 1825, shortly after his recovery, he received the lieutenant's commission for which he had vainly worked and waited during several years. On this point he wittily remarks: "One might suppose that these events of my life passed lightly by; on the contrary, I had always to contend with the burden first imposed on me by Com. Porter's saying that I was 'too young for promotion.' Although that remark was made just after the action of the Essex, I never appeared to get any older in the eyes of the government or my commander, and consequently had to contend inch by inch, as opportunities presented, with men of riper age and apparently more entitled to the places sought. Still, my good star prevailed in this instance, and it is to the enjoyment of these trials that I have always felt myself indebted for whatever professional reputation I have attained." Immediately after his promotion he was ordered to the frigate Brandywine, Capt. Charles Morris, which had been designed to convey the Marquis de Lafayette to France. This ship, which was one of the fastest vessels in the world, made the voyage in twenty-five days, although she sprang a leak the first night out, thus necessitating the throwing over of 3,000 shot and some other stores. Upon his return in May, 1826, Farragut located in New Haven, Conn., where his wife, a great sufferer from neuralgia, was placed under the care of an eminent practitioner, and he himself attended lectures in Yale college. In the following October he was stationed on the receiving-ship Alert at Norfolk, where he continued for two years, meantime establishing and conducting a school for the boys, many of whom did not know their letters. He, however, discovered great ability as a teacher, and his charges made such rapid progress as to elicit from Sec. Southard "one of the few, the very few, compliments I ever received from the navy department or its head." From October, 1828, to December, 1829, he was executive officer of the sloop-of-war Vandalia, which cruised in Brazilian waters during the revolution culminating in the independence of the Argentine republic; witnessing the festivities incident upon the marriage of Emperor Dom Pedro I., of Brazil, to his second wife, Donna Amelia Augusta, daughter of Prince Eugene, duke of Leuchtenburg, and being presented at court with other American officers. Finally an affection of the eyes, due to a partial sun stroke in Tunis in 1818, had so undermined his health that he was obliged to obtain a furlough and return home for treatment, taking passage on the brig Barnegat for Boston. Off cape St. Roque they were chased by a supposed pirate craft, and by Farragut's direction mounted their entire armament, four 18-pounder carronades, while all hands "cut up their flannel shirts for cylinders," and prepared to give battle with "twenty-four pounds of powder and a quantity of musket-balls and spike-nails." Fortunately the Barnegat outsailed her pursuer, and the circumstance served only to furnish "something to talk about during the rest of the voyage." Arriving in Norfolk after a voyage of fifty days, he was stationed for seventeen months on the receiving-ship Congress; being ordered to the frigate Java in August, 1831, and transferred to the Natchez with the commission of first lieutenant in December, 1832. He personally selected the Natchez' crew from the receiving-ship, and setting sail on Jan. 2, 1833, ran into the port of Charleston, under orders to compel observance of the U. S. revenue laws, threatened by the South Carolina nullificationists Their presence was, however, by no means hostilely construed, social events occupying most of the officers' time. Indeed, says Farragut, "our boats were generally employed in bringing company on board, and we entertained our visitors with music and dancing." On March 26th the ship set out on the return to Norfolk, arriving within a week with Gen. Scott as a passenger, and after about one month's delay made sail for its new station on the coast of Brazil. At the end of about nine months, in course of which they had touched at Pernambuco, Bahia, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and other ports, Farragut was transferred to the command of the schooner Boxer, in which he started for home, June 8, 1834. On their arrival the ship was laid up, and her commander, being allowed a leave of absence on shore, was during the next four years on duty in "every naval court-martial held at Norfolk." From Aug. 7, 1838, to Jan. 12, 1839, he commanded the sloop Erie, cruising along the Mexican coast, and witnessing such naval operations of the Franco-Mexican war as the blockade of the port of Vera Cruz and the fall of the supposedly impregnable castle of San Juan de Ulloa, on which he made copious notes and observations. After his return he was for two years on land-furlough, having no regular official duties outside of naval courts-martial, and literally devoting his entire time to the care of his invalid wife until her death, Dec. 27, 1840. "No more striking illustration of his gentleness of character is shown," says his son, "than in Farragut's attention to his invalid wife. His tenderness in contributing to her every comfort, and catering to every whim, through sixteen years of suffering, forms one of the brightest spots in the history of his domestic life." He further quotes the remark of a lady of Norfolk that: "When Capt. Farragut dies, he should have a monument reaching to the skies made by every wife in the city contributing a stone to it." Having applied for sea service he, on Feb. 22, 1841, received appointment as executive officer of the Delaware, and made another cruise in Brazilian waters, being on his return, on Sept. 27th following, commissioned commander. "I proceeded at once," he writes on taking command, "to overhaul her and rig ship with all possible dispatch," and his splendid seamanship was never better demonstrated than in then devising a method of placing the "half tops" in about fifteen or twenty minutes, instead of "from four hours to half a day," as previously. During his sojourn in South American waters he made numerous observations of interest, and among other notable characters met Juan Manuel de Rosas, the Argentine dic-

tator, in whose family he was repeatedly entertained On June 1, 1842, he was transferred to the command of the Decatur, and in November following set out on the return voyage, arriving at Norfolk Feb. 18, 1843. "This cruise under Com. Morris," he says, "was one of great interest to the navy; it was the first effort of the old officers to exercise in naval tactics by the squadron, almost abandoned since 1812." On his return he went to Washington "in order to obtain some employment if possible," but relates that Abel P. Upshur, then secretary of the navy, laughed at his "pretensions for retaining command of the Decatur, which was destined for the coast of Africa." This method of treating efficient officers in the service may have been perfectly usual, Farragut's abilities may have been underrated or his sensibilities over keen, yet his journal abounds in complaints of the injustice done him by his superiors, whom, in turn, he freely criticizes. In April, 1844, he was appointed executive officer of the Pennsyl-

vania, of which he later became commander, succeeding Capt. Smoot, and was then made second officer of the Norfolk navy yard under Com. Wilkinson. The outbreak of the Mexican war found him again making application for a command, urging as a ground of fitness for active service his previous experience in gulf waters and among Spanish peoples. "I urged," he says, "that I could take the castle of San Juan with the Pennsylvania and two sloops-of-war like the Saratoga, for which declaration I came very near being ruled out as a monomaniac. I was willing to take the inferior position of executive officer on board the Pennsylvania, that I might have the duty of organizing her crew for the fight; but it was not permitted, and I did not obtain command of the Saratoga until February, 1847." Taken as a whole, it is not remarkable that Farragut calls this cruise the "most mortifying" in his experience. He arrived in time to find the castle in the hands of the U. S. army, not the navy, and, animadverting severely on the misleading statement of an English officer, that "the castle could sink all the ships in the world," proceeds to remark that the navy had there missed an unprecedented opportunity, as a result of which, of the officers concerned, "not one will ever wear an admiral's flag." Added to this annoyance, he nearly died of yellow fever, and, having had a clash with Com. M. C. Perry, was assigned to obscure and inglorious duties. He finally petitioned to be relieved of his command, and reaching New York after about one year's absence was returned to his former position in the Norfolk navy yard. In October, 1850, with four other officers, he was ordered to draw up a book of ordnance regulations for the navy—a task which occupied in all eighteen months. Greatly to his disgust, "many of the best features were overruled and stricken out, as were also the drawings, which we considered fine illustrations. . . . Those who had the power," he continues, "called a new board ten years after, and made a few necessary changes to suit the introduction of steam and heavy guns, and the names of the original board were obliterated. . . . I do not care for the praise that such a volume might win, but I despise the spirit that prompts those who have a little temporary power about the seat of government to purloin the credit due to others." In 1854 he petitioned for an appointment as U. S. representative to observe the naval operations of the Crimean war, but was instead assigned to the duty of establishing the navy yard at Mare Island, in San Pablo bay, Cal. There he remained until July, 1858, devoting his energies to the work and strictly refraining from interference of any kind in local affairs. By this wise policy he maintained the strict neutrality of the Federal government in the troubles following the high-handed acts of the vigilance committee of 1856, and thus, likely, saved the state from the horrors of civil war. At the end of his term of appointment he was summoned home and assigned to the newly completed cruiser Brooklyn, which he commanded on her trial trip, and later on an extended cruise in the gulf of Mexico, conveying U. S. Minister Robert M. McLane to various points along the coast, as his official duties led him. When accused of having thus consented to be at the beck of a "mere civilian," he replied, characteristically, that he "would rather be subject to the directions of an intelligent man appointed by the government, for a purpose, and on account of his qualifications, than to be under some old fool" whose only merit was "that he had been in the navy all his life." Yet the government's action in similarly placing a junior officer over him, when the Brooklyn was designated to convey an exploring party for a proposed route across the isthmus of Chiriqui, met with his prompt and vigorous resentment. He was accordingly relieved in October, 1860, and returning from Aspinwall to Norfolk, remained on waiting orders until the outbreak of the civil war. Although a southerner by birth and by all the ties of blood and friendship, his loyalty to the old flag under which he had served so long made him, through all the period of secessionist agitation, a firm opponent of the armed resistance he foresaw as inevitable. On the other hand, it has been stated, a peaceable withdrawal of the southern states would likely have found him among his friends. "God forbid," was his constant prayer, "that I should raise my hand against the South." Yet when Virginia passed the ordinance of secession and the forts and arsenals were seized, he openly declared that Pres. Lincoln was fully justified in calling for troops. The imminent estrangement from all his associates consequent on his loyalist opinions led him, on April 19, 1861, to remove from Norfolk, and thereafter, until the close of the war, his family resided at Hastings-on-Hudson. In this quiet retreat Farragut himself remained for nearly a year, seeing no official service save on the naval retiring board convened in Brooklyn. Meantime his energetic spirit chafed with impatience at enforced idleness when there was work doing for his country, and, while eagerly awaiting his turn, petitioned the government for a command to follow and overtake the Confederate cruiser Sumter, regarding the movements of which he had very well-defined ideas. The government, however, was already considering the advisability of appointing him to a much wider field —the command of the projected western-gulf blockading squadron. Finally, on Jan. 9, 1862, he was officially informed of his appointment to this important trust, and on Feb. 2d he sailed on the steam sloop Hartford from Hampton Roads, arriving at the appointed rendezvous, Ship Island, in seventeen days. His fleet, consisting of six war steamers, sixteen gunboats, twenty-one mortar vessels, under com-

mand of Com. David D. Porter, and five supply ships, was the largest that had ever sailed under the American flag. Yet the task assigned him, the passing of the forts below New Orleans, the capture of the city, and the opening of the Mississippi river through its entire length, was one of difficulty unprecedented in the history of naval warfare. Arrived at the mouth of the river, the real work began in the attempt to force an entrance over the bar with the larger vessels of his squadron. One, the Colorado, drawing twenty-two feet of water, had to be left outside; and three others, the Brooklyn, Pensacola and Mississippi, were towed with great delay and labor through a foot of mud. Meantime, on April 8th, Capt. Gerdes had, by Farragut's orders, made a complete triangulation of the river shore below the forts, and on the 18th the mortar schooners, their masts dressed with bushes to conceal their positions behind the thick woods, opened fire on the fortifications. After over a week of steady work, in course of which nearly 6,000 shells were thrown, no appreciable damage was done to the defenses of the enemy, nor were any of his guns silenced. Farragut's distrust of the mortar service seemed fully justified by this result, as in his opinion they had served only to warn the Confederates of the impending attack, and during the delay the other vessels of his fleet had suffered much from the swiftness of the current, several of them parting their anchor cables and incurring considerable damage by collision. Several fire-rafts—flat-boats piled high with pitch-pine timber and ignited—had also been sent down the river, but by constant watchfulness all had either been grappled and beached or floated harmlessly out to sea. In this period of delay he employed the time in closely inspecting and preparing his vessels for the contemplated ascent of the river, and issued orders, which were most precise and carefully considered, for meeting every possible emergency. The heavy chain stretched across the river between Fort Jackson and the eastern shore was cut amid a storm of shot and shell in the night of April 20, by Capt. Henry H. Bell, and even amid his engrossing tasks Farragut found time to feel anxiety for his lieutenant, writing in his journal shortly after: "I was as glad to see Bell on his return as if he had been my boy. I was up all night, and could not sleep until he got back to the ship." At last, shortly before 4 o'clock on the morning of April 24th, the squadron set out on its hazardous attempt to pass the forts that had in 1815 defied the British fleet for nine days, and even at that late date were considered impassable. The attack was made in two columns; the right led by Capt. Theodorus Bailey with eight vessels, including the Cayuga, Pensacola and Mississippi, and the left by Farragut, with the Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond and six others, while Porter brought up the rear with six gunboats, under orders to take up a position where he could pour in an enfilading fire while the others passed the forts. The first of the ships had scarcely passed the hulks supporting the severed chain across the stream when both forts—Jackson and St. Philip—opened on her with a furious fire. Meantime Porter's mortars had opened on Fort Jackson from below, and the two divisions of Farragut's fleet, so soon as the works were in range, began pouring in grape and canister. Amid the deafening thunder of over 200 guns they moved steadily on at full steam, the signal "close action" blazing from the Hartford's main-top. "The white smoke rose and heaved in vast volumes along the shuddering waters, and one of the wildest scenes in the history of war had now commenced. . . . Louder than redoubled thunders the heavy guns sent their deafening roar through the gloom, not in distinct explosions, but in one long, wild, protracted crash, as though the ribs of nature were breaking in final convulsion." After passing beyond the range of St Philip, Capt. Bailey's division engaged in a desperate encounter with eleven Confederate gunboats, which were destroyed one after another amid prodigies of valor on both sides. But one Federal vessel, the Varuna, was lost, although three others were so badly damaged as to turn back and float helplessly down the river. The greatest loss of life (thirty-seven) occurred on the Pensacola, while the Hartford, Cayuga and Brooklyn escaped as by a miracle from the gravest dangers. At one time the Hartford ran aground, and was set on fire by a fire raft pushed against her by the ram Manassas; only the coolness of the commander and the perfect discipline of the crew saving her from certain destruction. The Manassas was almost immediately after riddled by shot from the Mississippi, and then, boarded and set on fire, she drifted down the current and blew up opposite Fort Jackson. "When the sun struggled up through the morning mist," says Headley, "he looked down on a scene never to be forgotten while naval deeds are honored by the nation. There lay the forts with the rebel flags still flying, but their doom was sealed. And there, driven ashore or wrecked or captured were the enemy's gunboats, which had been brought down to assist the forts in demolishing our fleet." Our total loss in this unparalleled combat was 171. Capt. John Wilkinson, of the Confederate navy, in speaking of this surprising feat, says: "Most of us belonging to that little naval fleet knew that Adm. Farragut would dare to attempt what any man would," but all authorities agree that "had the passage been attempted in broad daylight the Union fleet would have sustained a fearful loss." The importance of the victory was also very great; its immediate result being to prevent Napoleon III. from recognizing the Confederacy and taking steps to raise the blockade, as had been his intention. Continuing at once to New Orleans, Farragut demanded its immediate surrender, and after several days of vexatious correspondence with the mayor, which necessitated the threat of bombardment, he raised the stars and stripes again above the custom-house

and city hall. This event was closely followed by the capitulation of forts Jackson and St. Philip, and within a week the forces under Gen. Butler had occupied New Orleans. At this time Farragut's desire was to proceed at once to the attack on Mobile, Ala., and he hence abandoned his contemplated attack on the strong defenses of Vicksburg, and returned to New Orleans. There he received orders to continue in the Mississippi until the river was opened to the Federal fleet through its entire length. He accordingly proceeded to Vicksburg, taking Grand Gulf in passing, and, having run by the batteries, joined Com. Charles H. Davis' fleet of ironclads above the city. The expedition failed, how-

ever, from non-support by the land forces, and on July 15th he again ran past the city and returned to New Orleans. The next day congress, in recognition of his exceptional services, created the rank of rear-admiral for his express benefit. He was also the first to receive the title of vice-admiral on Dec. 23, 1864, and of admiral on July 25, 1866. The remainder of the year 1862 was passed in the river with small engagements at various points, and the capture of such strongholds as Corpus Christi, Sabine Pass and Galveston, and when, early in 1863, arrangements had been perfected for co-operation of the army and navy, Farragut returned to the task of reducing Vicksburg. On March 14, 1863, with two ships he succeeded in running the gauntlet of the batteries at Port Hudson, four miles in extent; all his other vessels suffering severely in the attempt, and the fine frigate Mississippi, having run aground, was blown up by her commander. With the Hartford and Albatross he blockaded the mouth of the Red river for over two months, effectually cutting off the Confederate supplies, and later co-operating with Gen. Banks in the investment of Port Hudson, assisted in its capture on July 9th. After about five months in New York, awaiting the refitting of his squadron, he returned to the command of the Gulf squadron, and in the following summer completed his preparations to co-operate with Gen. Gordon Granger in the capture of Mobile. On Aug. 5th he steamed past the batteries in the bay to a point directly opposite the city, thus repeating in daring and brilliancy his achievement in the Mississippi below New Orleans over two years before. It was in this fight, and after the sinking of the ironclad Tecumseh, that Farragut lashed himself to the rigging of the Hartford, broke from his place in the line and hurried to put his vessel in the van of the fleet. The coolness and determination of this manœuver, executed in a scathing fire in the face of the greatest danger, inspired the whole fleet with confidence and saved the day. As at New Orleans, the Confederate fleet was entirely destroyed, even including the ram Tennessee, which, defying the fire of the fleet and menacing the flag-ship with destruction, was finally compelled to surrender by the monitors with their terrible Dahlgren guns. One of the forts, Fort Morgan, held out for three days, but Farragut's dash had rendered resistance useless, and actually crushed the last hope of the Confederates in the Gulf waters. Shortly after this achievement he was relieved of his command at his own request, and in December was given a grand ovation in New York city, and a gift of $50,000 to purchase a house there. Later he accepted a temporary command in the James river, Virginia, where he was stationed at the time of the fall of Richmond. In 1868 Adm. Farragut sailed from Brooklyn in the frigate Franklin, and commanded the European squadron for about a year. During this period he visited many of the countries of Europe, and touched at several stations in Asia and Africa, being received with distinguished honor by rulers and people wherever he landed. The sultan of Turkey accorded him an honor previously reserved exclusively for royalty—permitting him to pass the Dardanelles in a war-ship. Shortly after his return from this trip, failing health compelled his retirement from active service. Adm. Farragut's was an exceptional character, not only in its strength, but also in its gentleness and deep feeling. His religious faith was childlike and sincere. In his family life he was the indulgent father and the devoted husband; on ship-board the stern disciplinarian, and yet the beloved commander of the humblest sailor. One of his fellow-officers wrote when Farragut was executive officer of the Natchez (1833): "Never was the crew of a man-of-war better disciplined or more contented and happy. The moment all hands were called and Farragut took the trumpet, every man under him was alive and eager for duty." After the terrible fight in Mobile bay, it is related that Farragut, old though he was in the ways of war, shed tears "like a little child," as his quarter-master puts it, on seeing the mangled dead and wounded bodies that had paid the price of his great victory. The Admiral was twice married: first, on Sept. 24, 1823, to Susan, daughter of Jordan Marchant, of Norfolk, Va. (she died in 1840); and second, on Dec. 26, 1843, to Virginia, daughter of William Loyall, also of Norfolk, who survived him with one son, Loyall Farragut. An excellent biography has been written by his son (New York, 1879), and another by Joel T. Headley. A statue of him by St. Gaudens adorns Madison square, New York, and another by Vinnie Ream is in Farragut square, Washington, D. C. He died at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870, and was buried in Woodlawn cemetery, New York city.

WALSH, Patrick, U. S. senator and journalist, was born at Ballingary, County Limerick, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1840, son of Michael and Mary (Hayes) Walsh. The family came to America in 1848, and Patrick was apprenticed to the "Evening News," of Charleston, S. C. He was attending Georgetown College when South Carolina seceded from the Union, and entering the Confederate army served in the 1st Carolina rifle militia until the regiment was disbanded. In 1862 he obtained employment on the "Daily Constitutionalist," of Augusta, Ga., becoming local editor in 1863. In 1866 he was appointed southern agent of the New York Associated Press, and in 1867 he became business manager of the "Chronicle and Sentinel," of Augusta, then published and edited by Henry Moore and Gen. A. R. Wright. Upon the death of the latter in 1879, Mr. Walsh formed a partnership with his son, Henry Gregg Wright, and purchased the paper. In five years the "Chronicle and Sentinel" paid for itself out of its own earnings, its reputation was established and its stability insured. In 1877 it was consolidated with the "Constitutionalist," Mr. Walsh managing the business side and Mr. Wright the editorial. Mr. Walsh resigned his position with the New York Associated Press in 1892 to become treasurer and later general manager of the Southern Associated Press, continuing until 1898, when the southern papers abandoned their independent organization. Mr. Walsh was a member of the city council of Augusta in 1870–71 and of the general assembly of Georgia during 1873-77, serving in the meantime on many important committees. He was delegate from his county to the state Democratic convention of 1880, a delegate to the national convention which nominated General Hancock for president, and in 1884 one of the delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention, which nominated Cleveland. He was also for four years the Georgia member of the national Democratic executive committee. In March, 1894, upon the death of Sen. Alfred H. Colquitt, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term in the U. S. senate. His maiden speech in that body was at once a eulogy and a defense of the South, a statement of Democratic doctrine and an argument in favor of the Wilson tariff bill, the income tax and a plea for free silver coinage. In 1896 he was again elected delegate to the national Democratic convention, and was chosen mayor of Augusta in 1897. He was a man of unimpeachable character and unswerving rectitude of purpose. He was married Aug. 1, 1866, to Ann Isabella, daughter of John E. McDonald, of Edgefield, S. C., and died without issue in Augusta, Ga., Mar. 19, 1899.

SHEPARD, William, patriot, was born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1737. At the beginning of the French and Indian war he enlisted in the provincial army, and served until 1763. He reached the rank of captain; fought under Gen. Amherst, and was engaged in the battles of Fort William Henry and Crown Point. He entered the Continental army at the beginning of the revolutionary war, and in 1777 was colonel of the 4th Massachusetts regiment. He served until peace was declared; was engaged in twenty-two battles, and won the reputation of being an efficient and courageous officer. From 1788 to 1790 he was a member of the executive council; he was also a brigadier-general of militia; and was in command, in 1786, at the time of Shay's rebellion, and held the Springfield arsenal against the insurgents. He was promoted to be major-general of militia, and was elected to congress in 1797, serving until 1803. He died in Westfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1817.

VAN RENSSELAER, Killian K., representative from New York in the seventh and four succeeding congresses of the United States, was born June 9, 1763, at Greenbush, N. Y., in the mansion erected for his ancestor, Killian Van Rensselaer, in 1642, and still bearing his initials and "Koopmansmerk" in the solid stone. His great-grandfather, Jeremias, was the founder of the family in America, and from him all of the name in this country are descended. His father, Col. Killian Van Rensselaer, was a soldier of the revolution, as were also three of his sons. He was educated at Yale College, and was made by Gen. Schuyler, who had married his cousin, his private secretary. He early took a place at the bar as the companion of James Kent, DeWitt Clinton, Ambrose Spencer, Egbert Benson, and the other distinguished men of the time. He died June 18, 1845. Among his descendants is the subject of the succeeding sketch.

VAN RENSSELAER, Maunsell, clergyman, was born at Albany, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1819, in direct line of descent from the founder of the Van Rensselaer family in America. He was educated at the Albany Academy, and at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., being graduated from the latter institution in 1838. He received his theological education at the General Theological Seminary in New York city, and was admitted to holy orders June 27, 1841. His ministerial labors began at St. Peter's church, in Albany, N. Y., and were continued at Whitehall, Albany, Mount Morris, Oxford and Rochester, in the state of New York. In 1859 he was made president of De Veaux College, Niagara City, N. Y., and in 1872 he was elected president of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He received the degree of D.D. from Hobart College in 1860, and of LL.D. from Union College in 1874. He resigned the presidency of Hobart College in 1876, and went abroad. In Europe he had charge of Emmanuel church, the American chapel at Geneva, Switzerland, the corner-stone of which was laid by Gen. U. S. Grant. When the church was completed it was consecrated by Bishop Littlejohn of the Diocese of Long Island, U. S. A. He has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines, and has published "Annals of the Van Rensselaers in the United States," etc. His latest years, spent in the city of New York, have been largely taken up by duties connected with "The House of the Holy Comforter for Incurables."

M. Van Rensselaer

COWARDIN, James Andrew, journalist, publisher, and founder of the Richmond "Dispatch," was born near Hot Springs, Va., Oct. 6, 1811, the son of John Lewis and Polly (Rhodes) Cowardin, and grandson of Abraham Cowardin, who married Miss Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Lewis (who at one time owned the famous Warm Springs in Bath county), and who was of the numerous family of Lewises of Virginia, of which Gen. Charles and Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clarke Rocky Mountain explorers, were members. At the age of thirteen years James entered the office of the Roanoke "Sentinel," Danville, Va., to serve his time at the "art preservative of arts." In 1827 or 1828 he removed to Lynchburg, Va., and at twenty-one became foreman of the "Jeffersonian Republican," and occasionally wrote for it. He held this position until 1834, when he removed to Richmond, Va., where he became chief and confidential clerk of Thomas Ritchie, editor and owner of the "Daily Enquirer," and the Nestor of Southern journalism. Politically they were far apart, but Ritchie's heart was won by the cheerful and willing spirit, the active and obliging disposition of young Cowardin. Letters which passed between them when they stood in the relation of employer and employee, and after they had separated, show Mr. Ritchie's high estimate of his young clerk, and his sincere desire to see him advanced in life. Mr. Cowardin held his clerkship in the "Enquirer" office until 1838, when he bought out the interest of John S. Gallagher in the "Times and Compiler," W. H. Davis being the remaining partner, the firm becoming Cowardin & Davis. Later, desiring to engage in financial pursuits, he disposed of his interest in the "Times and Compiler" to W. C. Carrington, and embarked with his brother-in-law, Charles W. Purcell, in the banking and brokerage business. Of this he soon tired, and on Oct. 19, 1850, in connection with Wm. H. Davis, Mr. Cowardin started the "Daily Dispatch," which was independent in politics, and the first penny paper ever published south of Baltimore, Md., and after years of toil he established it upon a firm foundation, and made it one of the most progressive and prosperous papers in the Southern states. At the close of the civil war Mr. Cowardin associated with himself H. K. Ellyson, who became half-owner in the "Dispatch." In the whig campaign of 1853 Mr. Cowardin was nominated by the old whig party as one of the candidates to represent the city of Richmond in the house of delegates of Virginia, and was elected. In the great struggle of 1869, when Virginia was seeking to release herself from military rule and secure readmission to the Union, he again consented to take an active part in politics and helped to organize the committee of nine, and went with it to Washington in the interest of the "Walker movement." His letters from Washington to the "Dispatch" measurably prepared the Virginia mind for the acceptance of "the new departure," and finally to its success. He was a great friend of internal improvements, and wrote well upon this and all other public questions, and was thoroughly loyal to the history and traditions of his state. His sanguine temperament and cheerful disposition, shown in his writings and in his daily life, were of inestimable service to Virginia in the dark and forbidding days following the burning of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. He was a charming newspaper correspondent, graphic and humorous. His editorials on the

J. A. Cowardin

"Old Virginia Ham," "Old Virginia Fiddlers," &c. (in which he would pen life portraits of Jefferson, Wm. Wirt, Gov. Gilmer, Gov. Caball, Whitwell Tunstall, and others, who delighted in a "concord of sweet sounds," and were accomplished performers on the fiddle (as he was himself), are well remembered. Mr. Cowardin was married, in 1840, to Annie Marie Purcell, daughter of Charles and Sarah Purcell. He died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 21, 1882.

WEED, Smith Mead, lawyer, was born at Belmont, Franklin Co., N. Y., July 26, 1833, the son of Roswell Alcott and Sarah A. (Mead) Weed, both natives of New Hampshire. His ancestors took part in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812. Young Weed was educated in the public schools of Plattsburgh, and after five years spent in mercantile life, began the study of law with Judge Beckwith. On Jan. 1, 1856, he was admitted as an attorney of the supreme court, and at once entered Harvard Law School, immediately taking a foremost rank in the class. He was twice elected speaker of the Dane Law School assembly, and in 1857 was graduated with the degree of LL.B. Mr. Weed began the practice of law at Plattsburgh, in partnership with Judge Beckwith and Henry Johnson, and from 1857 to 1880, notwithstanding the many large and varied business interests of which he had assumed the responsibility, and his active participation in state and national politics, he found ample time to give strict attention to his extensive law practice, which had grown to be one of the largest in the northern part of New York state. In 1864, after repeated solicitation, he consented to become the democratic candidate for the legislature, and for years was earnestly engaged in securing direct railroad communication from Plattsburgh *via* Whitehall to Albany, and to his energetic and persistent efforts may be attributed the building of the Champlain division of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., the completion of which, in 1875, marked a new era in the history of northern New York, opening as it did the vast stores of undeveloped wealth in Clinton and Essex counties, and giving to the people direct railroad communication with the cities of New York and Canada. This road has become one of the greatest avenues of travel and commerce in this country, and has assured the prosperity of the Lake Champlain region. In 1865 Mr. Weed was elected to the assembly, and at once took a conspicuous place in that body. He was re-elected the following year, and received the full vote of his party for speaker of the house, fully sustaining his reputation for ability, integrity and frankness. He was re-elected in 1867, and also served in the assemblies of 1871–73–74. In later years Mr Weed has had large business interests as well as professional interests in New York city, and is now actively engaged and a director in the Nicaragua canal, and is president of the New York Savings and Loan Association, and vice-president of the German-American Investment Co., and has other large interests in the city. In 1867 Mr. Weed was nominated as one of the sixteen delegates-at-large of the state to the constitutional convention of that year, and was an active and influential member of that body. While in the legislature Mr. Weed was conspicuous for his interest in all public questions. He was a warm advocate of rapid transit for the city of New York, and his exhaustive and able report on the underground railroad, as it was then called, is the most comprehensive document on that subject in the records of the assembly at Albany. He advocated and secured the passage of the act authorizing the elevated road in Greenwich street, which was the forerunner of all legislation for elevated roads in New York city. He also introduced and passed the act known as the "free school act," which abolished the old "rate bill" and made the common schools of New York free to all. In 1873 Mr. Weed introduced and passed in the assembly a bill appropriating $7,000,000 for the construction of a ship canal from the Hudson river to Lake Champlain, which was defeated in the senate because of local jealousies in that body. Mr. Weed is now (1892) president of the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co., New York. He became interested in these mines in 1867, when they were in an entirely undeveloped condition, and in 1881 formed the corporation with a capital of $1,500,000, doing an extensive business and employing 2,000 men. In late years he has been as well known in national as in state politics. He was a member of the St. Louis national convention in 1876, and took an active part in the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. He was also prominent in the democratic national conventions of 1880–84. Mr. Weed was a warm personal friend of Mr. Tilden, and an intimate and welcome guest at his home. He heartily concurred with the great statesman's views regarding the tariff and other public questions. Mr. Weed helped to formulate the views of the democratic party in its national platform on various important and critical occasions. His sturdy, undeviating devotion to his party, active participation in its counsels, generous contributions to its success, and personal efforts for the promotion of its welfare, have made him for many years a man of commanding influence among democrats. In 1887 he received the unanimous vote of his party in the legislature of the state of New York for the office of U. S. senator, and was a prominent candidate for senator in 1890, but was defeated by David B. Hill. Mr. Weed is a liberal-minded, active, enterprising citizen. His home at Plattsburgh is noted throughout the Union for the generous hospitality there dispensed.

Smith M. Weed

LEALE, Charles Augustus, physician and philanthropist, was born in New York city March 26, 1842. He is the son of Capt. William Pickett Leale, and Anna Maria (Burr) Leale, both of English ancestry. His father was drowned at the age of twenty-three, leaving a widow with this only surviving child. His grandfather was a philanthropist, who, during the great famine in Ireland, shipped a cargo of cereals at his own expense. Dr. Leale, after receiving a practical, analytical and university course, became a private pupil of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and daily attended the large surgical clinics in New York city. Subsequently he was appointed medical cadet, U. S. A. In September, 1864, "for zeal, intelligence, professional devotion and success," the surgeon-general transferred him to New York, where he received special instruction in diseases of the heart and lungs from Dr Austin Flint (1st) and in gun-shot wounds and surgery from Dr. Frank H. Hamilton. In February, 1865, he received the degree of M.D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was soon commissioned as assistant sur-

Charles A. Leale

geon U. S. volunteers, and at once assigned to duty at U. S. A. General Hospital, Armory Square, Washington, D. C., where he had a practical experience among a large number of severely wounded officers and performed many important surgical operations. When President Lincoln was assassinated, Apr. 14, 1865, Dr. Leale was the first surgeon to reach him, and at the request of Mrs. Lincoln took charge of the president. He found him crouched down in an upright sitting posture with his head held up in his chair. He was in profound collapse, pulseless at the wrist and apparently dead. Dr. Leale immediately stretched him out upon the floor, which relieved the heart failure and caused pulsation to be resumed. He then made a careful examination and discovered and stated, while in the theatre, that recovery, even to consciousness, was impossible and the wound was positively fatal. Dr. Leale removed the coagula from the opening to the brain and thereby relieved brain pressure and paralysis. It was this report of Dr. Leale that was the first telegraphed over the world of the sad event. Without an instant's delay Dr. Leale resorted to forced respiration and prevented two modes of death that appeared to be immediately inevitable, viz.: death from asthenia or death by apnœa. Through Dr. Leale's prompt efforts, the life of the president was undoubtedly prolonged for over nine hours, as nothing more than what Dr. Leale had directed was done until death. At the doctor's suggestion and under his directions, the dying president was removed to the nearest available house, where Dr. Leale placed him in the position and upon the bed on which he died, again and again removed the coagula from the opening to the brain, wrapped him in warm blankets and applied sinapisms and artificial heat. After Dr. Leale had done all that was imperatively needed, he sent for the surgeon-general and the president's family physician and his clergyman. Dr. Leale remained at his bedside until he breathed his last, and at the moment of dissolution he held the martyr's right hand. At the obsequies, as one of the attending surgeons, Dr. Leale occupied the carriage immediately preceding the catafalque, and remained at the side of the body at the White House and at the rotunda of the capitol, until the end of the funeral services at Washington. The painting of the "Death of President Lincoln" by Littlefield, represents Dr. Leale as he stood at the right of the president during that entire night. A brief record of his services at this time was printed in the official reports of the surgeon-general to the government in the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion." Dr. Leale remained on duty as executive officer of Armory Square Hospital until it closed, then in the old military hospitals of the Northern Defences of Washington, which were saturated with the most malignant septic germs, until Jan. 20, 1866, when, from long exposure to disease, having contracted a severe illness, he was honorably discharged; he subsequently received a brevet commission as captain U. S. volunteers. While still suffering from sickness, he learned that the Asiatic cholera was rapidly spreading through Europe, and that it threatened to reach America. He rose from his sick-bed, and in March, 1866, started for Europe, visiting the principal hospitals in England and France. On his return to London, he found that the epidemic had developed into a very fatal form in Liverpool, where thousands of emigrants were in transit for America. After receiving authority from the British government, he examined over 1,000 of these people who were about to embark for the United States, and rejected all who showed any symptoms of the disease. Through his efforts the spread of the pestilence was to a great extent arrested. On his return home, he volunteered to attend those afflicted with the disease in his own district. He labored day and night and was instrumental in saving many lives. From 1866 to 1871, he was physician in charge of the children's class at the Northwestern Dispensary, New York city, and there gratuitously treated over 5,000 sick poor children. For many years he has devoted his summer vacations to ameliorate the conditions of the exhausted poor mothers having sick children, and also to the work, as chairman of the committee, of the Sea Side Hospitals for children of St. John's Guild, an institution that during twenty-four years has cared for over 425,000 of the poor weary mothers and their sick children, found by the physicians of New York city in their visits to the abodes of misery. Dr. Leale is connected officially and otherwise with many of the medical and benevolent institutions of New York city, and is a companion of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

McALLISTER, Robert, soldier, was born in Juniata county, Pa., June 1, 1813, son of Hon. William McAllister. His great-grandfather was a Scotchman, who emigrated to the northern part of Ireland, and thence, about 1730, to Lancaster county, Pa., where Hugh McAllister, the grandfather of Robert, was born. In 1766 Hugh took out a patent for a tract of land in Juniata county, Pa., and settled there. Being strongly imbued with the principles of civil and religious liberty, he served between six and seven years in the revolutionary army, and at the close of the war had risen to the rank of major. Robert received a common school education, and early developed a taste for the study of military tactics, being from his youth connected with military organizations. Before the civil war he had risen step by step from the position of lieutenant to brigadier-general, and to the command of the Brady brigade of the uniformed militia of Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised a company at Oxford, Warren co., N. J., proceeded with it to the state capital, was at once made lieutenant-colonel in the 1st New Jersey regiment, and with it started for Washington. From that time down to the close of the war he was present in all the pitched battles and active operations of the army of the Potomac except at South Mountain and Antietam, and he was always a figure at once picturesque and unique. At the first Bull Run he was in command of the 1st New Jersey regiment, and in that initial conflict he displayed a fearlessness and self-poise which assured his success as a leader. In May and June, 1862, McAllister participated in the severe fighting on the Peninsula, where he displayed his high soldierly capacity. On June 30, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the 11th New Jersey volunteers, and was attached to the first brigade, second division, 3d corps. He was wounded in both legs, and was in consequence absent from the field for ninety days. He was breveted brigadier-general for his magnificent daring in the fight on the Boydton Plank Road in October, 1864, and was breveted major-general for meritorious conduct throughout the war. Upon the conclusion of peace he returned to his home in New Jersey, and in 1866 became general manager of an important iron industry in Lehigh county, Pa., which position he retained until February, 1882, when the mines were sold. In 1883 he returned to Belvidere, Warren co., N. J., which was his home until his death, Feb. 23, 1891.

MORGAN, Thomas J., soldier and educator, was born at Franklin, Ind., Aug. 17, 1839. His father, Lewis Morgan, was a clergyman, a member of the Indiana legislature, and one of the originators of Franklin College, and its first financial secretary. He died in 1852, and the son, supporting himself by his own labor, acquired a common-school and a college education, receiving a diploma from Franklin College in 1861, after he had enlisted in the federal army as a private. He served for three months, participating in the campaigns in West Virginia, and was present at the battle of Carrick's Ford. After teaching for a year in Illinois, he reentered the U. S. army as first lieutenant in the 70th Ind. Vol. infantry, commanded by Col. Benjamin Harrison, and in October, 1863, was appointed a major in the volunteer army, and ordered to Gallatin, Tenn., where he organized the 14th U. S. colored infantry. In November he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and upon the completion of the regiment, colonel. Shortly afterward, by the special order of Gen. George H. Thomas, Col. Morgan was made commissioner for the organization of colored troops, and he recruited and organized the 42d and 44th U. S. colored infantry. During the Atlanta campaign of 1864 he served as a volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard, who complimented him for energy and "fearlessness in battle." He participated in numerous engagements, had his horse shot under him at Adairsville, and was credited by Gen. Howard with saving the army at the battle of Resaca, by his promptness in leading a column of reinforcements to the point of attack when the army was in imminent peril. Returning to his own command, Col. Morgan led his regiment in a fight at Dalton, Tenn., and charged and captured a battery of Hood's army at Decatur, Ala. In command of two regiments he resisted and checked the advance of Forrest at Pulaski, Tenn. In command of two brigades, one of colored troops and one of white troops, he opened the fight in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864, and by his skill and gallantry won the commendation of Gens. Steedman and Thomas. Resigning his commission at the close of the war in 1865, he entered the Rochester Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1868. Subsequently he was professor of homiletics and church history in the Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago. He was principal of the normal school at Potsdam, N. Y., during 1881-84, and of the Rhode Island State Normal School during 1884-89. In the latter year Pres. Harrison appointed him U. S. commissioner of Indian affairs, a position he filled with signal ability until his resignation in 1893. His administration of the office was characterized by energy, independence and a comprehensive grasp of the perplexing difficulties of the situation. His annual reports are able discussions of the Indian problem, outlining a policy for administering and ultimately abolishing the reservations, for allotting lands in severalty, promoting the material welfare of the Indians, preparing them for American citizenship, and for furthering their education. Resigning in 1893, he became corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and held that position for nine years. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Chicago in 1874, and that of LL.D. by Franklin College in 1894. He was a man of the highest integrity, conscientious, and of strong convictions. He was married in 1870 to Caroline Starr, and died in Ossining, N. Y., July 13, 1902.

ORR, Hugh, inventor, was born in Lochwinoch, Scotland, Jan. 1, 1717. He received a common school education and learned the trade of gunsmith and locksmith in his native country. Coming to America in 1737, he spent one year in Easton, Bristol county, Mass., and then removed to East Bridgewater, Mass., where he established a shop equipped with the first trip-hammer known in those parts and began experiments in the manufacture of scythes and axes. It was due to his exertions that the scythe and axe manufacturing industry was introduced in neighboring states. Said his friend, Dr. James Thacher of Plymouth: "And such were the happy resources of his mind and love of enterprise that there was no branch of iron manufacturing that did not at some period become the object of his pursuit; nor was there any obstacle too formidable for his perseverance to surmount. For several years he was the only edge-tool maker in this part of the country, and ship-carpenters, millwrights, etc., in this county and state of Rhode Island constantly resorted to him for supply; and indeed such was his fame that applications were frequently made to him from the distance of twenty miles for the purpose of having an axe, an adze or an auger newly tempered by his hands." About 1748 Hugh Orr made five hundred muskets for the province of Massachusetts Bay, believed to be the first ever made in this country. They were deposited in Castle William, but were nearly all carried away by the British when they evacuated Boston. About 1753 he invented a machine for cleaning flaxseed and exported quantities of it to Scotland. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war he was an ardent supporter of the patriot cause, and was again employed in manufacturing a number of stands of arms. Under his superintendence, in association with a Frenchman, a foundry for casting cannon was erected in Bridgewater, where he adopted the new method of casting the gun in a solid piece and afterward boring out the caliber with a boring bar-iron and cutter. Here he turned out many guns of from three to forty-two pounders in iron and some in brass, besides a vast quantity of cannon shot. After the war Mr. Orr was for some years a member of the Massachusetts state senate. In 1786 he employed two brothers, Robert and Alexander Barr from Scotland, who had some knowledge of cotton machines, to construct for him at his works in East Bridgewater three carding, roping and spinning machines, said to be the first jenny and stock card made in the United States. A committee from the state legislature was appointed to examine them, and £200 was contributed by the state to pay for the cost of construction. By direction of the general court they were entrusted to Mr. Orr to exhibit to the public, and he was allowed to use them as a compensation for his trouble, but there is no evidence that he made use of the privilege. He was married on Aug. 4, 1742, to Mary, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Bass, of East Bridgewater, and had a son, Robert, who continued the manufacture of scythes in Bridgewater, devising improved methods by the use of the trip-hammer; he was also the first manufacturer of iron shovels in Massachusetts. In 1804 he was master armorer of the United States arsenal in Springfield, Mass.

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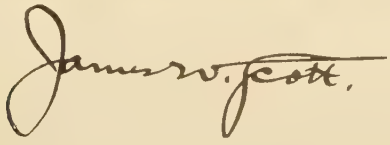

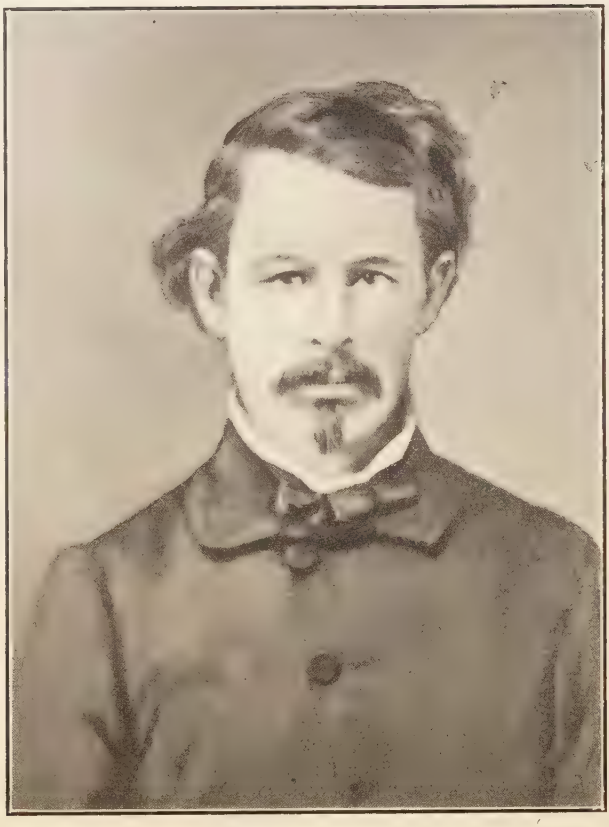

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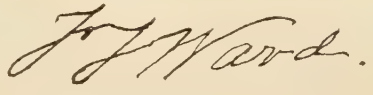

Hugh Orr was said to be a man of exalted character, with a kind and sympathetic nature, and firm religious principles. He died in Bridgewater, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798.

SCOTT, James Wilmot, editor and publisher, was born at Walworth, Wis., June 26, 1849, son of David Wilmot and Mary Catherine (Thompson) Scott, grandson of David Scott, and a great-grandson of Jesse Scott. His father (1829-1888) was a practical printer, and for thirty-five years was editor and proprietor of newspapers at Galena, Ill., to which city he had removed in 1854. The preliminary education of James W. Scott was received in the public schools of Galena, after which he spent two years at Beloit College, Wis. From an incomplete college course he went to New York city, where for a time he was engaged in floriculture and contributed to papers devoted to that interest. Having previously acquired a considerable knowledge of printing in his father's office, he secured employment in the government printing office in Washington. In 1872 he started a weekly newspaper, "The Huntingtonian," in Prince George county, Maryland, and from then his connection with newspapers has been only with those in which he had a proprietary interest. Returning to Galena in 1873, he established the "Industrial Press," which he published with his father. Two years later he went to Chicago and with F. W. Rice purchased the "Daily National Hotel Reporter." It was his original intention to change it from a class publication to a general daily newspaper, but he finally decided to leave it to the management of his partner, and it is still being conducted successfully and profitably. In May, 1881, in connection with several young men from the Chicago daily newspapers, he organized a stock company and established the Chicago "Herald." The following year John R. Walsh, a Chicago capitalist, became associated with Mr. Scott, thereby assuring the success of the "Herald," and it attained the largest circulation of any morning newspaper in that city. In 1890 he began the publication of the Chicago "Evening Post." Its success was likewise phenomenal, and within a year of its first issue was enabled to establish itself in a splendid and commodious home of its own. In 1895 he bought the Chicago "Times" and consolidated it with the "Herald" under the name of the "Times-Herald." With the first issue of that newspaper on Mar. 4, 1895, he controlled the Democratic press of Chicago, and the "Times-Herald" became not only the most important newspaper in his adopted city, but a national influence as well. It was incorporated under the title of "The Herald Co.," with a capital of one million dollars. Mr. Scott was active in securing the World's Fair for Chicago; served as a director and chairman of the press committee of the World's Fair preliminary organization and subsequently accepted the chairmanship of the committee on press and printing. At the time of his death he was serving his fourth term as president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. For six years he was president of the United Press Association, which is rivaled in the extent of its business only by the Associated Press. For three years he was president of the Chicago Press Club, no other member of the club having ever been given a second term. He was president of the Fellowship Club, Chicago; member of the Chicago, University, Union League, Saddle and Cycle, Twentieth Century, Athletic, Union and Iroquois clubs of Chicago; Clover Club, of Philadelphia, and Press Club, of New York. He had a high regard for the ethics of journalism and was esteemed and respected by his fellow publishers for his fairness, personal knowledge, unquestioned ability and his absolute conscientiousness. Mr. Scott was married at Lisle, Ill., Apr. 10, 1873, to Caroline, daughter of Daniel M. Greene, of Lisle. He died in New York city, Apr. 14, 1895.

WARD, Frederick Townsend, Chinese general, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 29, 1831, the son of Frederick Gamaliel and Elizabeth Colburn (Spencer) Ward. The Wards are an old Salem family, many members of which were shipmasters in the days when Salem was one of the centers of America's maritime commerce. His father was first a shipmaster and later a shipbroker and merchant in New York city. The son was of a restless and adventurous nature, and failing to get an appointment to West Point, he left school at the age of fifteen and shipped as second mate on a vessel bound for China. Two years later he was chief mate of the "Russell Glover," of which his father was captain. Having made the acquaintance of the Italian liberator, Garibaldi, he became a member of Garibaldi's famous foreign legion in the war between the republic of Rio Grande and Brazil, and subsequently he aided the republic of Uruguay in its fight against the Argentine dictator, Manuel Rosas. He is supposed to have taken part in Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, and in 1853 he fought in the Crimean war as a lieutenant in the French army. In the intervals between these experiences, Ward was engaged with his father in the ship-brokerage business in New York, but mercantile pursuits had few charms for him and he did not remain long at home. On one occasion he rode horseback, unaccompanied, across the continent to San Francisco, Cal. In 1859 he went to Shanghai, China, then in terror of the Tai-ping rebels, who had overrun the fairest provinces of China, captured Nanking and other important cities, including Sung-kiang, only twenty-five miles from Shanghai, and were now threatening Shanghai itself. He secured employment as first officer on the Yang-tsze river boats, and later as first officer of the American-built gunboat "Confucius," commanded by an Englishman named Gough. Through Capt. Gough, Ward secured an introduction to Wu, Taotai of Shanghai, and to a millionaire merchant and mandarin named Tah Kee, and offered to recruit a foreign legion and capture Tai-ping cities at a stipulated sum in gold per city, his legionaries to have the first day's looting and the cities then to be garrisoned by Imperial troops. His offer was accepted and Tah Kee furnished arms, ammunition, clothing and commissary supplies for a force consisting of Chinese pirates, Tartar brigands, and other desperate characters, officered by Europeans who had served in continental armies, and with an American, Edward Forrester, who had been with Ward in South America, as second in command. Ward first attacked Sung-kiang on a June morning in 1860. He was driven back, as his European critics had predicted. But he attacked again two weeks later and reaching the city's walls before his men were observed, opened the city gate by a stratagem, cut his way through a great force of rebels, reached the howitzer battery on top of Sung-kiang's main gate and took and held the city until the arrival of the Imperial army, twenty-four hours later. Ward's losses in killed and wounded were fearful and he himself was wounded. He returned to Shanghai the hero of China. The

emperor made him a mandarin of the Red Button, a fourth rank, and he was acclaimed the savior of Sung-kiang, one of China's seven sacred cities. Shortly afterward he was arrested by a British patrol on the charge of recruiting British sailors for his legion, and confined on the flagship of Sir James Hope. The American consul refused him aid, saying that Ward had forfeited his right to American protection by taking service under the Imperial government, and the Chinese government was powerless to help him; but by the assistance of a friend Ward escaped, and filling the ranks of his legion attacked the city of Sing-po. Learning of his plans the Tai-pings threw a large force into the city and Ward was compelled to retire after several desperate assaults, during which he was again wounded. Taken in the rear by 20,000 Tai-pings, he struck the Chinese cordon at its weakest point and fought through to Shanghai. His secret agents brought him word that Sung-kiang was to be re-taken by the Tai-pings, and marching in at night he successfully defended the city against the assaults of the rebels. Realizing that the best way to defeat the Tai-pings was to raise a Chinese force and drill it in European tactics, he obtained permission to organize the natives, recruited a force of over 1,000, and after a short period of training led them against a force of 10,000 Tai-pings marching on Shanghai. The enemy was utterly routed. Pressing on, he captured the city of Quan-fu-ling and a large quantity of rebel supplies. His troops were augmented by a force of British and French sailors and marines, with a light howitzer battery and the rebels were cleared out of Shanghai district for a distance of thirty miles from the city. Ward's Chinese soldiers did most of the work, the European troops being held as a reserve. The British officers were so impressed by his strategy and the behavior of his men, that Sir James Mitchell, commander-in-chief of Britain's Chinese station, recommended that he be given the task of putting down the rebellion. Soon afterwards the Chinese emperor appointed him general, with authority to raise a force of 6,000 men. When recruited, the new troops were baptized by the emperor, Chun Chen Chun, or "Ever Victorious Army." With 1,000 of his men and 600 British marines he took the walled city of Tsee-dong; and his own men then captured Wang-Kyasze before his British support arrived, and assisted by the British under Gen. Stavely he next captured another rebel stronghold. When the civil war broke out in the United States, Ward offered a contribution of $10,000 to the Union through Anson Burlingame, the American minister in China, and said that his services were at the disposal of the North whenever they were required. After the Trent affair, when war between the United States and Great Britain was imminent, the British in China made plans to seize American shipping and other property. Ward, hearing of it, effected an organization of Americans to turn the tables on the British by seizing British warships and merchant vessels in Chinese waters. In April, 1862, at a council of war in Shanghai with the Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and the French and British commanders, he suggested a plan to break the Tai-pings' power by capturing a semi-circle of cities within a radius of fifty miles of Shanghai, thus separating them from the seaboard, and shutting off their ammunition and supplies. The plan was adopted, Ward's soldiers, reinforced by French and British troops, immediately took the field and captured in rapid succession, Kinshan-wie, Lin Ho, Tsing-pu, and Tse-kzi. Previous to the advent of Li Hung Chang at Shanghai, he had captured Siau-tsange, Ming Liu-pin, Tien-mashau, Kau-jyan, Chow-pu, Che-ling, Waughyasze and Tung-chan. His brilliant career was brought to a close in the attack on Tse-kzi, near Ning-po, when he was shot while reconnoitering, and died aboard the British warship, Hardy, soon afterward. It was Ward's intention to take Ning-po and then march on to Soochow, and had he succeeded the Tai-ping rebellion might have been shortened by two years. Col. Burgevine, an American, was appointed to the command of the "Ever Victorious Army" after Ward's death, but he proved unsatisfactory to his Imperial employers and Major Charles G. (Chinese) Gordon then took command, and broke the back of the Tai-ping rebellion in 1864. A temple enclosing his grave, at Sung-kaing, was dedicated to Ward by the Chinese government, and on each Chinese New Year burnt-offerings and food were offered at the temple altar to his memory. At the entrance to the shrine are two Chinese inscriptions, as follows: "A wonderful hero from beyond the seas, the fame of whose deserving loyalty reaches round the world, has sprinkled China with his azure blood." "A happy seat among the clouds, (the ancient name of Sung-kiang meant among the clouds), and temples standing for a thousand springs make known to all his faithful heart." He had adopted the Chinese nationality and manners, taken the name of Hwa, and married a Chinese lady named Chang Mei, daughter of Tah-kee, the mandarin merchant, who furnished the first equipment for Ward's troops. The date of his death was Sept. 21, 1862. (Portrait opposite p.54.)

ROBERTSON, John, jurist and author, was born at "Belfield," his father's residence below Petersburg, Va., in 1787, son of William and Elizabeth (Bolling) Robertson, and brother of Thomas Bolling Robertson (q.v.), secretary of the territory of Louisiana, member of congress, attorney general of Louisiana and United States district judge. His father was first a merchant of Petersburg and later clerk of the executive council, of which he was afterwards for many years a member. After completing his preparatory studies at home John Robertson entered William and Mary College and was graduated in 1809. He then studied law, and practiced his profession successfully in Richmond, Va. He served as attorney general of his state, and in 1834 was elected to the national congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew Stevenson. He was re-elected for two successive terms, serving from Dec. 8, 1834, to March 3, 1839. He was judge of the circuit court of Virginia for a number of years. In the discharge of his public duties, his boldness, generosity, high sense of honor, and intellectual ability earned for him the respect and affection of all who knew him. He was a ready and agressive debater; and while a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school was independent of party, and his election to the congress was as a Whig, in opposition to Jackson's policies. He was a student of literature, and found relaxation from the duties of an active and busy life in poetical and prose composition. He published three books, the first a metrical romance entitled "Virginia, or the Fatal Patent"; the second, a five-act tragedy, called "Riego, or the Spanish Martyr," and in the latter years of his life a volume, partly of prose and partly of verse, entitled "Opuscula." He was an earnest advocate of the strict construction of the federal constitution; and one of his friends in Washington invented an illustrative story

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C. L. Tiffany

about him, to the effect that during his service in the congress, and believing himself about to die, he begged as a last request that he might not be buried at the public's expense, for he thought it would be clearly unconstitutional. Judge Robertson was married to Anne Trent, and had two sons and three daughters. He died at his home "Mount Athos" near Lynchburg, Va., July 5, 1873.

TIFFANY, Charles Lewis, merchant, was born at Killingly, Conn., Feb. 15, 1812, son of Comfort and Chloe (Draper) Tiffany, and a descendant in the sixth generation of Squire Humphrey Tiffany, of England, who probably came over to Massachusetts Bay about 1660. From him the line of descent is traced through his son James; his son James and his son Ebenezer, the grandfather of Charles Lewis Tiffany. His father was a pioneer manufacturer of cotton goods in Connecticut. Charles was educated in the public schools and at Plainfield Academy. He conducted a small mercantile business at Killingly until he was twenty-five years old, when he went to New York city on a prospecting tour. Borrowing $500 from his father he formed a partnership with John B. Young, also from Killingly, started a retail business of fancy wares including Chinese and Japanese goods, stationery, pottery, fans, canes, playing cards, bric-a-brac, etc. In 1841 J. L. Ellis joined the firm of Tiffany & Young, the name becoming Tiffany, Young & Ellis. That year Mr. Young visited Europe and the trip resulted in a revolution in the business of the house and laid the real foundation of the success of the jewelry establishment of Tiffany & Co. It first imported French imitation jewelry, which met with such ready sale that in 1844 genuine jewelry was introduced; diamonds and other precious stones were soon added and when a Paris office was opened in charge of a resident partner, (Gideon F. T. Reed, 1850) the firm became recognized as the leading jewelry house in America. Jewels of extraordinary size and purity as well as jewels of historic association were imported. Not a few royal and princely jewels were transferred to American owners, notably the zone of diamonds once owned by Marie Antoinette and the magnificent collection of the Hungarian Prince Esterhazy. In 1853 Mr. Young and Mr. Ellis retired, leaving Mr. Tiffany at the head of the business, which thereafter was conducted as Charles L. Tiffany & Co. The manufacture of silverware was begun in 1851 and at one time the firm was the largest manufacturer of silverware in the United States. In 1892 a silver plating shop was built near Newark, N. J. During the civil war, Mr. Tiffany, who was a warm supporter of the government, dealt extensively in flags and other materials, and the shops were kept busy making swords, medals, badges, etc. Every union state ordered one or more flags;—362 were sold at from $100 and $500 each. In 1868 the business was incorporated with Charles L. Tiffany, president and treasurer; Gideon F. T. Reed, vice-president; Charles T. Cook, general superintendent and assistant treasurer, and George McClure, treasurer; and other branches were established in London and Geneva, Switzerland. The incorporation was followed by a further expansion of the business, including the manufacture of watches and clocks. Beginning at 259 Broadway, New York, the business made several moves uptown until it erected its own fire-proof building on Times Square, which for many years was one of the sights of the city for visitors. After Mr. Tiffany's death the business has been continued under the same style, and its present magnificent building at Fifth avenue and 37th street is a monument to the founder's enterprising achievements. The house of Tiffany is, by special appointment, silversmiths to nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, and has taken first premiums at all the international expositions in Europe and America since 1867. Mr. Tiffany was created a Chevalier of the National Legion of Honor of France, and from the Emperor of Russia received the Praemia Digno, an exceptional honor. Mr. Tiffany was also a director of the Bank of the Metropolis, the Pacific Bank, the American Surety Co., and the State Trust Co. His invaluable services in the fine arts, both from the aesthetic and business standpoints, were formally appreciated by his fellow citizens during his old age. His golden wedding anniversary in 1891, the half-century celebration of his business career, and the sixtieth celebration in 1897, as well as his ninetieth birthday in 1902, were made memorable by impressive testimonials and many gifts of remembrance from friends, employees and associates and public bodies. The chamber of Commerce, of which he was a leading member, presented him with a portrait of himself, and 1,192 of his employees gave him a solid-gold loving cup. A public-spirited citizen of New York, he was actively interested in its civic affairs, was prominent in charitable works, and was a liberal patron of art. He was one of the founders of the Union League club, and was also a member of the New York, West Island, South Side, Sportsmans and New York Jockey clubs; the New York Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Protective Tariff League and the Y. M. C. A., a fellow of the American Geographical Society, a trustee of the American Museum of Art. Personally Mr. Tiffany was conspicuous by his love of home life, artistic surroundings and devotion to his family. He was a keen lover of nature, and personally supervised the care of all plants, trees and flowers on his place at Irvington on the Hudson. He was a botanist of no mean merit and took a deep interest in astronomy. His business motto was to serve his clients better than anyone else, and to do it honestly. Mr. Tiffany was married Nov. 30, 1841, to Harriet O., daughter of Judge Ebenezer Young of Killingly, Conn. She died in November, 1897, leaving four children, Annie Olivia, wife of Alfred Mitchell, Louise Harriet, Louis C. and Burnet Young Tiffany. Mr. Tiffany died in New York city Feb. 18, 1902.

RUGGLES, Timothy, soldier, was born in Rochester, Mass., Oct. 20, 1711, son of Timothy and Mary (White) Ruggles; grandson of Samuel and Martha (Woodbridge) Ruggles; great-grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Fowle) Ruggles, and great-great-grandson of Thomas and Mary (Curtis) Ruggles, natives of England, who came to America in 1645. His father held high rank in the ministry and was preëminently a man of business, being apparently more active and efficient than any other individual in promoting the settlement of Hardwick, Mass. After the usual preparatory studies, he entered Harvard College and was graduated in 1732. He began the practice of law in his native village, but in 1737 removed to Sandwich, where he is said to have had charge of a public tavern, while at the same time continuing the practice of his profession. It happened that he was the antagonist of the Otises, father and son, in a number of important cases, and generally he proved himself one of the ablest lawyers in Massachusetts. In 1757 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in Worcester

county, and in 1762 became chief justice of the same court, continuing to hold this position until the outbreak of the French war. He was also, at the same time, a special judge of the superior court of the province. Meanwhile he represented the towns of Rochester, Sandwich and Hardwick in the general court, and was speaker of the house in 1762 and 1763. Ruggles entered the French war at its beginning, and held a commission as colonel in the provincial forces under Sir William Johnson, being second in command to that officer in the battle of Lake George in 1755. He was active in the campaigns of the two following years under Amherst, when he held the commission of brigadier-general. Under the same officer, also, he served with distinction in 1759 and 1760, during the expeditions against Quebec and Montreal. For his services in this war the general court of Massachusetts granted him a farm in Princeton. He also received the appointment to a sinecure—the office of surveyor-general of the king's forests, a lucrative position involving very little labor. In 1765 Ruggles was chosen one of the delegates from Massachusetts to the stamp act congress, in New York, and was elected president of that body. He refused, however, to send the addresses and petitions which were passed by it to Great Britain, and for this act was reprimanded by the speaker of the general court of Massachusetts. From that time he ranked among the royalists, and in 1774 was appointed mandamus counselor and accepted the office. This act made him very obnoxious to the patriots. He was compelled to take refuge under the royal military rule in Boston, and when the British were driven from that city had to flee to New York. His large estates in Hardwick were confiscated, and though it is stated that he raised a corps of three hundred royalists, there is no record that he accomplished anything with them. In 1779 he settled in Nova Scotia, having received a grant of land in that province from Great Britain. Here he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He was ingenious in the application of science to farming, and did a good service to the country through his introduction of rare and valuable breeds of cattle and horses. Personally, Ruggles was highly esteemed. He was a man of magnificent personal appearance; very tall and commanding; dignified in his manner; courteous to all who had dealings with him; a natural wit; and generous and hospitable to a fault. He was married to Bathshura, a daughter of Hon. Melaliah Bowne of Sandwich and widow of William Newcomb. He died in Wilmot, Nova Scotia, Aug. 4, 1795.

MITCHELL, Robert Goodwin, lawyer and president of the Georgia senate, was born in Thomas county, Ga., July 15, 1843, son of Richard and Sophronia Mitchell. He had an academic education and a few months' term in the preparatory department of Mercer University at Penfield, Ga., but his education was interrupted by his enlistment as a private in one of the first companies from his county for the civil war. He rose to be lieutenant, adjutant of the 29th Georgia regular infantry, commanded by his brother, Col. W. D. Mitchell, and aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. C. C. Wilson. He was with Gen. Joe Johnston in his fateful and trying campaign in Mississippi, and from Dalton to Atlanta, and he was severely wounded near Atlanta in 1864, remaining on crutches until some time after the surrender. After the war he studied law under Judge A. H. Hansell and was admitted to the bar in 1866; was appointed solicitor-general by Gov. J. M. Smith, in 1873, and appointed and elected to the same office, without opposition, for three successive terms. During his last term he resigned to accept a seat as state senator in 1884-85. Returning to law and farming he was re-elected to the state senate in 1890, and chosen president of the body. From 1902 to 1910 he was judge of the superior court of the southern circuit in Georgia. He was an able lawyer, and his vigor and efficiency as a prosecuting officer were shown in his retention of that office for eleven years. In the turbulent days of reconstruction and the political battles in the "Black Belt" no man did more than he for democratic success and good local self-government. As the president of the senate, the office next to the executive, he governed that body with marked fairness, dignity and parliamentary skill. He was married, in 1864, when on a furlough from the army, to Nettie Fondren.

ZADKIN, Daniel, colonist, was born in Kent, Eng., about 1612, and came to America in 1621. His election to the supervision of Indian tribes, under the colonial government of Massachusetts, in 1656, was followed ten years later by his appointment to the rank of major-general of the colony. He was made a licensee of the Cambridge printing-press. The proceedings concluding in the loss of the Massachusetts charter were opposed by him, but ineffectually. His death occurred at Cambridge, Mass., March 19, 1687.

BRADDOCK, Edward, soldier, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1695. At the time of the outbreak of the French and Indian war he was major-general and had served for more than forty years in the British guards. He was then sent to America to be commander-in-chief of all the British forces in the colonies with a view to driving the French from their recent encroachments. He landed at Hampton, Va., Feb. 20, 1755, with two regiments from Ireland. His troops were landed at Alexandria, and a campaign of military operations against the French was settled upon by a convention of the colonial governors at that point. Braddock undertook and conducted in person an expedition against Fort DuQuesne, now Pittsburgh, Penn. Washington was one of his aides-de-camp. Benjamin Franklin, who at that time was postmaster-general and established at Fredericktown undertook the transportation of the army. Braddock had the impression that he was going forth to conquer. To use his own words, in conversation with Franklin: "After taking Fort DuQuesne, I am to proceed to Niagara; and, having taken that, to Frontenac, if the season will allow time; and I suppose it will, for DuQuesne can hardly detain me above three or four days; and then I see nothing that can obstruct my march to Niagara." When Franklin intimated to the British general that he might be ambuscaded by the Indians and his army cut to pieces in detail, the latter declined to contemplate such an issue, regarding it as ridiculous. He said, "These savages may indeed be a formidable enemy to raw American militia, but upon the king's regular and disciplined troops, sir, it is impossible they should make an impression." Not only Franklin, but Washington, recommended caution, and suggested the dangers likely to be met with by the British troops in engaging with a foe with whose character and mode of fighting they were entirely unacquainted. It was necessary, moreover, to open roads; and Gen. Braddock de-

termined to push forward with 1,200 men, leaving his heavy baggage to follow by slow and easy marches. He reached the Monongahela river, a branch of the Ohio river, which his troops crossed in regular order on July 8, 1755. As they neared the fort, the drums beat, fifes played; the colors were flying and the bayonets glistened in the sun. Washington advised him to send forward the provincial companies, who were accustomed to Indian fighting, to skirmish and look out for ambuscades. But he held the enemy and the provincials also in such supreme contempt that he would listen to no suggestions of this character. Pushing forward his van, which included 300 British regulars on July 9, at a point about seven miles from the fort they suddenly encountered an ambuscade of French and Indians, concealed by the high grass and underbrush. At this moment the British soldiers for the first time heard the terrible Indian war whoop. The fierce attack from a secret foe, combined with the yells of the savages, threw the advance into confusion. They broke and fell back upon the main body; and though Braddock, who was as brave as a lion, thrust himself into the thick of the fight and did everything in his power to reorganize his scattered troops, he found it impossible to re-form them, exposed as they were to a galling fire from a hidden enemy. Every one of his mounted officers, except Washington, was either killed or wounded. Washington, although exposed to the Indian sharpshooters, who fired from behind rocks and trees, apparently bore, as the savages themselves said, a charmed life. Though frequently aimed at, he escaped almost miraculously. He suggested to Braddock that his ranks should follow the example and custom of the Indians and fire from shelter; but was answered that a British general could dispense with the military instruction of a Virginia colonel. Braddock's conduct was fatuous and obstinate. He insisted upon his men firing by platoons, according to the customary military tactics of the battlefields of Europe. They obeyed orders and shot into the rocks and trees, and also into their American contingent, of whom they are said to have killed as many as fifty at one volley. At the same time they were picked off by the Indians and shot down with a rapidity which was appalling. Not a word could be said against the courage of the British soldiers; while the daring and intrepidity of the officers, encompassed as they were by the terrors of utterly unknown warfare, were unexampled. Braddock had five horses shot under him, and sixty-four out of eighty-five officers were either killed or wounded. At length he received a bullet through his right arm, which passed through his lungs; whereupon he fell from his horse, and was with difficulty taken off the field. His force was defeated and utterly routed, and the disaster was due entirely to vanity, ignorance and obstinacy. The only remark of the general in regard to the defeat was, "Who would have thought it?" and a short time before his death he said, "We shall better know how to deal with them another time." He died at Great Meadows, near Pittsburgh, July 13, 1755, to which point the army successfully retreated under the command of Washington, and where they went into camp. He was buried where he died, Washington reading the funeral service over him. According to the English Dictionary of National Biography, no portrait of Braddock is known to exist.

ROBBINS, Chandler, clergyman, was born at Branford, Conn., Aug. 13, 1738, son of Rev. Philemon and Hannah (Foote) Robbins, and grandson of Nathaniel and Hannah (Chandler) Robbins. Rev. Ammi R. Robbins (q.v.) was his brother. He was graduated at Yale in 1756; taught in the Indian School at Lebanon, Conn.; studied theology under Rev. Joseph Bellamy at Bethlehem, Conn.; and on Oct. 30, 1759, was settled over the Congregational Church of Plymouth, Mass., where he remained until his death. In 1792 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh and from Dartmouth College. He was held in high esteem for the symmetry of his character, the urbanity of his manner, and the practical character of his preaching. He was Calvinistic in his theology, but delayed the passing of his church over to Unitarianism, which did not occur until after his death. He published several sermons, including one on the landing of the Pilgrims (1793); two controversial tracts, including a reply to John Cotton's "Essays on Baptism" (1773); and a few addresses, one of which was on the "Victories of the French republic over their Invaders" (1793). Dr. Robbins was married in 1761 to Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel Prince of Boston, by whom he had nine children, of whom five sons and two daughters lived to old age. The youngest son was the father of Rev. Chandler Robbins (q.v.) of Boston. Dr. Robbins died in Plymouth, Mass., June 30, 1799.

SEWALL, Jonathan, loyalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 17, 1728, son of Jonathan and Mary (Payne) Sewall, and a descendant of Henry Sewall, a native of Coventry, Warwickshire, England, who came to America in 1634, settling in Newbury, Mass. The following is the inscription on Henry Sewall's tombstone, which is still standing in the burying ground of the First Parish in Newbury: "Mr. Henry Sewall (sent by Henry Sewall his father in ye ship Elsabeth and Dorcas, Capt. Watts Commander) arrived at Boston, 1634, wintered at Ipswich, helpd begin this plantation in 1635, furnishing English servants, Cattel and provisions. Married Miss Jane Dummer March ye 25, 1646. Died March ye 16, 1700, Aetat 86. His fruitful vine being thus disjoind fell to the ground January ye 13 following, Aetat 74. Psal. 27, 10." The epitaph is supposed to have been written by his son, Chief Justice Samuel Sewall. From Henry Sewall the line of descent is traced through his son, Major Stephen, who married Margaret Mitchell, and their son Jonathan, who married Mary Payne, and was the father of the loyalist. Jonathan Sewall, the subject of this sketch, was graduated at Harvard College in 1748. After teaching school for eight years in Salem, Mass., he studied law with Judge Russell and began practicing in Charleston in 1758. He rose to great eminence in the profession, being equally noted as a pleader and a writer. He was an early friend of John Adams, he and Adams living together while attending court, and the latter said of Sewall that as a lawyer his influence with judges and juries was as great as was consistent with an impartial administration of justice. He won the release of a slave from bondage in 1769, two years before the decision in the case of the negro Somerset. He was made attorney-general of the province in 1767, and received other rich posts from the government. Although an intimate friend of John Adams and a brother-in-law

of John Hancock, he adhered to the Tory side, and incurred much odium by defending the oppressive measures of the ministry in articles which were attacked by Trumbull in "McFingal." As perhaps the ablest writer on the Tory side, he was credited with the letters of "Massachusettensis" in the "Massachusetts Gazette," since proved to have been written by David Leonard of Taunton. When his house in Cambridge was attacked by a mob in September, 1774, he took refuge in Boston, and in the following winter went to England. It is supposed that Sewall originally sympathized with the Whigs but was won over to the Tories by the address of Hutchinson, and finally adhered to the Crown, as did thousands of others, from a conviction that armed opposition would end in certain defeat to the colonies. He attempted to dissuade John Adams from attending the first continental congress while on a walk at Great Hill, Portland, and in reply Adams used the memorable words: "The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon; sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country is my unalterable determination." In April, 1779, Sewall was proscribed with other refugees and his property confiscated. He dwelt in London until 1777 and then in Bristol, and a year later sailed from London for Halifax, where he was to take up the duties of judge of the admiralty for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. John Adams, who was in London at that time, laid aside all etiquette to make his boyhood friend a visit, and they met on the most cordial terms. He was married to Esther, daughter of Edmund Quincy and sister of the wife of John Hancock, and had two sons, Jonathan Sewall, chief justice of lower Canada, and Stephen Sewall, solicitor-general of lower Canada. He died in St. John, New Brunswick, Sept. 26, 1796.

PASKO, Wesley Washington, printer and author, was born in Waterloo, Seneca co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1840, son of Jeremiah and Martha Van (Osdol) Pasko. After a public school education he entered the employ of cotton and woolen manufacturers in Waterloo. Deciding to become a printer, he learned that trade in a printing office in Utica, N. Y., and at the age of nineteen he was employed by the New York "Tribune." He undertook the publication of a paper at Trumansburg, N. Y., but the venture was not a success, and he returned to the office of the New York "Tribune." When the civil war began he enlisted in the 16th New York heavy artillery, which was stationed in the advance of Butler's army on the peninsula near Richmond. He served throughout the war, and at its close continued his journalistic career in Albany and Troy, N. Y. In 1867 Mr. Pasko assisted in preparing the codification of the laws of New York relating to schools and the annual reports of the New York state superintendent of public instruction. He also aided in the compilation of a large volume on the condition of education in America and abroad. The political administration of the state having changed, he became editor of the New York "Albion," a well-known literary weekly. Following this he published a number of trade papers and conducted a printing business until 1879, when he sold the latter and became editor in the employ of a publishing house in Cincinnati, O. From his general knowledge of the printing trade, he was elected librarian of the Typothetæ, the master printer's society of New York, in 1885. He was instrumental in organizing similar societies in other cities, and continued to be prominent in Typothetæ circles until his death. He made a close study of American history, commercial facts and statistics, and the history of printing. Upon the establishment of the "American Bookmaker" in 1885, he began a series of essays on printing, which eventuated in 1894 in the publication of "A Dictionary of Printing and Bookmaking," the largest compilation of facts relating to printing ever published. He was also the author of "Men Who Advertise" (1870), and editor of a number of miscellaneous books and a magazine, "Old New York," devoted to the history and antiquities of New York city. He was one of the editors of "One Hundred Years of American Commerce" (1895). Mr. Pasko invented a printing-press in 1886 to facilitate the circulation of bulletins relating to financial and stock exchange business. The Pasko press, as it was called, consisted of a small steel cylinder with sixteen slots, each capable of holding a line of type, thus printing a circular limited to sixteen lines, the paper being fed from an endless roll. He was a distinguished figure in the literary world, a specialist of encyclopedic information in printing and trade newspapers. Known far and wide, he was loved for his geniality, admired for his ability, and respected for his clean, true character and useful career. He was married Oct. 21, 1860, to Elizabeth Theresa Jarrett, and had three children, one of whom survived, Rev. Edgar W. Pasko, member of the Southern California conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1895 he was elected mayor of Caldwell, N. J., and was serving his second term when he died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1897.

RICKER, Hiram, hotel proprietor, was born at Poland Spring, Me., Nov. 17, 1809, son of Wentworth and Mary (Pottle) Ricker; grandson of Jabez and Mary (Wentworth) Ricker; great-grandson of Joseph Ricker, and great-great-grandson of Maturin Ricker (or Riccar), who with his brother George came from the Isle of Jersey about 1670. Jabez Ricker erected the first sawmill and gristmill at Great Falls, N. H., afterward removed to Alfred, Me., and in 1794 to Poland, Me., where he had purchased 300 acres from the Shakers. The Shakers being inhospitable to strangers, the Ricker family was obliged to entertain persons passing through this uncivilized country, and the hotel known as the Mansion House was opened by Wentworth Ricker, father of Hiram, in 1797. Hiram Ricker began business life in a clothing store in Boston, Mass., but on account of his father's failing health, returned home and took charge of the hotel and the farm until after the latter's death. The Wentworth Ricker Inn on the highway from Portland to Montreal became one of the famous hotels in New England. In addition to the attractions of a picturesque environment, the property contains a natural spring, the water of which is described by its proprietors as being the "purest natural water known, and the most efficient natural diuretic known for its wonderful stimulating effect upon the kidneys." When the patronage of the Mansion House outgrew its capacity, the Poland Spring House was built on adjoining property acquired by Mr. Ricker, and in 1913 the Riccar Inn was opened, being named from the original founder of the family in America. Under the management of the Ricker family the original estate of 300 acres has been enlarged

to 4,000 acres. Mr. Ricker was married in May, 1846, to Jannette W., daughter of Gen. Ivan Bolster, of Rumford, Me., and had three sons and two daughters, the former Edward P., Alvan B., and Hiram W. Ricker, associated with their father in the business. He died at South Poland, Me., June 4, 1893.

FOWLER, Warren Raymond, pioneer, was born at Litchfield, Herkimer co., N. Y., March 19, 1815, a descendant of William Fowler, first magistrate of the New Haven (Conn.) colony. He was educated in the common schools and at the academy of his native town, and taught school for a number of years in New York, Virginia and Colorado. In 1849 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama; was for some time thereafter engaged in mining, and later became a merchant at Sacramento, Cal. He subsequently returned to New York state and engaged in the lumber business at Utica, N. Y. and in Illinois. He subsequently lost his fortune by investments in real estate in Chicago, Ill., and he again resolved to try his fortune among the Rocky Mountains, joining the throng of emigrants who were flooding the Pike's Peak region in pursuit of gold. He reached Cañon City, Col., which was just springing into existence, Aug. 10, 1860. He adopted the custom of calling the people together on Sundays for worship, conducted the services and read Henry Ward Beecher's sermons, continuing this until a Methodist minister arrived to supply his place. Mr. Fowler was chosen chief magistrate of the colony when the people decided to adopt the laws and government of a town, and was later appointed county superintendent of schools, and for thirty years was class-leader in the church, and by his advocacy of the temperance cause won the pseudonym of the "Father of prohibition in the state of Colorado." In 1886 he was candidate for state auditor, and in 1888 for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated in both instances, his party being in the minority. Mr. Fowler, by his industry, energy, and close application to business, acquired a competent fortune, retiring in 1892 and removing to Rialto, Calif., where his last years were spent. (Portrait opposite page 62.)

ATTWOOD, Julius, banker and judge, was born in East Haddam, Conn., Feb. 23, 1824. While serving an apprenticeship with a shoemaker, he devoted his spare time to study. He taught school until 1854, when he engaged in a mercantile business in his native town. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. Meanwhile, in 1859, he was elected judge of the probate court of East Haddam, and held that office nearly forty years. He was a member of the general assembly of Connecticut during 1873-74. In 1883 he was elected president of the National Bank of New England. He was married in 1852 to Sarah A. Gould of Stony Brook, Long Island; she died in 1860, leaving one son, Frederick J. Attwood, and he was married again, in 1862, to Catharine Palmer, by whom he had one daughter, Bertha Palmer Attwood. He died in East Haddam, Jan. 27, 1901.

BARNETT, Samuel, lawyer and commissioner, was born in Washington, Ga., Mar. 6, 1824, son of Samuel B. and Elizabeth Wingfield (Worsham) Barnett, and grandson of William and Jean (Jack) Barnett, of Scotch-Irish descent. The family emigrated to America early in the seventeenth century, and settled in Newark, N. J., and from there went to Mecklenburg county, N. C. His paternal grandfather was one of Marion's men in the revolutionary war. Samuel Barnett was graduated with first honors at South Carolina College in 1843. He taught school in his native town until 1847, when he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in Washington, Ga., establishing a successful business which he conducted for many years. He was president of the Washington Bank, director of the Georgia railroad, trustee of the University of Georgia, and served as commissioner with Bleckley, Starnes and Hull to prepare a freedmen's code for the state. He was appointed a commissioner of agriculture in 1871, and in the following year was made secretary of the Georgia State Agricultural Society. In 1879 he became railroad commissioner of Georgia. He was also president of the State Educational Association and one of the vice-presidents of the National Educational Association. He was for a while editor of the Augusta "Chronicle." An able mathematician, he devised a new form of interest table, which was published in 1859 and was a pioneer in advocating the metric system, and wrote in 1876 "A New View of Geometry." He contributed articles to "Popular Science Monthly" and the Atlanta Constitution," wrote a series of essays on Shakespeare, which was published in 1884 and was one of the compilers of a "Handbook of Georgia" (1886). Although the only public office Mr. Barnett held was that of railroad commissioner, the best part of his life was devoted to the development of his state and the welfare of its people. He was a man of varied intellectual attainments, whose experience covered a wide field from literature and travel to finance and the exact sciences. He was married May 7, 1847, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Osborne Stone, and had three daughters and four sons: Anne, Harriet, Susan, Frank W., Osborne S., Edward A. and Samuel Barnett. He died in Washington, Ga., in 1895. (Portrait opposite page 62.)

LOCKWOOD, Belva Ann Bennett, lawyer, was born at Royalton, Niagara co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1830, daughter of Lewis Johnson and Hannah (Green) Bennett. She was graduated at Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., in 1857. For the next eleven years she taught at the Lockport (N. Y.) Union School and the Gainesville (N. Y.) Seminary, and was proprietor of McNall Seminary, Owego, N. Y. During the civil war she was president of the Ladies' Aid Society, of Lockport, and at its close removed to Washington, D. C., where for seven years she had charge of Union League Hall. She worked for and secured, in 1870, the passage of a bill in congress giving women employees of the government equal pay for equal work with men. She was graduated at the National University Law School, in 1873, with the degree of B.L., and admitted, after a hard struggle, to the District of Columbia bar, where she practiced over forty years. In 1876 she secured the passage of a bill, which she drafted, admitting women to the bar of the U. S. supreme court, and she was the first woman admitted under it in 1879. Subsequently she was admitted to practice in the U. S. court of claims, where she enjoyed a very large practice. She figured in many important cases in both courts. She was likewise admitted to the supreme court of the states of New York and Virginia, and to the court of the five civilized Indian tribes at Muskogee, I. T., where she had thirty-six land cases. She was one of the attorneys on record who secured a judgment of $5,000,000 for the Eastern and Emigrant Cherokees against the U. S. government; was one of twenty attorneys in the celebrated Winton case; assisted Boudineaux in the Chippewa case; figured in im-

portant litigation benefiting the Mississippi Choctaws, and was engaged in the defense before the supreme court of the District of Columbia and had charge of the Gage insanity case, in which she won an important victory in settling the status of the disease paranoia, and in freeing her client against a large and strong opposition. Meanwhile, in 1890, she took a course of university extension at Oxford University, England. During her legal career she handled 7,000 pension cases. Mrs. Lockwood was interested in every public question from national politics to the cause of peace and international arbitration, but she devoted her chief efforts to the betterment of conditions for her sex. She was president of the District of Columbia Suffrage Club, Women's National Press Association, the White House Chapter of the Woman's Republic of the United States, and the National Arbitration Society. For twenty-four years she was a member of the International Peace Bureau and the Commission at Berne; maintained during this period a Branch Peace Bureau at Washington, and until 1913 was associate editor of "The Peacemaker." In 1884 she was nominated for the presidency of the United States by the Woman's Equal Rights Party, and without organization or money her campaign was a creditable one. She was renominated in 1888, her platform containing many of the advanced ideas of present administration. The wide publicity given her name by these nominations called her to the lecture platform, where she achieved marked success. She prepared and had introduced in congress the first bill recommending an international arbitration court, and during Cleveland's first administration the state department sent her to the Congress of Charities and Corrections, Geneva, Switzerland. While on this mission she visited the 7th International Peace Congress at Budapest, the exposition in commemoration of the securing of one hundred years of freedom by the Hungarians from the Turks, and the second International Woman's Congress, presenting, by request, at the latter an extensive paper on "The Civil and Political Life of Women of the United States." Later she represented the Universal Peace Union at the Paris Exposition of 1889, and was their delegate to the International Peace Congress in that city in 1889, and in London in 1890. She was the author of many essays and pamphlets in French and English on peace, arbitration, political and social subjects. In 1913 she was appointed chairman of a committee of thirty women, coming from as many states, to formulate the Declaration of Independence of the Congress of the Woman's Republic and of their constitution. Later she was made attorney-general of the Woman's Republic, which has an upper and lower branch of congress, and is an educational, agricultural and commercial body. For forty years she was corresponding secretary of the Universal Peace Union, and prepared the message presented to the Great International Woman's Congress at Budapest, asking for a peace union of the women of the world, that war in the future might be averted. She was often called in the settlement of labor disputes. Mrs. Lockwood was an honorary and active member of the "Committee of Forty" of Washington, D. C., to formulate and plan a liberal government for the District of Columbia. She was an honorary member of the Vie Internationale of Brussels, and honorary member of the woman's branch of the World Centre Society, of Rome, Italy. She was married (first) at Royalton, N. Y., to Uriah H. McNall, a farmer, who died in 1853, and (second) at Washington, D. C., Mar. 11, 1868, to Rev. Ezekiel Lockwood. She maintained a law office up to her last days at Washington, D. C., where she died, May 19, 1917.

SAWYER, Moses Havens, consul and author, was born at Mystic, Conn., June 6, 1827, the son of Capt. Jeremiah and Emeline O. Sawyer. He received an academic education, and afterward read law and history. Inheriting a fondness for the sea, at the age of twenty-three he was entrusted with the command of a New York and East Indian ship, and those voyages proving very successful, he accumulated much property. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the U. S. navy as navigating officer, serving with distinction under Farragut Smith, and other commanders, and was in a number of engagements, notably that off Ship Island, between the Federal ship Massachusetts and the Confederate gunboat Florida. Resigning from the navy, he engaged in various financial operations in Wall street, New York city, where he lost most of his fortune. Becoming active in local politics, he was one of the speakers for Grover Cleveland in the campaign of 1884, and in 1886 was appointed by Cleveland, U. S. consul at Trinidad and Tobago, retaining the office for fifteen months during the Harrison administration. Among his literary works which have attracted special attention are: "Lieutenant Colburn" (a novel), "Trinidad, the Pearl of the Antilles," "History and Annexation of Tobago," "Judicature," "Mortgages," "Desertion of Seamen," "Immigration," "Ornithology," and treatises on coffee, cocoa, sugar and the celebrated Trinidad lake of asphaltum. All but the first were published by the U. S. government. Mr. Sawyer was a member of the G. A. R. Post William; of the Naval Veteran Association, and of Meridian Lodge 77 F. and A. M. of Connecticut, and a member of the Tariff Reform Club and Woman Suffrage League of New York. His last years were divided between New York and Mystic, Conn., and he died in Mystic in 1909.

SCUDDER, John, missionary, was born at Freehold, N. J., Sept. 13, 1793. He was graduated at Princeton college in 1811, took his degree of M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1815, and four years later gave up a growing practice to devote himself to mission work. He was licensed by the Dutch Reformed classis of New York, and sailing June 8, 1819, under the auspices of The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, reached Ceylon, India, in February, 1820, and was ordained there May 15, 1821, by a Congregationalist, a Methodist and a Baptist. He founded a hospital and a college at Jaffnapatam, and ministered both to the physical and to the spiritual needs of the natives. In 1836 he and Miron Winslow removed to Madras, where they printed tracts and translations of the Scriptures in Tamil. During 1842-46 he was at home, earnestly presenting the claims of the foreign field to the churches. His residence in his later years was at Chintodrepettah, near Madras, where he established the Arcot mission which was taken under the care of the American board in 1852, and of the Dutch Reformed church in 1853. In this he labored with great zeal, except in 1849, when he had charge of the Madura mission. He wrote much for the "Missionary Herald," and published "Letters from the East" (1833), and sundry tracts. After preaching in most of the cities of southeastern India his health gave way, and to regain it he made a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. Three of his sons attained eminence as missionaries in

WARREN R. FOWLER
PIONEER

SAMUEL BARNETT
LAWYER

MOSES H. SAWYER
CONSUL AND AUTHOR

BELVA A. B. LOCKWOOD
LAWYER

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES
JOURNALIST

JONATHAN D. SERGEANT
LAWYER AND CONGRESSMAN

ROSSITER JOHNSON
AUTHOR

HELEN LOUISE (KENDRICK) JOHNSON
AUTHOR

India. He died of apoplexy at Wynberg, South Africa, Jan. 13, 1855.

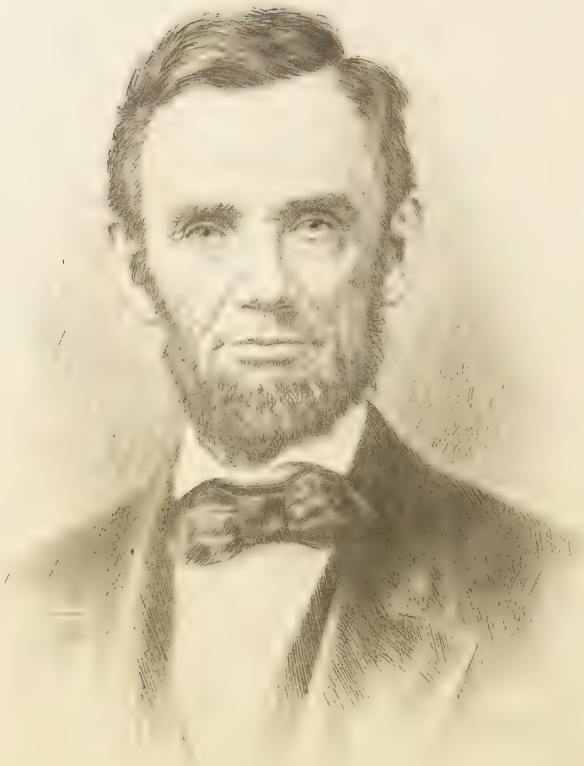
GRAVES, John Temple, journalist and orator, was born at Willington, Abbeville co., S. C., Nov. 9, 1856, son of Gen. James Porterfield and Katherine Floride (Calhoun) Graves. His grandfather, Col. John Temple Graves, a revolutionary officer, opposed, under Gen. Greene's order, the passage of Cornwallis across the Yadkin. His maternal grandfather was William, an elder brother of John C. Calhoun. John Temple Graves studied at the academies of Abbeville and Greenville, S. C., and at Tuskegee, Ala., and took prizes for excellence in composition, logic and oratory. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1875, and for the next five years was principal of the West Point and Decatur high schools and president of the La Grange Military Academy. In 1880 a powerful political article from his pen attracted attention, and he was offered a position on the staff of the "Daily Florida Union" in Jacksonville, and soon became its managing editor; later he established the "Daily Florida Herald," which became a powerful factor in Southern politics under his management, and he edited both these papers during the period 1882-87. In 1884, he was a Democratic elector-at-large. He was editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) "Daily Journal" in 1887-88, and of the Rome (Ga.) "Tribune" during 1888-90. In 1888 he was a Democratic elector at-large and led the state ticket. In 1890 he became general manager of the Colleton Land Co., with a view to improving the seaport of Port Royal, S. C. That work ended, he devoted himself to the advocacy of great and humane causes upon the platform and in the columns of the press. Re-entering the newspaper field, he became editor-in-chief and co-proprietor of the Atlanta "Daily Georgian" in 1905, and two years later was made editor-in-chief of the New York "American," which position he held for eight years. Since 1915 he has been editorial representative of twelve daily Hearst newspapers. Col. Graves was the author of the movement in 1907 another "era of good feeling," which movement began with his speech at a banquet given to William Jennings Bryan in Chattanooga, Tenn., at which he urged upon Bryan, that as representative of the Democratic party he should renominate Roosevelt as the candidate of both parties to carry to a successful conclusion the fight in behalf of the people against predatory wealth. He was the candidate of the National Independence party for vice-president of the United States in 1908. He is the author of: "History of Florida of To-Day"; "History of Colleton, S. C."; "Twelve Standard Lectures"; "Platform of To-Day"; "Speeches and Selections for Schools"; "The Negro," and has contributed to various American periodicals as an advocate of universal peace by arbitration, of national preparedness as best guarantee of peace, and of the separation of the black and white races. Mr. Graves was colonel on the staff of Gov. William J. Northern of Georgia, and is a member of the New York Press Club, of which he was president in 1913-19. He was married Apr. 17, 1878, to Mattie E. Simpson, of Sparta, Ga., and again Dec. 30, 1890, to Annie E. Cothran, of Rome, Ga. His children are: John Temple, Jr., Laura Cothran, James de Graffenried, Cothran Calhoun and Anne Elizabeth.

SERGEANT, Jonathan Dickinson, member of the Continental congress, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1746, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Dickinson) Sergeant, grandson of Jonathan and Mary (———) Sergeant, great-grandson of Jonathan Sergeant, one of the original settlers of Newark, N. J., and great-great-grandson of Jonathan Sergeant, the founder of the family in America, who took the oath of fidelity at New Haven, Conn., in 1644, and then removed to Branford. He was a grandson of Jonathan Dickinson, the first president of Princeton College; and a nephew of John Sergeant, missionary to the Indians. His parents removed to Princeton, N. J., soon after the boy's birth. After being graduated at Princeton College in 1762, he began the study of law under Richard Stockton and was admitted to the bar before he was twenty years old. He at once became active in the Stamp Act resistance of 1765. A brilliant reputation in practice in the next decade led to his choice as delegate and clerk to the provincial convention of July, 1774, and of the second in May, 1775, when he was made a member of the committee of safety. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in Philadelphia during Feb.-May, 1776, when his services were desired in the New Jersey provincial convention to unite that body in favor of independence. He distinguished himself at Burlington, and soon saw his state not only voting in favor of independence, but on June 24th he was appointed to the committee which prepared a constitution that was adopted on the very day that congress voted the Declaration across the river below, July 2nd. On the following November 30th he was sent by the legislature of New Jersey to congress in Philadelphia for one year. Removing to Philadelphia in 1777, he was appointed attorney-general by the new Pennsylvania government with a salary of £2,000. He and Attorney General William Patterson of New Jersey were appointed counsellors on Feb. 8, 1778, to coöperate with the judge advocate in the trial of Gen. St. Clair and others for the surrender of Ticonderoga. Resigning the office of attorney-general on Nov. 20, 1780, he became a distinguished leader of the bar. He was the usual chief counsellor for all important affairs of the Pennsylvania government during the dominance of the Bryan party, and in 1782 he was, with James Wilson and ex-President Joseph Reed, a counsellor of the state in the celebrated case before the congressional court of appeals of the claims of Connecticut to northern Pennsylvania. He was also a counsellor in the fight to destroy the charter of the first national bank, the Bank of North America, and was in general sympathy with the Bryan element which supported the state constitution of 1776 and its single branch assembly. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the French revolution, and was identified with the radical movements in his state. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1784, and was distinguished as an orator. He rendered great public service on a committee of health during the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1793. He was married Mar. 14, 1775, to Joanna, daughter of Rev. Dr. Elihu Spencer of Trenton, N. J., by whom he had a son, John Sergeant, distinguished as a lawyer in Philadelphia. His wife having died, he was again married, Dec. 20, 1788, to Elizabeth, daughter of David Rittenhouse (q.v.), the astronomer. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8, 1793.

JOHNSON, Rossiter, author and editor, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1840, the son of Reuben and Almira (Alexander) Johnson and a descendant of William Johnson, of Cheshire,

England. His father was for many years principal of a school in Rochester. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1863, reading the poem on class-day. In 1864 he joined the staff of the Rochester "Democrat," and for four years was the assistant of its editor-in-chief, Robert Carter. He was editor of the Concord (N.H.) "Statesman," for four years and in 1873 removed to New York city to join the staff of revisers of the "American Cyclopædia," becoming an associate editor a few months later. After editing the authorized "Life of Admiral Farragut," he was associated with Sydney Howard Gay (whilom managing editor of the New York "Tribune") in preparing the last two volumes of his History of the United States, familiarly known as "Bryant's." From 1883 to 1902 he was the sole editor of Appleton's "Annual Cyclopædia," and in addition to his service on that work he served as managing editor of the "Cyclopædia of American Biography" (1886-88), the success of which was largely due to his ability and experience. During 1888-1900 he edited the Query department of the "Book-Buyer," for the answering of questions on literary topics. While editing the Concord "Statesman" he conceived and perfected the plan of the now well-known series of "Little Classics," published in 1874. Mr. Johnson's edited works are: "The British Poets" (1876); "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems" (1877); "Play-day Poems" (1878); "Fifty Perfect Poems," in collaboration with Charles A. Dana (1882); "Authorized History of the World's Columbian Exposition" (4 vols., 1897); "The World's Great Books" (1898-01); "The Universal Cyclopædia" (1902-06); "Fortier's History of Louisiana" (1904); "Great Events, by Famous Historians" (1905); "The Literature of Italy," with Dora Knowlton Ranous (1906); and "The Authors' Digest" (1908). He was an associate editor of the Standard Dictionary (1892-1904). In 1876 Mr. Johnson made the experiment of abbreviating famous novels, by omitting passages that were not necessary to the action of the story, thus greatly shortening the time of reading, and in this manner "Ivanhoe," "Rob Roy," "The Last Days of Pompeii," and "Our Mutual Friend" were issued. He originated, and with two associates edited "Liber Scriptorum," published by the Authors Club in 1893. For many years he contributed to periodicals, and some of his articles attracted wide attention. His original works in book-form are "Phæton Rogers," a novel of boy life (1881), "A History of the French War" (1882), "A History of the War of 1812-15" (1882), "Idler and Poet," poems (1883), "A History of the War of Secession" (1888), "The End of a Rainbow, an American story" (1892), "The Hero of Manila" (1899); "The Story of the Constitution" (1906); "Morning Lights and Evening Shadows," poems (1902; enlarged edition, 1918); "The Alphabet of Rhetoric" (1903); the Historical volume in the "Foundation Library" (1911); "The Clash of Nations" (1914); "Captain John Smith" (1915); "The Fight for the Republic" (1916); "Biography of Helen Kendrick Johnson" (his wife) (1917) and "The Grandest Playground in the World" (1918). His "War of Secession" is perhaps his best historical work; it is a concise, luminous and thrilling account of the civil war and has received high commendation in many directions. He was the founder of "The People's University Extension Society," in 1898, a benevolent organization which has grown steadily to the present day. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the Genesee, Quill Club, Delta Upsilon Club, and Authors Club. He was married May 20, 1869, to Helen (q.v.), daughter of Prof. Asahel C. Kendrick, of the University of Rochester.

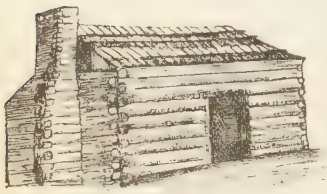
JOHNSON, Helen Louise (Kendrick), author and editor, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1844, daughter of Asahel Clark and Anne Elizabeth (Hopkins) Kendrick. Her father was graduated at Hamilton College in 1831, was an instructor at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., and from the founding of the University of Rochester in 1850 occupied there the chair of Greek language and literature till he retired in 1888. Her first book was "Roddy's Romance" (1874), which met a warm reception from the critics, the Indianapolis "Sentinel" characterizing it as "one of those rare juvenile books which possess an interest for mature minds without losing their fascination for children." Two companion volumes, "Realty" and "Ideal," completed the series known as "The Roddy Books." After the loss of her little son she compiled and edited a dainty volume entitled "Tears for the Little Ones: A Collection of Poems and Passages Inspired by the Loss of Children" (1878). In 1873 she removed with her husband to New York, where he joined the editorial staff of Appletons' American Cyclopædia, and thenceforth their home was in that city. Mrs. Johnson spent all her spare time for seven years in producing a large volume entitled "Our Familiar Songs and Those Who Made Them" (1881), containing 300 standard songs of the English-speaking race, both words and music, with sketches of the writers and histories of the songs. This was immediately and largely successful, and never has been out of print. She gathered nearly a thousand of the wise and witty sayings of famous men, which were published as "The Nutshell Series" in six miniature, blackletter volumes (1884). Her next work was a humorous novel of New England life, entitled "Raleigh Westgate, or Epimenides in Maine" (1889). Perhaps the most important of Mrs. Johnson's writings is "Woman and the Republic: A Survey of the Woman Suffrage Movement in the United States, and a Discussion of the Claims and Arguments of Its Foremost Advocates" (1897; enlarged edition, 1913). She made a collection of twenty of the greatest and most readable essays of three centuries—from Montaigne's "Institution and Education of Children" to "The Pageant of Summer" by Richard Jeffries—with biographical sketches and an introductory chapter on essays and essayists (1900). In 1886 she originated and organized the Meridian Club (so called because it meets at noonday), composed of a select number of women, in which she rendered any contention for office impossible by rotating all duties alphabetically. This club was an immediate and continuous success, and its thirtieth anniversary (Feb. 1916) was celebrated in her honor. She also founded, in 1910, the Guidon Club for women interested in political study. She was opposed to woman suffrage, and wrote frequently on that subject. With all her other activities, she was a profound student of the Scriptures, a devoted Christian, and author of two extended discursive essays on Biblical subjects. Her last work, which she finished only two weeks before her death, is entitled "Woman's Place in Nature." She was married to Rossiter Johnson, (above), May 20, 1869, and of their four children, one survived, Florence Kendrick Johnson, of the University Extension Society. She died in New York Jan. 3, 1917.



A. Lincoln

LINCOLN, Abraham, sixteenth president of the United States, was born in Hardin county, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. The earliest American ancestor of the family, was probably Samuel Lincoln, of Norwich, Eng., who settled in Hingham, Mass., about 1638. His son, Mordecai, first settled in Monmouth county, N. J., and afterward in Berks county, Pa., and died in 1735; his sons, Abraham, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas, were citizens of Rockingham county, Va., and one of them at least, Abraham, migrated to Mercer county, Ky. (then a part of the original state of Virginia), in 1782. Abraham, the grandfather of the president, entered a tract of 400 acres of land on the south side of Licking creek, under a government land-warrant, and built a log-cabin, near Fort Beargrass, on the site now occupied by the city of Louisville. In the second year of this settlement, Abraham Lincoln, while at work in his field, was slain by an Indian from an ambush. Thomas, the younger of the brothers, was seized by the savage, but was rescued by Mordecai, the elder brother, who shot and killed the Indian. Of Thomas the president subsequently said: "My father, at the time of the death of his father, was but six years old, and he grew up literally without education." Thomas Lincoln was a tall and stalwart pioneer, and an expert hunter. While a lad, he hired himself to his uncle, Isaac Lincoln, living on Watauga creek, a branch of the Holson river. He married Nancy Hanks, a native of Virginia, in 1806, and settled on Larue creek, in what is now Larue county, Ky. They had three children, Sarah, Abraham and Thomas. Sarah married Aaron Grigsby and died in middle life. Thomas, who was two years younger than Abraham, died in infancy. Abraham Lincoln's early education from books was fitful and scanty; schools were infrequent on the wild frontier. In 1816 the Lincoln family removed to Spencer county, Ind., where they built and lived in a log-cabin, where Mrs. Lincoln died Oct. 5, 1818, at the age of thirty-five. In the autumn of the following year Thomas Lincoln married for his second wife Mrs. Sally Johnston (*née* Bush). The stepmother of Abraham Lincoln was a woman of some mental ability and great kindness of heart; her influence over the boy was great and beneficent. Aided by her, the lad secured the reading of the few books to be found in the settlement, and became noted as a hungry reader. As he grew older he took to making impromptu speeches among the neighbors on any topic that chanced to be under discussion. His first glimpse of the world was afforded in the spring of 1828, when, in company with a son of one of the traders of Gentryville, Ind., he embarked on a flatboat loaded with produce and floated down the creeks and rivers to New Orleans, 1,800 miles distant, where the cargo and craft were disposed of, and the young voyagers made their way homeward. He was now come to the years of manhood, was six feet four inches tall, an athlete, tough and wiry of fibre, and eminent as a worker and woodsman. The family moved once more, in 1830, this time to Illinois, where they built another log-cabin, near Decatur, Macon Co. After assisting his father to build the cabin, split rails, and fence and plough fifteen acres of land, Abraham Lincoln struck out for himself, hiring himself to any who needed manual labor. His father finally settled in Goose-Nest Prairie, Coles Co., Ill., where he died in 1851 at the age of seventy-three. His son cared for him tenderly up to his latest years. In the spring of 1831 Abraham Lincoln, accompanied by his cousin, John Hanks, took a flatboat, produce-laden, to New Orleans, for one Denton Offutt, a country trader, and on his return was engaged by Offutt to take charge of a small trading store in New Salem, Ill. At this post he continued until the following spring, when the business was discontinued. He took an active interest in politics, was noted as a graphic and humorous story-teller, and was regarded as one of the oracles of the neighborhood. His unflinching honesty gained him the title of "Honest

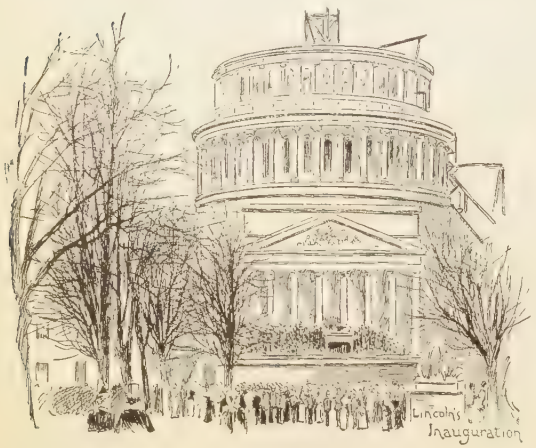
Abe Lincoln." Resolving to run for the legislature, he issued a circular dated March 9, 1832, appealing to his friends and neighbors to vote for him. Before the election came on, Indian disturbances broke out in the northern part of the state, and Black Hawk, the chief of the Sacs, headed a formidable war party. Lincoln joined a party of volunteers and marched to the scene of hostilities. The conflict was soon over, and Lincoln returned to New Salem, Sangamon Co., ten days before the election. He was defeated, but he received nearly every vote of his own town. He was a whig in politics, and was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, then the great whig chief. Once more he made an essay in trading, and bought on credit, after the fashion of the time, a small country store and contents, associating with himself, at sundry times, partners in business. The venture was a losing one, and the principal occupation of Lincoln during this period was that of diligent study and the reading of everything on which he could lay hands, newspapers and old political pamphlets chiefly. He studied law and surveying, and in 1833 he began work as a land-surveyor, a vocation which in that region then gave one frequent employment. In that year, too, he was appointed postmaster of New Salem, an unimportant office, which he valued only because it gave him an opportunity to read the newspapers of its patrons. He was again a candidate for the legislature in 1834, was elected at the head of the poll, there being three other candidates in the field. He was now twenty-five years of age, manly, independent, well-poised and thoroughly informed in all public matters. He had formed his manner of speech on the few books which he read—the Bible, Shakespeare, Burns's poems and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." In the legislature his commanding height attracted attention, but he took very small part in the active duties of legislation, contenting himself with observation and study of all that passed. Next year, when he was again returned to the legislature, he participated actively in the affairs of the house, and distinguished himself by an unavailing protest against the "Black Laws" of the state, which forbade the entrance of free persons of color into Illinois, and by his support of the bill to remove the seat of government from Vandalia to Springfield. In 1837 Lincoln removed to Springfield, the new capital of the state, and established himself very modestly in the business of a lawyer. In this practice he remained until his election to the presidency in 1860. His first partner in business was John T. Stuart, in 1837; this partnership was changed four years later, when he associated himself with Stephen T. Logan. In 1843 the law partnership of Abraham Lincoln and William H. Herndon was formed; this firm was not dissolved until the death of Lincoln in 1865. During the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign of 1840, when the country was deeply stirred by the presidential candidacy of Gen. William Henry Harrison, Lincoln threw himself into the canvass with great ardor, and was one of the electors on the whig ticket. He was highly elated by the triumph of Harrison and the whig party, and he distinguished himself by his fearless opposition to the party that had, up to that time, been dominant and proscriptive in the country. About this time he suffered a great disappointment in the death of a beautiful young lady, Ann Rutledge, to whom he was tenderly attached, and this grief made upon his temperament a lifelong impression. In November, 1842, he was married to Mary Todd, daughter of Robert Todd, of Kentucky. Miss Todd was visiting relations in Springfield, when circumstances brought her into intimate friendly intercourse with Lincoln, which ripened into marriage. He was now gradually acquiring a profitable law practice, and the days of grinding poverty, long endured without complaint, were passing away. In 1846, after several disappointments, he was given the whig nomination to congress from the Sangamon district, and was elected over his democratic opponent, Peter Cartwright, by a majority of 1,611, polling an unexpectedly large vote. During the preceding winter Texas had been admitted to the Union, and the bitterness with which the whigs opposed this step, and the measures that grew out of it, was shared by Lincoln, who made good use of arguments against these matters on the canvass, and subsequently during his term in congress. Among the members of the house of representatives with Lincoln were John Quincy Adams, Robert C. Winthrop, Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Toombs and Andrew Johnson. In the senate were Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, John C. Calhoun, Jefferson Davis and Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln in congress opposed the war with Mexico, but voted consistently for rewards to the soldiers who fought in it. He served only one term in congress, and did not leave any marked impression in the annals of that body. He voted with the men who favored the formation of the new territories of California and New Mexico without slavery, and he introduced a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, providing for the emancipation of slaves there by governmental purchase. He was not a candidate for re-election, and was succeeded by his intimate friend, Edward D. Baker. Gen. Zachary Taylor having been elected president of the United States, Lincoln applied for the office of commissioner of the general land office, but was offered, in lieu thereof, the governorship of the territory of Oregon. This he declined, and returned to his practice of law in Springfield. The eldest son of Abraham and Mary Lincoln, Robert Todd, was born Aug. 1, 1843; the second, Edward Baker, was born March 10, 1846, and died in infancy; the third, William Wallace, was born Dec. 21, 1850, and died during his father's first year in the presidential office; Thomas, the youngest son, was born Apr. 4, 1853, and survived his father, dying at the age of nineteen years. As a lawyer, Lincoln was now engaged in several celebrated cases. One of these was that of the negro girl, Nancy, in which the question of the legality of slavery in the Northwestern territory, of which Illinois formed a part, was involved. Another, in which the seizure of a free negro from Illinois by the authorities of New Orleans was opposed, was also undertaken and conducted by him. In both these causes Lincoln succeeded. In 1850 there were many premonitions of the coming of the storm which the long-continued agitation of the slavery question had induced. Lincoln was a close but generally silent observer of the signs of the times. In 1854 the virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise measures, in which Stephen A. Douglas took a leading part, aroused the Northern and free states to excited debate. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by which those two territories were organized, with the question of the legality of slavery left open to be set-



tléd by a popular vote, was the signal for a great outburst of feeling against the institution of slavery in the non-slaveholding states. In October of that year Lincoln and Douglas met in debate at the great annual State Fair held in Springfield, Ill., and Lincoln made his first famous speech on the question that thenceforward began to engross the minds of the people. Lincoln opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and Douglas defended it. A few days later the two men met again at Peoria, Ill., and the debate was renewed, amidst great popular excitement. On both occasions Lincoln's speeches evoked much enthusiasm by the closeness of their logic and their perspicacity. His public speeches from this time forth were regarded throughout the western states as the most remarkable of the time. In 1856

the first republican national convention was held in Philadelphia. John C. Frémont was nominated for president of the United States and William L. Dayton for vice-president. Abraham Lincoln received 110 votes for the second place on the ticket. James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge were nominated by the democratic party. Lincoln was a candidate for presidential elector on the republican ticket of Illinois, and took an active part in the canvass, speaking from one end of the state to the other almost continually throughout the campaign. The democratic candidates were elected, Buchanan receiving 174 electoral votes against 114 cast for Frémont. Maryland cast her eight electoral votes for Fillmore and Donelson, the whig candidates. In 1848, Douglas's term in the senate drawing to a close, Lincoln was put forward as a competitor for the place. The two men accordingly agreed on a joint canvass of the state, the members of the Illinois legislature then to be elected being charged with the duty of choosing a senator. The contest between Lincoln and Douglas that year was memorable and significant. The debates attracted the attention of the entire country. In their course the slavery question in all its bearings, but more especially with reference to its introduction into territory hitherto regarded as free, was debated with great force and minuteness on both sides. The total vote of the state was in favor of Lincoln, but as some of the holding-over members of the legislature were friendly to Douglas, and the districting of the state was also in his favor, he was chosen senator by a small majority. At the republican convention, held in Decatur, Ill., in May, 1859, Lincoln was declared to be the candidate of his state for the presidential nomination of 1860. This was the first public demonstration in his favor as a national candidate. At that convention several rails from the Lincoln farm in Macon county were exhibited as the handiwork of Abraham Lincoln, and the title of "the rail-splitter" was given him. In the autumn of that year Lincoln made political speeches in Ohio and Kentucky, arousing great enthusiasm wherever he appeared. In February, 1860, he accepted an invitation to speak in New York, and, for the first time in his life, he visited the Atlantic states. He spoke in the Cooper Union hall, New York, and his oration, which was a discussion of the great question of the day, created a profound impression throughout the country. It gave him at once a national reputation as a political speaker. The democratic national convention assembled in Charleston, S. C., Apr. 23, 1860, to nominate candidates for president and vice-president. The slavery issue divided the body, so that the pro-slavery delegates finally withdrew, and organized a separate convention in Richmond, Va., where John C. Breckinridge was nominated. The remaining delegates adjourned to Baltimore, where they nominated Stephen A. Douglas. Meanwhile the whigs and a few other conservatives met in Baltimore and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee. The republican national convention assembled in Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1860, and, amid unparalleled enthusiasm, nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for vice-president. The electoral canvass that year was one of the most intense excitement. It was universally conceded that the question of the extension or the confinement of slavery to its present limits was to be determined by the result of this election. Douglas was the only one of the four presidential candidates who took the field to speak in his own behalf. Lincoln was elected, having received 180 electoral votes; Breckinridge had seventy-two votes; Douglas twelve, and Bell thirty-nine. The popular vote was distributed as follows: Lincoln, 1,866,452; Breckinridge, 847,953; Douglas, 1,375,157; Bell, 590,631. As soon as the result of the election was known, the members of President Buchanan's cabinet who were in favor of a secession of the slave states began to make preparations for that event. The army, which mustered only 16,000 men, was scattered through the southern states, and the small navy was dispersed far and wide. United States arms had been already ordered to points in the Southern states, and active steps had been taken by the more rebellious of those states toward a formal severance of the ties that bound them to the Union. Their attitude was one of armed expectancy. The cabinet of President Buchanan was torn by the conflicting views of its members, some of them being in favor of resolutely confronting the danger of secession, and others opposing any action whatever. The Federal forts in Charleston harbor, S. C., being threatened by the secessionists, Lewis Cass advised reinforcement; he resigned when his advice was disregarded at the instance of his associates. Jeremiah S. Black, attorney-general, gave an opinion that the states could not be coerced into remaining in the Union, and shortly a general disruption of the cabinet ensued. Southern senators and representatives now began to leave Washington for their homes, declaring that they could no longer remain in the councils of the nation. Formal ordinances of secession were passed by the states in rebellion. South Carolina adopted its ordinance of secession Dec. 20, 1860; Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861; Florida, Jan. 10th; Alabama, Jan. 11th; Georgia, Jan. 19, 1861; Louisiana, Jan. 26th, and Texas Feb. 1st. Representatives of the seceding states met at Montgomery, Feb. 4, 1861, and organized a provisional government, generally resembling in form that of the United States; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen president, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice-president. Davis assumed an aggressive tone in his public speeches, and, while on his way to take the reins of government of the new Confederacy, he said: "We will carry the war where it is easy to advance, where food for the sword and the torch awaits our armies in the densely populated cities." Lincoln remained at his home in Springfield, Ill., making no speeches, and silent, so far as any public utterances were concerned. He broke this silence for the first time when, on Feb. 11, 1861, he bade his friends and neighbors fare-

well, as he took the railway train for Washington. In that simple address he said, among other things: "I go to assume a task more difficult than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine blessing which sustained him; and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support." On the way to Washington the president-elect was received with great popular enthusiasm, and was frequently called from his railway carriage to speak to the people. Nearing Washington, he learned of a plot to take his life while passing through Baltimore, and, by the advice of trusty friends, the movements of the party were changed, in order to disconcert the conspirators. Speaking at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Feb. 22d, during these trying hours, he referred to the fundamental principle propounded in the declaration of independence, and said: "If this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on the spot than surrender it." Lincoln was inaugurated president of the United States at noon, March



4, 1861, in front of the national capitol, Washington. His inaugural address was an earnest and plaintive appeal for peace and union. At the same time he took care to say that the union of the states is perpetual, and that to the best of his ability he would "take care that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the states." He closed with these memorable words: "The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when touched again, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." In the South, and in such communities of the North as sympathized with the cause of rebellion, these utterances were received with coldness, and in many instances with jeers and derision. Lincoln's cabinet, then announced, was as follows: Secretary of state, William H. Seward; secretary of war, Simon Cameron; secretary of the treasury, Salmon P. Chase; secretary of the navy, Gideon Welles; postmaster-general, Montgomery Blair; secretary of the interior, Caleb B. Smith; attorney-general, Edward Bates. Of this number, Seward, Chase, Bates and Cameron had been candidates for the nomination of president at the convention at which Lincoln was nominated. Some of the new president's friends were troubled by the selection of these prominent and ambitious men as his counselors. Subsequently it was found, when attempts were made to subordinate him to his cabinet, that he was the sole interior spirit of his administration. Of these cabinet ministers only Secretaries Seward and Welles remained in office during the remainder of Lincoln's lifetime. Secretary Chase resigned his place in 1864, and was succeeded by William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, who resigned after a short term, and was succeeded by Hugh McCullough in March, 1865. Simon Cameron resigned at the close of 1861, and was succeeded by Edwin M. Stanton. Secretary Smith resigned his office to accept a judicial post in 1862, and was succeeded by John P. Usher. Attorney-General Bates retired from office in 1864, and was succeeded by James Speed, of Kentucky, and Montgomery Blair about the same time resigned the office of postmaster-general, and was succeeded by Ex-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio. The Confederate congress, on March 11, 1861, passed a bill providing for the organization of an army. No notice was taken of this insurrectionary measure, which, it had been expected, would be regarded as a *casus belli* by the Federal authorities. Next, two commissioners, Messrs. Forsythe and Crawford, were sent to Washington to negotiate a treaty with the government of the United States, the assumption being that the new Confederacy was a foreign power. Mr. Lincoln refused to receive the commissioners, and sent them a copy of his inaugural address. Secretary Seward served upon them, however, a formal notice that they could have no official recognition from the United States government. Meantime, the determination of the president to send succor to the beleaguered Federal garrison in Charleston harbor, then collected in Fort Sumter, was made public. The people of South Carolina, impatient for the war to begin, threatened to fire upon Fort Sumter, and to attack any vessel that might bring succors. Every device to induce the president to commit "an overt act of war" was resorted to in vain. While he waited for the rebels to fire the first gun, there was much impatience manifested in the loyal Northern states at what was considered the sluggishness of the administration. On Apr. 12, 1861, Gen. Beauregard, commanding the rebel forces at Charleston, sent a demand to Maj. Anderson, in command of Fort Sumter, to surrender. He refused to surrender, but he subsequently agreed to evacuate the fort Apr. 15th, unless he received instructions to the contrary, or provisions for sustenance, before that date. After due warning, Beauregard opened fire on the fort early in the morning of Apr. 12th, and, after feeble defence, the famishing garrison of sixty-five men was forced to surrender, and the United States flag fell on the walls of Sumter. The war had begun. The effect of this overt act of the Confederates was instant and inflammatory all through the North. Patriotic meetings were held, men were ready to volunteer for the war, state authorities began to arm and equip troops, and a general note of preparation now sounded through the loyal states. The president called a special session of congress at the national capital for July 4, 1861. In a proclamation dated Apr. 15, 1861, the president asked for 75,000 men. This was responded to in the North with enthusiasm, and in the South with cries of derision. In the states bordering on the Confederacy, where the great battles of the war were afterward fought, this call was received with coldness. Patriotic excitement ran high all over the North, and for a time nothing was thought of but the war for the sake of the Union. One of the first regiments to march to the succor of the national capital, menaced on all sides and distracted with interior conspiracies, was the 6th Massachusetts. It was fired upon in the streets of Balti-

more. This act inflamed the loyal North still more, and the excitement became intense. The governor of Maryland, alarmed by this collision, implored the president to invoke the mediation of the British minister at Washington to compose existing difficulties. Lincoln referred the governor to the secretary of state, who declared that "no domestic contention should be referred to any foreign arbitrament, least of all to that of a European monarchy." Gen. B. F. Butler surprised the people of Baltimore by seizing Federal Hill, a fortified position commanding the city, and troops thereafter marched unmolested through the city on their way to Washington. On the 19th of April the president issued his proclamation declaring the ports of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina in a state of blockade, and closed to commerce.

Abraham Lincoln

One week later, North Carolina and Virginia, having also passed ordinances of secession, were added to this list. Another call for troops was made, thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry being asked for; and, by direction of the president, the maximum force of the regular army was increased to 22,714 men; and 18,000 volunteer seamen were called for. An embassy from the state of Virginia having been sent to the president while the ordinance of secession was under consideration, Lincoln, in reply to application for his intentions, again referred to his inaugural address, and added: "As I then and therein said, the power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess property and places belonging to the government, and to collect duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." Furthermore, he intimated that it might be necessary to withdraw the United States mail service from the states in which disorder prevailed. He did not threaten to collect duties and imposts by force, but he would employ force to retake the public property of the government, wherever that had been seized. By a vote of eighty-eight to fifty-five the ordinance of secession was adopted in Virginia, and the capital of the state now became the seat of the Confederate government. Meanwhile, the Confederates had taken possession of Harper's Ferry, Va., and the arsenal and munitions of war at that point, and of the navy-yard near Norfolk, Va., with the stores and vessels there accumulated. These seizures gave them much additional war material. The hostile camps on the northern border of Virginia were drawing nearer to each other as both increased in numbers and efficiency. When congress assembled in July, Confederate flags on the Virginia heights opposite Washington could be seen from the top of the capitol. The first serious engagement was that on the line of Bull Run creek, the culmination of which was on July 21, 1861. The Confederate forces, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, numbered about 18,000, and those under Gen. Irvin McDowell, the Union commander, were 17,676. The result was a defeat for the Union forces, and a panic-stricken retreat upon Washington. The effect of this disaster upon Lincoln and upon the country was depressing; but the people soon rallied, and indignation took the place of mortifying regret. Volunteering was resumed with vigor. Two naval and military expeditions were successful, and Fort Hatteras, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C., surrendered to the Union forces. Gen. McClellan had also cleared the Confederates from that part of Virginia which lies west of the Blue Ridge, afterward erected into the state of West Virginia. Congress responded to the call of the president for more men and money by voting $500,000,000 for war purposes, and authorizing him to call for 500,000 men. Great excitement was created throughout the country when James M. Mason and John Slidell, Confederate emissaries to European courts, were taken, Nov. 8, 1861, from the British packet-ship Trent, at sea, by Capt. Wilkes, commanding the U. S. steamer San Jacinto. The event was the cause of much congratulation with the people, and cabinet ministers and congress openly approved of the seizure. Lincoln was disturbed by this, and decided that the envoys should be given up to the demand of the British government, from whose flag they had been taken. In the face of popular indignation, he remained firm, and the envoys were released. Eventually, the wisdom and the justice of this course were generally admitted. In July, 1861, Gen. McClellan was assigned to the command of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Frémont to that of the department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis. Radical differences on the subject of slavery at once began to appear in the orders of these two generals. Lincoln was greatly embarrassed and disturbed when Frémont, Aug. 31st, issued a proclamation confiscating the property of Confederates within his lines, and emancipating their slaves. Congress had passed a bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary military purposes, and slaves had been declared "contraband of war." The president wrote privately to Frémont, advising him to modify his orders, as if by his own motion, as these were in conflict with the course of the administration, and did not conform to the action of congress. Frémont refused to make these modifications, and Lincoln, in an order dated Sept. 11, 1861, did so modify Frémont's proclamation. During May of the following year Gen. David Hunter, commanding the department of the South, with headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C., issued an order resembling Frémont's: it was instantly revoked by the president. Lincoln was sticking to his determination to save the Union, if possible, without meddling with the question of slavery; and while none doubted his hostility to slavery, it was difficult for many to understand why he did not strike it in its vulnerable parts whenever he had an opportunity. The controversy arising out of the disposition of captured slaves by the army of the Potomac (which was usually a recognition of the rights of the slaveholders), and out of the orders of Hunter and McClellan, was very bitter in the North, and many who had supported Lincoln's administration complained that his policy was "pro-slavery." March 6, 1862, the president sent to congress a message in which he intimated very distinctly that if the war ended then, or very soon, slavery would probably remain intact; but if it should continue, and if gradual and compensated emancipation were not accepted, then slavery would be destroyed by the operations of the war. Congress adopted a resolution approving the policy outlined by the president; but the border state representatives, although invited by the president to a free conference with him on the subject, kept aloof from the matter. Congress had now passed a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It was signed by Lincoln, who, in 1849, had introduced a bill for

that purpose. During the summer of 1862 the proposition of arming the freed negroes was begun; it was opposed by many conservative people, but was warmly advocated by Lincoln, who said: "Why should they do anything for us if we do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest of motives, even the promise of freedom. And the promise, being made, must be kept." The law authorizing the arming of the ex-slaves, accordingly, contained a clause giving freedom to all slaves who served in the Union army, and to their families as well. During the summer military operations lagged, and much complaint was made of the sluggish movements of the army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan. This impatience found expression in a letter to the president, written by Horace Greeley and published in the New York "Tribune," in which the writer severely arraigned the president for his alleged inactivity and lack of vigor in dealing with the slavery question. Lincoln wrote a letter in reply, in the course of which he said: "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear I forbear because I do not believe that it would help to save the Union." This appeared to settle for a long time the position of Lincoln on the slavery question. The Confederate army, under Gen. Robert E. Lee, invaded Maryland, crossing the Potomac in September, 1862. At that time Lincoln had under consideration a proclamation freeing all slaves within the jurisdiction of the United States government, or thereafter to be brought under it. In the imminence of the danger then apparent, he resolved that if success should crown the Union arms, he would issue that proclamation. The battle of South Mountain was fought on Sept. 14th, and that of Antietam on the 17th; the Confederates were defeated on both fields, and retreated in great disorder. The proclamation of emancipation was issued Sept. 22d, declaring freedom to all slaves in bondage on American soil. This proclamation electrified the nation and greatly excited the people of other countries. Jan. 1, 1863, the president issued a supplementary proclamation, in which the terms of the previous document were reaffirmed, and the parts of states exempted from the operation of emancipation were named. These portions were inconsiderable, and the action of congress in abolishing slavery throughout the entire territory of the United States made an end of slavery in the Republic. Lincoln's general plan for the conduct of the war, formulated after anxious consultation with his most trusted advisers, was as follows: To blockade the entire coast-line of the Confederate states; to acquire military occupation of the border states, so as to protect Union men and repel invasion; to clear the Mississippi of obstructions, thus dividing the Confederacy and relieving the West, which was deprived of its natural outlet to the sea; to destroy the Confederate army between Richmond and Washington, and to capture the Confederate capital. This vast plan had been formed in the mind of Lincoln by the necessities of the situation. Gen. Scott, who held the highest command in the army of the United States, had asked to be relieved from active duty and placed on the retired list. His request was granted, and Lincoln, accompanied by the members of his cabinet, visited the general at his mansion in Washington and presented to him in person a most affectionate and generous farewell address. Gen. George B. McClellan was now in supreme command. Lincoln's immediate anxiety was for the speedy opening of the Mississippi river. In pursuance of his programme, Gen. U. S. Grant, then rising in popular esteem, attacked and destroyed Belmont, a military depot of the Confederates in Mississippi. Gen. Garfield defeated Humphrey Marshall at Middle Creek, Ky., and Gen. George H. Thomas defeated Gens. Zollikoffer and Crittenden at Mill Spring. This was followed up by the capture of Fort Henry on the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland river. These streams, emptying into the Ohio river, were very necessary to promote military operations against the Confederates in the southwestern states. On the 6th of April, 1862, was fought the great battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, in which the carnage on both sides was very great, and many brave and distinguished officers on both sides were killed. The defeated Confederates retreated to their fortified line at Corinth, Miss., where they were attacked by Gen. H. W. Halleck, and again compelled to retreat, leaving behind them a large accumulation of military stores. By the end of May, 1862, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee were virtually free from Confederate domination. That part of the programme which required the blockade and occupation of Atlantic ports of the seceded states was not overlooked. During much of March and April, 1862, Roanoke Island, N. C., was captured. Next fell Newbern, N. C., and Fort Macon and Fort Pulaski on the same coast. In the spring of 1862 an expedition under Gen. B. F. Butler landed at Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, about midway between New Orleans and Mobile. A fleet of armed vessels under Adm. Farragut soon after arrived, and on the 17th of April Farragut appeared below the forts that guarded the approaches to the city of New Orleans. After some skirmishing, Farragut's fleet passed the forts, destroying the fleet above, and ascended the Mississippi and appeared before the city of New Orleans, to the amazement of its people. Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, next fell, and the surrender of Natchez, May 12, 1862, opened the Mississippi as far north as Vicksburg, which with its fortifications resisted the free navigation of the Mississippi river. McClellan meanwhile remained inactive before Washington, and popular discontent was constantly making itself manifest in consequence of his alleged tardiness, many people insisting that the government had failed to supply his necessary wants. Lincoln was in frequent and anxious consultation with McClellan and the other generals gathered at the capital. During the latter part of January, 1862, Lincoln issued an order specially intended to direct the movements of the army of the Potomac, in which, among other things, the army was commanded to seize upon and occupy a point on the railroad southwest of Manassas Junction. Details of this movement were to be left to the judgment of the general commanding. To this McClellan demurred, and in a long letter to the secretary of war detailed his objections and submitted a plan of his own. A council of war, to consist of twelve general officers, was finally called, and

it was decided by a vote of eight to four that McClellan's plan should be adopted. Information of these debates having reached the Confederate generals, their forces withdrew from Manassas to the lower side of the Rappahannock, thereby rendering both plans useless. By this time two weeks had elapsed since the president's order directing a general advance of all the armies had been issued. After the enemy abandoned his line at Manassas, McClellan moved forward for a day or two, but soon after returned to his intrenched position at Alexandria, on the Potomac near Washington. On the 11th of March, 1862, Gen. McClellan was relieved from command of other departments of military activity and was placed in sole and immediate command of the army of the Potomac. A new base of operations was now established at Fortress Monroe at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay; but meanwhile a fight between the ironclad Merrimac and the Federal Monitor had taken place near Fortress Monroe, and the ironclad had been beaten back to Norfolk, whence she did not afterward emerge. McClellan's immediate field of operations was on the peninsula formed by the York and James rivers. The enemy were behind a line of intrenchments that stretched across the peninsula, the key of the situation being at Yorktown on this line. Again there were unaccountable delays, and on the 3d of April the president ordered the secretary of war to direct that the army of the Potomac should begin active operations; but McClellan demurred, and informed the president by letter on the 5th of April that he was sure that the enemy in front of him and behind formidable works was in great force. He required more men. Lincoln was confident that McClellan exaggerated the strength of the force in front of him, and he besought Secretary Stanton to hurry forward everything that McClellan seemed to think needful to insure the safety of an advance. The line held by the Confederate forces was about thirteen miles long. Much of the force behind that line was scattered in the defence of points in the rear. In answer to McClellan's call for more troops, the president yielded and sent him Gen. Franklin's division, which had been retained to defend the line between Richmond and Washington. On the 13th of April McClellan's army, according to official reports, had 130,378 men, of which 112,392 were effective. About this time McClellan called for Parrott guns, to the consternation of the president, who wrote him on the 1st of May: "Your call for Parrott guns from Washington alarms me, chiefly because it argues indefinite procrastination. Is anything to be done?" Nothing was done, and on the 25th he (Lincoln) telegraphed McClellan: "I think the time is near at hand when you must either attack Richmond or give up the job and come to the defence of Washington." Meanwhile, the Confederates, disconcerted by the accumulation of Federal troops, abandoned their line across the peninsula and retreated up to their second line of works. On the 21st of June McClellan wrote to the president asking permission to address him on the subject of "The present state of military affairs throughout the whole country." The president replied: "If it would not divert your time and attention from the army under your command, I should be glad to hear your views on the present state of military affairs throughout the whole country." The greater part of June, 1862, was spent by the army under McClellan, in fighting, advancing, retreating, and in various manœuvres. At one time a portion of the troops was within four miles of Richmond without meeting any considerable force of the enemy. On the 27th of June McClellan announced his intention to retreat to the James river, and in a letter to the secretary of war said: "If I save this army, I tell you plainly I owe you no thanks, nor to any one at Washington You have done your best to destroy this army." Lincoln was greatly disturbed by the temper of this dispatch The army, harassed by the Confederate forces hanging on its rear, retreated to Malvern Hill, and the campaign of the peninsula was over. By this time it was generally understood that Gen. McClellan would be the presidential candidate at the next election of that portion of the democratic party which was dissatisfied with the conduct of the war and with the emancipation measures then under contemplation. In order to see for himself the condition of the army, the president visited the headquarters of Gen. McClellan at Harrison's Landing on the 7th of July. He examined the rosters of the troops and scrutinized the reports of the chiefs of divisions, and gave it as his judgment that the army should be recalled to Washington, and in this conclusion he was supported by the corps commanders; but to this McClellan was opposed. He required Burnside's army, then operating in North Carolina, and with this large reinforcement he thought he might achieve success. Lincoln found that McClellan had 160,000 men, and on his return to Washington he wrote to him reminding him of this fact and calling attention to the additional fact that while he, Lincoln, was in the army with McClellan he found only 86,000 effective men on duty. In reply, McClellan said that 38,250 men were "absent by authority." Lincoln, feeling the necessity of a military adviser who should be near him in Washington and always readily accessible, called to the capital Gen. Henry W. Halleck, who on the 11th of July was given the rank and title of general-in-chief. About this time Gen. John Pope, whose successes in the valley of the Mississippi had given him fame, was called to the command of a new military organization of three army corps, commanded by Gens. Frémont, Banks and McDowell. These were known as the army of Virginia. On Sept. 22, 1862, there was assembled at Altoona, Pa., a conference of the governors of loyal states, seventeen in number, to determine on the best means of supporting the president in carrying on the war. They issued an address, assuring the president of the readiness of the states to respond to calls for more troops and to support vigorous war measures. Thereupon the president issued a call for 300,000 men. Pope's army, 38,000 strong, was employed to defend Washington, against which point Lee was now advancing with a large force. It was expected that McClellan would make a bold attack on Richmond from his position on the James, Lee's attention being directed toward Pope. This was not done, and the army of the Potomac was ordered to the line of the Potomac river to support Pope; but McClellan, repeatedly ordered to make haste, delayed, and several weeks elapsed before he showed any indications of moving. Finally, on the 23d of August, he sailed from Fortress Monroe, arriving at Alexandria on the Potomac on the 27th, nearly one month after receiving his orders. Meanwhile, Pope was being driven toward Washington, assailed in turn by the Confederate forces under Jackson, Longstreet and Lee. Pope was forced back upon Washington. Disaster and defeat, divided councils in the cabinet, virulent and heated debates in congress, agitated the country. Lincoln alone remained patient and courageous. The army of the Potomac was reorganized, and McClellan soon

had under him not only that force, but the remnants of Pope's army of Virginia and the men brought from North Carolina by Gen. Burnside. To these were added other reinforcements from new levies, making the force under McClellan the largest that had been massed together in one army—more than 200,000, all told. On the 15th of September Harper's Ferry was surrendered to the Confederate forces. Lee, advancing into Maryland, brought on another battle, which was fought at Antietam Sept. 17th. The Confederates were defeated, and were obliged to retreat across the Potomac. McClellan failed to follow up his victory, and Lincoln on the 6th of October, 1862, through Gen. Halleck, directed McClellan to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him south." McClellan declined to obey. On the 10th of October Gen. J. E. B. Stuart crossed the Potomac, going as far north as Chambersburg, Pa., made the entire circuit of McClellan's army, and recrossed into Virginia. Finally, on the 5th of November, 1862, just one month after the order to cross had been issued, the army did cross the Potomac, but it was too late. Gen. McClellan was relieved from command of the army on the 5th of November, and his military career was ended. He was succeeded by Gen. A. E. Burnside, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, who, until the breaking out of the war, had been engaged in civil pursuits. At the outset there was a disagreement between Burnside, Halleck and Lincoln as to the best line of attack upon the Confederate forces. The result of many consultations was, that the route through Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, should be adopted. Owing to delays, Lee was able to seize and fortify the heights above the city of Fredericksburg, and Burnside was speedily confronted by a concentrated army. An attack was made in the face of many difficulties on the 15th of December, 1862. The assault failed with great disaster, and the year closed in gloom. In the West, Buell had been driven back in Kentucky, and the Confederate forces had re-entered that state and a provisional Confederate government had been organized at Frankfort, the capital of the state. The cities of Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., were menaced, and it was found necessary to fortify them. At the end of September the combined Federal forces under Gens. Sherman and McClernand made a vigorous but unsuccessful assault upon the defences of Vicksburg. Lincoln was now besieged on the one hand with demands for the reinstatement of McClellan, and on the other with importunities for an armistice during which negotiations for a settlement might be carried on. He also was greatly disturbed by zealous friends who were eager for a change of generals. The press of the North was often bitter in its criticisms of the administration. In the army there were mutterings of discontent, and many of the elder officers openly expressed their belief that nothing but the reinstatement of McClellan could lead to victory. On the 26th of January, 1863, Gen. Joseph Hooker was placed in command of the army of the Potomac. The army was soon in good fighting condition, and the rosters, examined by the president during a visit to the army headquarters in April, 1863, showed 216,718 men on the rolls, of which 16,000 were on detached service; 136,720 were on active duty, 1,771 absent without authority, 26,000 sick, and the actual effective force was 146,000, which number could be increased at any time to 169,000 by calling in the men from outlying stations. Early in May began Hooker's offensive movement against the Confederate forces lying south of the Rappahannock. The battle of Chancellorsville terminated that campaign, and on May 6th the president received a dispatch from Gen. Hooker's chief of staff, announcing that the army of the Potomac had recrossed the Rappahannock and was camped on its old ground. This disaster deeply agitated the country, and the president immediately visited headquarters, accompanied by Gen. Halleck. Soon after this, a law authorizing the conscription of citizens for fighting was enacted, and under the provision of the constitution permitting it, the president suspended the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, by which the citizen deprived of his liberty could appeal to the courts for an examination in his case. Under the same authority the president proclaimed martial law. These acts, severely criticised at the time, were justified by the "war powers" of the president of the United States under the constitution. Another important act was the authorizing of the enlistment of negro troops. The arming of the ex-slaves was the cause of much popular discontent both North and South. From first to last, the number of negro troops enlisted in the war was 178,975. Financial measures also occupied the attention of congress, and the secretary of the treasury was authorized to borrow money to carry on the war. The total amount which he was given leave to raise on the obligations of the government of the United

Abraham Lincoln

States was $900,000,000. Bonds were issued to bear fixed rates of interest, and, to meet the pressing necessities of the times, he was authorized to issue $100,000,000 in treasury notes. The finances of the country were in a disordered condition. Gold and silver had disappeared from circulation, and the small change needed in every-day transactions of the people was now in small paper notes. In the western states popular discontent had resulted in the formation of secret societies for the propagation of seditious doctrines and the discouragement of the war. In July, 1863, fell Vicksburg, thus opening the Mississippi river, the operations being conducted under command of Gen. Grant. In the early days of that month was fought the battle of Gettysburg, in which the troops under Gen. Lee, who had invaded the state of Pennsylvania, were repulsed with great slaughter. The Federal troops were commanded by Gen. Meade. The effective force under Meade in his three days' battle at Gettysburg was from 82,000 to 84,000 men, with 300 pieces of artillery. Lee's effective force was 80,000 men, with 250 guns. The total of killed, wounded and missing in this fight was about 46,000 men, each side having suffered equally. Twenty generals were lost by the Federal army, six being killed. The Confederates lost seventeen generals, three being killed, thirteen wounded and one taken prisoner. On July 4, 1863, Lincoln issued an announcement to the people of the United States, giving the result of the battle of Gettysburg, and concluding with these words: "The President es-

pecially desires that on this day He whose will, not ours, should ever more be done, be everywhere remembered and reverenced with profoundest gratitude." There was great joy throughout the loyal states. The president was serenaded at the White House, and appearing to the multitude said, among other things: "I do most sincerely thank God for the occasion of this call." On July 15th the president issued his proclamation for a day of national thanksgiving, in which he invited all the people to assemble on Aug. 6th, to "render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influences of His holy spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion," etc. On Oct. 3d he instituted a permanent national festival, setting apart the last Thursday in November to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving to God for all His mercies. On Nov. 19, 1863, the battle-field of Gettysburg was solemnly dedicated as a burying-place for the remains of those who had given their lives on that now historic ground. The principal oration was delivered by Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, but the brief address of the president on that occasion was the most momentous utterance, and has now passed into the literature of the world as one of its great masterpieces. The year closed auspiciously, Grant being in command of a large force stationed in the military division of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. Gen. George H. Thomas was in command of the departments of the Ohio and Cumberland. Hooker, Sheridan and Sherman were subordinate commanders under Grant. The battles of Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga were Federal successes, and the Confederates were expelled from Tennessee. Burnside, besieged in Knoxville, was relieved by Sherman, and the Confederate army under Longstreet was driven back into Virginia. The session of congress during the winter of 1863–64 was largely occupied by political measures, a presidential campaign now coming on. Some of the republican leaders were opposed to Lincoln's renomination, considering that he was not sufficiently radical in his measures. As a rule these persons favored the nomination of Mr. Chase, the secretary of the treasury, and others expressed a preference for Gen. Frémont, whose career in Missouri had excited their sympathies. Lincoln remained silent regarding his political desires. The only expression of his opinion in reference to the political situation was found in his famous saying, "I don't believe it is wise to swap horses while crossing a stream." One of the most important military events of that winter was the appointment of Gen. Grant to the post of lieutenant-general of the army, that rank having been created by act of congress with the understanding that it was to be conferred upon him. On Feb. 22, 1864, the act was approved, and Gen. Grant was nominated to the post. He was confirmed March 3d. Gen. Sherman was assigned to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, succeeding Grant, who, in an order dated March 17, 1864, took command of all the armies of the United States, with headquarters in the field. From this time all of the armies in the West and in the East acted in concert, and the enemy was pressed on all sides. Lincoln sent to Grant in the field these words: "You are vigilant and self-reliant. I wish not to obtrude any restraints or constraints upon you. If there be anything in my power to give, do not fail to let me know, and now, with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you." Gen. Grant made his headquarters with the army of the Potomac, on the banks of the Rapidan, and the campaign against the Confederate capital at Richmond opened in May, Meade in command of the army of the Potomac, reinforced by the ninth corps under Burnside. The army moved at midnight on the 3d of the month. On the 5th and 6th were fought the bloody battles of the Wilderness. On the 11th Grant telegraphed to Lincoln: "Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy, and I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." On July 22, 1864, Atlanta fell into the hands of Sherman, and Hood, hoping to drive Sherman to the northward, moved against the Tennessee country once more, passing to the right of Atlanta. The Federal forces under Thomas and Schofield fell upon Hood, who was ignominiously put to flight, and after a two days' fight his army was virtually destroyed. Gen. B. F. Butler took possession of City Point, on the James river, where Grant established a base of supplies. Gen. Hunter was sent to clear the Valley of the Shenandoah, but was compelled to retire, and the Confederate forces under Early pressed on toward Washington from the valley, entered Maryland and menaced the national capital. A great panic prevailed in that city for several days, but two army corps, dispatched by Gen. Grant, saved the capital, and the invading force withdrew. Later in the year Gen. Sheridan cleared the Shenandoah Valley, and by the end of September that region was free once more from Confederate forces. The republican national convention was held in Baltimore, June 8, 1864. Lincoln was renominated for the presidency, and Andrew Johnson was nominated for vice-president. In August of that year the democratic national convention assembled in Chicago, and Gen. McClellan was nominated for the presidency, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the vice-presidency. Meanwhile the radical republicans held a convention at Cleveland, O., and nominated Gen. Frémont for the presidency, and John Cochrane, of New York, for vice-president. In the course of time these latter nominations practically disappeared beneath the surface of American politics, and were heard of no more. Rumors of negotiations on the part of the Confederates looking toward a return of peace now grew more frequent. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, and Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, appeared on the Canadian border and put themselves in communication with Horace Greeley, who wrote to Lincoln July 7, 1864, asking for a safe conduct for these emissaries in order that they might go to Washington and discuss terms of peace. To this Lincoln replied in writing: "If you can find any person anywhere professing to have authority from Jefferson Davis, in writing, embracing the restoration of the Union and the abandonment of slavery, whatever else it embraces, say to him he may come to me with you." Some correspondence thereupon ensued, and Mr. Greeley went to Niagara Falls to hold an interview with the Confederate emissaries. It soon became apparent that these agents had no authority to treat for peace on the part of the Richmond government, and the incident passed away. The losses of war required fresh levies of troops, and a call was now issued for 500,000 men. If the required number should not appear by Sept. 5, 1864, then a draft must be ordered. The presidential election came on in November, 1864, resulting in an overwhelming majority for Lincoln. Every state that voted that year declared for Lincoln and his policy, excepting the states of Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey. The total number of votes cast in all the states was 4,015,902, of which Lincoln had a clear majority of 411,428. Lincoln had 212 of the 233 electoral votes, and McClellan had twenty-one

electoral votes. There was renewed talk about peace and compromise during the winter of 1864–65. Francis P. Blair, Sr., a private citizen, was furnished with a safe-conduct signed by the president, and went to Richmond, saw Jefferson Davis, and returned to Washington with a letter addressed to him by the president of the Confederacy, the contents of which he was authorized to communicate to Lincoln. In that document Davis expressed his willingness "to enter into conference with a view to secure peace in the two countries." Lincoln replied to Mr. Blair in a note in which he stated that he (Lincoln) was willing to treat on terms with a view to securing peace to the people of "our common country." This correspondence, although it did not result in any official conference, did bring to Hampton Roads, Va., Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell, who were received on board a steamer anchored in the roadstead of Fortress Monroe, by President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. The purpose of the Confederate agents was to secure an armistice, but Lincoln turned a deaf ear to all suggestions of this sort, and while the matter was yet pending wrote to Gen. Grant, saying: "Let nothing that is transpiring change, hinder or delay your military movements or plans." The president and secretary returned to Washington, and it was seen that the Hampton Roads conference resulted in nothing but defeat of the Confederate scheme to procure a cessation of hostilities. The second inauguration of Lincoln took place Mar. 4, 1865. In his inaugural address the president briefly reviewed the political and military situation of the country, and closed with these memorable words: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." The spring of 1865 opened with bright prospects for a speedy ending of the rebellion. Gen. Sherman's march to the Atlantic sea-coast from Atlanta had rent the Confederacy in twain. His subsequent movements in the Carolinas compelled the abandonment of Charleston. The capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., by Gen. Terry, closed the last Atlantic port against possible supplies from abroad. The scattered remnants of the Confederate army now rallied around Gen. Lee for the defence of Richmond, and on March 27th a conference between Lincoln, Grant and Sherman was held on board a steamer lying on the James river, near Grant's headquarters. At that conference final and decisive measures of the campaign were decided upon. Closely followed by Grant, Sheridan now drew a line completely around the army of Virginia, under Gen. Lee. The Confederate lines were everywhere drawn in, their forces operating to the north of the James being now joined with the main army. On Sunday morning, Apr. 2d, the bells of Richmond sounded the knell of the rebellion, and Jefferson Davis, seeing that all was lost, fled southward, but was subsequently captured and sent a prisoner to Fortress Monroe. On Monday morning, Apr. 3d, the flag of the Union was hoisted over the building in Richmond which had been occupied by the Confederate congress. Lincoln was at City Point waiting for the final result of these movements. He entered the fallen capital of the Confederacy soon after its downfall. He was unattended, save by a crew from a boat near at hand, and he led his little boy by the hand. Here he was met by Gen. Grant, who announced that one more battle might be fought. The president returned to Washington, and on Apr. 7, 1865, Grant opened with Gen. Lee the correspondence which resulted in the surrender of the army of northern Virginia, Apr. 9th, in the village of Appomattox Court-House, Va. Great rejoicings took place all over the North, and on the night of Apr. 10th the city of Washington and many other cities throughout the country were illuminated. On Apr. 11th the city was again illuminated by the government, and a great official celebration took place. The war was over. At noon, Apr. 14, 1865, the president's cabinet held a meeting, at which Gen. Grant was present. That evening the president, Mrs. Lincoln, Clara Harris (a daughter of Senator Ira Harris of New York), and Maj. Rathbone, of the U. S. army, occupied a box near the stage in Ford's theatre, Washington. John Wilkes Booth, an actor, who had conspired with certain other persons to take the president's life on the first convenient occasion, approached the box from the rear, and at half-past ten o'clock in the evening, while all persons were absorbed in the business of the play, crept up in the rear of the president, and, holding a pistol within a few inches of the base of the brain, fired. The ball entered the brain and Lincoln fell forward, insensible. Booth escaped from the theatre in the confusion which followed. The president was carried to a house on the opposite side of the street, where he lingered between life and death through the hours of the night. At twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock on the morning of Apr. 15, 1865, Lincoln died. Andrew Johnson, the vice-president, now succeeded to the presidency by virtue of his office, and was sworn in during the forenoon. On Wednesday, Apr. 19th, the funeral of the president took place in the White House, in the midst of a most distinguished assemblage. His body was borne to the capitol, where it lay in state in the rotunda for one day, guarded by a company of high officers of the army and navy, and a detachment of soldiers. The funeral train left Washington for Springfield, Ill., on Apr. 21st, and traveled nearly the same route that had been passed over by the train that bore the president-elect from Springfield to Washington, five years before. This funeral cortége was unique and wonderful. Nearly 2,000 miles were traversed. The people lined the entire distance, almost without an interval, standing with uncovered heads, mute with grief, often in rain-storms, as the sombre procession swept by. Watch-fires blazed along the route in the darkness of the night, and by day every device that could lend picturesqueness to the scene and express the woe of the people was employed. Lincoln's body was finally laid to rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Ill., where a noble monument was subsequently erected. Washington excepted, no American bibliography equals Lincoln's; thousands of volumes have been written, while the magazine and newspaper biographies number hundreds of thousands. The most exhaustive history, and one which, in a measure, supersedes all others, is the "Life" prepared by his private secretaries, John G. Nicolay and John Hay, together with a complete edition of his writings and speeches, by the same authors.

St. Gaudens' Statue, Chicago

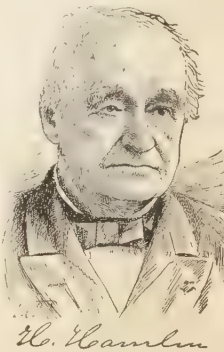
Monument, Springfield.

LINCOLN, Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Lexington, Ky., Dec. 12, 1818. Her father, Robert S. Todd, belonged to a family of pioneers foremost in the development of the commonwealth of Kentucky. Her great-uncle, John Todd, took part in the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, under Gen. George R. Clark in 1778, and subsequently organized the civil government of Illinois. He was killed at the battle of Blue Licks, in which his brother, Levi, Mary's grandfather, was a young lieutenant and one of the few survivors. Mary Todd was carefully educated, and passed her early life in comparative luxury at the home of an aunt. At the age of twenty-one, while on a visit to a married sister in Springfield, she met Mr. Lincoln, a rising lawyer, and after a short engagement they were married on Nov. 4, 1842. Miss Todd had curiously predicted in her girlhood that she should be the wife of a president, and after her marriage her ambition kept pace with her husband's progress in public life. In 1860 she awaited with feverish anxiety the result of the republican convention at Chicago, keeping in mind her girlish prophecy. Her husband, not unmindful of her ambition, upon receiving the telegram announcing his nomination, remarked: "There is a little woman who has some interest in the matter," and walked home to tell her of it. On the 9th of March Mrs. Lincoln gave her first public reception, assisted by her sisters and nieces. Our portrait represents her as she appeared at that period. She made a pleasant impression, and it was perhaps the proudest moment of her existence. But it was also the inauguration of her deepest afflictions. She presided at the most gloomy period in the history of the capital. Her husband was bowed down by national cares; suspense and uncertainty was in every heart; her family was devoted to the cause of the South, while her hopes, with those of her husband and children, were with the North. Unable by temperament and education to cope with these critical issues, Mrs. Lincoln soon found herself the target of malice, detraction and falsehood. She gave weekly receptions at a time when the state of the country made the gaiety that she preferred out of keeping with the position she occupied, and the death of the second son, Willie, shed a gloom over the private life of both parents. But, during the whole of her occupancy of the White House, she was unremitting in her care of the sick soldiers in the hospitals of Washington. The summer of 1864 was spent by Mrs. Lincoln at the seaside. After the re-election of the president in the fall, the receptions of the season were renewed with a promise of unusual gaiety, that of New Year's day opening with exceptional brilliancy. After the inauguration, Mrs. Lincoln felt that brighter days were in store, and when the surrender of Gen. Lee on the 9th of April was announced, she shared in the happy excitement that filled the White House and the city. The fatal night of the 14th of April that ended the president's life also blighted her own. From its effects she never recovered. After a severe illness, she returned with her two boys to Springfield, where she was further afflicted by the death of Thomas, the youngest lad. In 1868, with a mind somewhat unbalanced and broken health, she sought rest in travel. Congress had already paid her the amount of the president's salary for one year, and in 1870 voted her an annual pension of $3,000, afterward increased to $5,000. Still later an additional gift of $15,000 was presented to her by congress to insure comfort in her old age. She possessed, besides, a small estate left by her husband. In 1880 she returned from wanderings in various countries, her mind still impaired, and spent her last days with her son Robert in Chicago. She died stricken with paralysis, July 16, 1882, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband and children in Springfield.

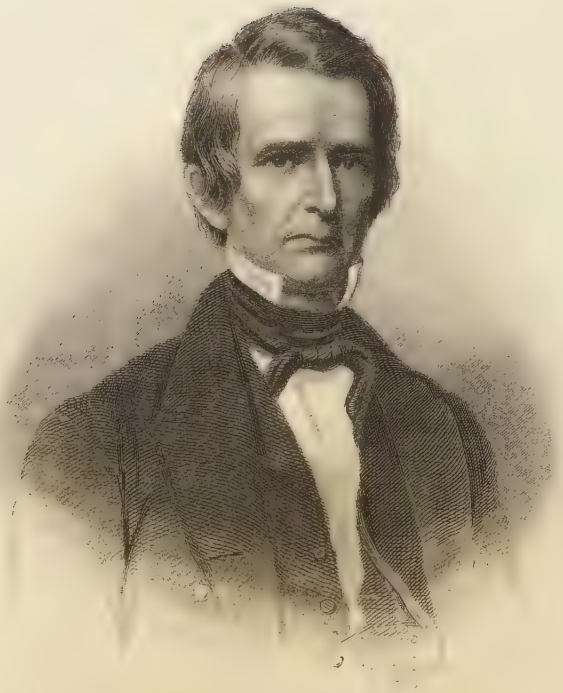
LINCOLN, Sarah Bush, step-mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Kentucky about 1785. Little is known of her early life. Though entirely without education, she was a woman of strong character, and intelligence. She was blessed with sterling good sense in an uncommon degree, and had a wonderful faculty of making the best and most of everything. Such qualities eminently fitted her to bring order and comfort into the disorderly and cheerless home of Thomas Lincoln. She had known him when a young woman; had, indeed, refused his offer of marriage, and accepted his rival, Johnstone. Thomas Lincoln married Nancy Hanks, and settled in southern Indiana, where she died a few years later (1818) of an obscure epidemic which ravaged the country, leaving two children. Thomas had built his wigwam, and later his cabin, on a spot which nature had endowed with uncommon beauty, in strong contrast to his miserable home. The rolling country afforded excellent pasture, with here and there park-like regions covered with lofty maples, walnuts, beeches and oaks. Numerous salt springs were visited by deer in large numbers, and buffaloes were abundant. Though a carpenter, he had built but a wretched cabin, and had not troubled himself to either finish or furnish it. It possessed neither windows, door, nor floor; while for furniture it contained a few three-legged stools, and a broad slab, supported by four rough legs, served for a table. The bedstead was of the most primitive construction, consisting of boards laid on sticks, which were fastened into the sides of the cabin, and upright pieces of wood supported it on the inner side. Skins and the cast-off clothing of the family served as bedding. The cookery for this household was performed with a single pan and a Dutch oven. After thirteen months of widowhood Thomas Lincoln sought out his early love, Sarah Bush Johnstone, who was still living in Kentucky—a widow, with three children, and for that time and region in very good circumstances. He began the siege in this characteristic fashion: "Well, Mis' Johnstone, I have no wife, and you have no husband I came on purpose to marry you. I knowed you from a gal, and you knowed me from a boy. I have no time to lose, and if you are willing, let it be done straight off." She replied that she had no objections to marrying, but that she was in debt, and must first attend to that matter. It appears that this was not an affair of difficulty, for on the following day they were married, and started for his home in Indiana, with a four-horse wagon containing her property. This wedding-journey to his distant cabin occupied several days. Little Abe never forgot the surprising riches and delight the new mother brought to their wretched home. For her, also, there was a surprise in store, as her new home was not what her husband's fancy had painted it to her in his wooing. She was not a woman to be lightly dismayed, and at once set to work to reform her husband and civilize the household. She persuaded her husband to replace the earthen floor with one of wood, and close in the

house from the wintry blasts with windows and doors; and with the bedding she brought she made up comfortable beds for the little children. A table, a set of chairs, and a bureau which cost $40, knives and forks, and several cooking utensils, transformed the forlorn cabin into a comfortable home. She found little Abe and his sister not only unkempt and unclean, but almost naked; and this good mother washed them, and fed them with wholesome food, and clothed them with material which she took from her own wardrobe. What is more, these poor children knew nothing of gentle manners and kind words, and she treated them with motherly tenderness, and made them feel that they had an equal place in her heart with her own children—and this world became a heavenly place to the poor, half-starved creatures. She was an economical housekeeper, thorough and cleanly in her habits, and under her management the Lincoln affairs took on a very different color. The house was gradually made comfortable, and her husband, shamed into greater industry, provided better for the wants of his family. Her lot was not an easy one; the nearest spring of good water was a mile away, and cleanliness, under such conditions, was a virtue which must have ranked next to godliness. It was characteristic of her that, disappointed as she was at the indolence of her husband, and the poverty of her new abode, she set herself cheerfully to the task of making the best of things; and unselfishly devoted her entire strength of mind and body to making a home, in the best sense, and to training the children in habits of self-respecting conduct. At once a strong friendship sprang up between her and the little Abe, who was ignorant, but loving and sweet-tempered. Years only deepened their mutual affection, and she was wont to say in old age, that she loved him better than her own son, John, though both were "good boys." As soon as she succeeded in clothing him comfortably she sent him to school, a distance of over four miles from home. Her loving regard and care stirred him to the depths of his being, and he used to speak gratefully of her, as his "saintly mother," his "angel of a mother," and in after years he pathetically said, "She was the woman who first made me feel like a human being." When her husband died she resolutely took the whole care of the family; and when Mr. Lincoln visited her, just before his inauguration, he found her once upright form bent with hard work, and her handsome face dimmed with care and grief. At this, their last meeting, both were were depressed by a presentiment of coming sorrow. She outlived her illustrious stepson, of whom she spoke to his biographer, Mr. Herndon, in these words: "Abe was a good boy, and I can say, what scarcely one stepmother can say in a thousand, Abe never gave me a cross word or look, and never refused, in fact or appearance, to do anything I requested him. His mind and mine, what little I had, seemed to run together. I had a son, John, who was raised with Abe. Both were good boys; but I must say, both now being dead, that Abe was the best boy I ever saw. I did not want Abe to run for president; did not want him elected; was afraid, somehow; and when he came down to see me after he was elected president, I still felt that something would befall Abe, and that I should see him no more." She died April 10, 1869.

HAMLIN, Hannibal, vice-president, was born at Paris Hill, Oxford Co., Me., Aug. 27, 1809, the son of Cyrus and Anna Hamlin who was a daughter of Deacon Eleazer Livermore, one of the original owners of the township that now bears his name. His paternal ancestors were of English origin and among the early settlers of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Eleazer Hamlin, was a resident of Pembroke, Mass., and commanded a company of minutemen in which two of his sons were enrolled in the revolutionary war. Young Hamlin's boyhood was passed upon a farm and in attendance at the district schools in its vicinity. His parents were not in affluent circumstances, and the lad was early trained to habits of industry and economy. He was prepared for college at the Hebron Academy, but his father dying suddenly when Hannibal was about eighteen years old, the lad was obliged to relinquish his expectations of a collegiate education and assume the management of the farm. Two years later, in connection with Horatio King, he purchased the "Jeffersonian," a weekly political paper published at Paris. Desiring to acquaint himself with every detail of the business, he applied himself to learning the printing art, and soon became an expert compositor. At the end of six months he sold his interest in the paper to his partner and resumed the study of law, which had been interrupted by his father's untimely death. In January, 1833, Mr. Hamlin was admitted to the bar at Paris, and the following May began the practice of his profession in Hampden, Me. He at once took a foremost place as a lawyer, and acquired an enviable reputation as a public speaker. In December, 1833, Mr. Hamlin was married to Sarah J., daughter of Judge Stephen Emery, one of the most prominent lawyers in Maine. By a singular coincidence Judge Emery was the opposing counsel in the first law case that Mr. Hamlin won. He early connected himself with the democratic party, and in 1835 was elected to represent his town in the state legislature, and re-elected for five successive terms, being speaker of the house in 1837, '39, '40, and in the latter year was nominated for congress by his party. Mr. Hamlin introduced during this campaign the custom of joint debates between the candidates, which was the first time the practice had been adopted in Maine. After a vigorous campaign he was defeated, in common with most of the democratic candidates in the exciting year of the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," the election having been postponed one year on account of a new apportionment required. After the census of 1840 Mr. Hamlin was again a candidate for congress and was elected, and re-elected in 1845. Early in his political life he identified himself with the anti-slavery movement, and when Texas was annexed to the United States, he emphatically announced to his constituents that further attempts to extend slavery would meet with his most strenuous opposition. The prominent part he took in connection with the famous Wilmot proviso, and his pronounced anti-slavery views, made him many enemies in his own party. The Wilmot proviso was an amendment to a bill, then pending, granting $2,000,000 for the purpose of negotiating a peace with Mexico. It declared that it be an "express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from Mexico, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist therein." Mr. Wilmot being detained at the White House by President Polk on the day the amendment was presented (intentionally as was subsequently thought), after waiting vainly for him to appear, Mr. Hamlin gained the floor at the last moment, and presented the amendment and secured its passage by a vote of 115 to 106, and took an active part in the exciting contest that followed. Though not then an avowed abolitionist, he was uncompromising in his anti-slavery views Speaking of this amendment in his "Twenty Years in Congress," Mr. Blaine says: "It



H. Hamlin



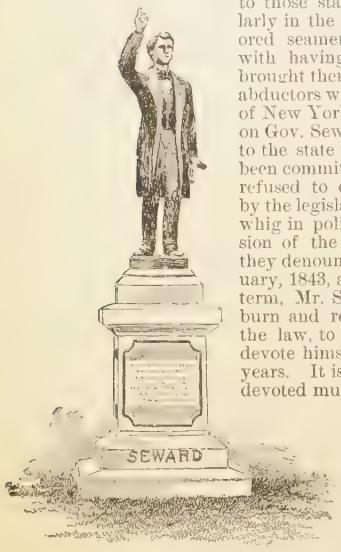
Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD.

occupied the attention of congress for a longer time than the Missouri compromise; it produced a wider and deeper excitement in the country, and it threatened a more serious danger to the peace and integrity of the Union. The consecration of the United States to freedom became from that a rallying cry for every shade of anti-slavery sentiment." In 1848 Mr. Hamlin was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Fairfield. In 1851 he was re-elected for a full term, resigning in 1857 to become governor of Maine, having been elected to that position by the recently organized republican party. He resigned the executive chair on Feb. 20, 1857, and was re-elected to the U. S. senate by the legislature for a full term from March 4, 1857. In January, 1861, he again resigned his seat in the senate, having been elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln, and in this position from March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1865, presided over the U. S. senate. Mr. Hamlin was in the senate when Mr. Lincoln was in the house, but they never met until after the election in November, 1860. Mr. Hamlin then called on Mr. Lincoln in Chicago, and each recalled having heard the other speak in congress. They were on the most cordial terms during the whole of Mr. Lincoln's first term, and Mr. Hamlin left behind him the record of having been one of the few vice-presidents who always maintained most friendly relations with the chief executive, and Mr. Lincoln did not refrain from expressing his disappointment that the convention of 1864 did not renominate Mr. Hamlin for vice-president. Mr. Hamlin was collector of the port of Boston, 1865–66, and from 1861–65 acted as regent of the Smithsonian Institution, being reappointed in 1870, and for the subsequent twelve years continued regent, and also at one time became dean of the board. From 1869–81 Mr. Hamlin remained in the senate, and resigned in the latter year to accept an appointment as minister to Madrid. He remained in Spain but a short time, when he resigned and retired from public life. His career is a part of the history of the nation; he was in office continuously for nearly fifty years, and probably since the death of Abraham Lincoln no man was more generally mourned. Mr. Hamlin, in a speech made in 1888, gave the following version of the history of Lincoln's part in the emancipation proclamation: "The emancipation proclamation was the crowning glory of his life. That proclamation made 6,000,000 freemen. It was the act of Abraham Lincoln, not the act of his cabinet. He was slow to move, much slower than it seemed to us he should have been, much slower than I wanted him to be. But he was right. I urged him over and over again to act; but the time had not come in his judgment. One day I called at the White House, and when I was about to leave, he said to me: 'Hamlin, when do you start for home?' 'To-day.' 'No, sir.' 'Yes, sir.' 'No, sir.' 'Well, Mr. President, if you have any commands for me, of course I will stay.' 'I have a command for you; I want you to go to the Soldiers' Home with me to-night—I have something to show you.' We went to the Soldiers' Home that night, and after tea he said: 'Hamlin, you have often urged me to issue a proclamation of emancipation. I am about to do it. I have it here and you will be the first person to see it.' Then he asked me to make suggestions and corrections as he went along—a most delicate thing to do, for every man loves his own child best. I suggested the change of a singe word, saying: 'Now, Mr. President, isn't that your idea?' and he said yes, and changed it at once. I made three suggestions, and he adopted two of them. Now, what I desire to show you is this—the proclamation of emancipation was the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln." Thus, not only during Mr. Lincoln's life did Mr. Hamlin show his esteem for him, but throughout his own life was ever jealous that the memory of his friend should be held in esteem, and that justice, which had been somewhat tardy, would award him his place in history. The span of his political life covered a period fraught with great events, and scarred with many records that have not stood the test of time, but the historian will not detect a blemish in recounting the career of Hannibal Hamlin. His death occurred at Bangor, Me., July 4, 1891.

SEWARD, William Henry, secretary of state and eleventh governor of New York, was born in Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., May 16, 1801. The family descended from the Welsh, an emigrant from Wales having settled in Connecticut, from whom came Dr. Samuel S. Seward, the father of William H. On his mother's side he came of Irish ancestry. At the age of nine years, the boy was sent to an academy in Goshen, N. Y., among whose pupils had been Noah Webster and Aaron Burr. He progressed rapidly in his studies and before he was fifteen was prepared to enter college. In 1816 he was received into Union College, from which he was graduated in 1820, with honors. In the meantime he had been out of the college and settled in the South, teaching for a year. Mr. Seward now went to New York where he studied law with John Anthon, afterward returned to Goshen, studied with Ogden Hoffman and John Duer, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. The following year he removed to Auburn, where he formed a partnership with Judge Elijah Miller, whose daughter he married in 1824. He at once began to gain a reputation in his profession for originality of thought, independence of action and industrious devotion to his work. He secured a large and lucrative practice, but turned to the study of political questions, and in 1824 was selected by a political county convention to prepare the usual address. In several orations at this period of his life there is to be found the same fervent devotion to the cause of liberty which ever marked his public career. He delivered the annual address at Auburn on July 4, 1825, and was one of the committee which welcomed Lafayette. In 1827 he appeared as the champion of the suffering Greeks and by his eloquence secured large contributions to the fund raised in this country for their defence. In 1828 Mr. Seward presided over the convention at Utica, which favored the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency and displayed marked ability in that position. The same year he was offered the nomination as member of congress, but declined. He joined the anti-Masonic party, experiencing then a repugnance against secret political action which never abated. In 1830 he was elected state senator, turning a large opposition majority into a majority in his favor. At the same time he became *ex officio* a judge in the highest court in the state. The record of his career as a senator covers the period of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the amelioration of prison discipline, reforms in the militia system, opposition to corporate monopolies, the extension of popular franchises—and all these movements received a cordial and effective support from Mr. Seward. In 1832 he defended the United States Bank in an elaborate speech in the state senate, and two years later denounced the removal of the United States Bank deposits in a speech which was brilliant and caustic. In the meantime he passed the summer of 1833 in Europe,

William H. Seward

sending home more than eighty letters from different points, which were published in an Albany newspaper. In 1834 Mr. Seward was nominated for governor, but was defeated by William L. Marcy. He now returned to the practice of law, but took an active part in the political struggles of the time, and in 1838 was again nominated for governor as a whig, and elected by a majority of more than 10,000. The administration of Gov. Seward has been considered in many respects the most remarkable in the history of the Empire state, and has been regarded by many as having exercised a most powerful influence in shaping the political issues which afterward grew up in the country. He confronted the anti-rent troubles, which were settled during his administration, while the courts, the banking laws and the militia system were all made the subjects of important reforms. He now began to show more prominently his pronounced opposition to slavery, and procured the passage of an act giving fugitive slaves a trial by jury and counsel to defend them at the expense of the state. A controversy arose at this time between Gov. Seward and the governors of Virginia and Georgia, in regard to the return of fugitive slaves to those states, and more particularly in the instance of some colored seamen who were charged with having abducted slaves and brought them to New York. These abductors were arrested in the city of New York and requisition made on Gov. Seward to deliver them up to the state where the offense had been committed. This, however, he refused to do, and was sustained by the legislature while it remained whig in politics, but on the accession of the democrats to power, they denounced his action. In January, 1843, at the expiration of his term, Mr. Seward returned to Auburn and resumed the practice of the law, to which he continued to devote himself during the next six years. It is related of him that he devoted much time and thought to cases which were of no pecuniary benefit to him, and particularly in instances where the question of the fugitive slave law came in. During the political campaign of 1844 Mr. Seward's speeches in favor of the tariff and against the annexation of Texas went far toward the defeat of Mr. Clay. In 1847 Mr. Seward delivered in New York city an oration on the life and character of Daniel O'Connell, which is considered one of his most brilliant and able oratorical efforts. In April, 1848, he delivered before the legislature of New York a eulogy on John Quincy Adams which also gained him renown as an orator. He supported the nomination of Gen. Taylor in 1848 and was one of the leading speakers during the canvass. In a speech at Cleveland, O., he outlined his political platform, which, looked upon in the light of history, amounted almost to prophecy. It concluded with the assertion: "Slavery must be abolished." In February, 1847, Mr. Seward was elected United States senator and entered the senate as the leading opponent of slavery in the whig party. Unfortunately the death of President Taylor led to the complete overthrow of the party which brought him into power. On the introduction of the compromise measures of the thirty-first congress, Mr. Seward opposed them, as against the advocacy of Mr. Clay, Webster, Gen. Cass and other leading statesmen. He predicted, as the result of yielding to the claims of the compromise party, the very ills which were realized in the Kansas-Nebraska troubles. It was during the discussion of these celebrated measures that Mr. Seward used the phrase, "The higher law," which has acquired so wide a fame. He had, in 1847, in his argument in the case of Van Zandt, accused of aiding fugitives from slavery, declared in the circuit court of the United States that: "Congress has no power to inhibit any duty commanded by God on Mount Sinai, or by his son on the Mount of Olives." In his "higher law" speech, Mr. Seward said: "I feel assured that slavery must give way and will give way to the salutary instructions of economy and to the rightful influences of humanity. That emancipation is inevitable and is near; that it can neither be hastened nor hindered; that all measures which fortify slavery or extend it tend to the consummation of violence—all that check its extension and abate its strength tend to its peaceful extirpation. But I will adopt none but lawful, constitutional and peaceful means to secure even that end, and none such can I nor will I forego." This speech was delivered March 11, 1850. The presidential election of 1852 resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the whig party. During the summer of 1853 Mr. Seward delivered two important orations, one at Columbus, O., on "The Destiny of America," and the other before the American Institute in the city of New York, entitled "The True Basis of American Independence." In 1854 Yale College gave him the degree of LL.D. after an oration which he delivered before the literary societies of that institution on "The Physical, Moral and Intellectual Development of the American People." Early in the session of the thirty-third congress, Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and another for the establishment of steamship mails between San Francisco, China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, introduced by Senator Douglas and which repealed the Missouri compromise of 1820, met with the continued and powerful opposition of Mr. Seward. In February, 1855, Mr. Seward was re-elected to his seat in the senate for another term of six years, and the news of his election was received with unprecedented demonstrations of rejoicing throughout the free states. In the autumn of 1855 he delivered speeches at Albany, Auburn and Buffalo which made a profound impression. In 1856 Mr. Seward supported Col. Frémont, the republican candidate for the presidency. In the senate Mr. Seward had pronounced orations on the occasion of the deaths of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John M. Clayton. In the discussion of tariff questions, Mr. Seward advocated such a discrimination in duties upon imports as would best protect the industries of the country. He was especially opposed to any relaxation of the tariff on railroad iron or other articles of that material. In a speech on this subject he said: "Sir, we are making iron roads across this continent, and what is now proposed is to bring the iron from England to make roads over the iron and coal beds of the Alleghanies and of Missouri and our western territories. There must be an urgent necessity for this or the senate would not, under such circumstances, be pleased to listen to a proposition so novel and extraordinary, so contrary to all our settled principles of political economy." Nearly three months of the session of the senate of the thirty-fifth congress, in 1858, were taken up with the discussion of the Lecompton constitution and the admission of Kansas into the Union under that instrument. Mr. Seward opposed, with remarkable ability, the bill introduced to carry out this scheme, speaking to a crowded house with every senator in



his seat. While he was speaking, word was brought to the senate chamber that the obnoxious bill had passed the house of representatives. This created a sensation, but Mr. Seward continued in opposition to the measure, and it was some time before he even alluded to its passage in the other house. When he did so, it was to say that it produced upon him no sense of discouragement. He said: "For freedom in Kansas, I have no such concern as for where I shall sleep to-night. Kansas is the Cinderella of the Union, but she will live and survive the persecution." After the adjournment of congress, Mr. Seward was engaged in the United States courts, and it was at this time that he made his celebrated argument in the Albany bridge case. In October, 1858, he delivered the speech at Rochester, N. Y., in which he made use of his celebrated expression, "The irrepressible conflict," alluding to the struggle which he claimed must end in the United States becoming either a slaveholding or a free-labor nation. Meanwhile, Mr. Seward made frequent journeys for rest and recreation. Such a one occurred in 1857, when he traveled through Canada and took a trip on board a fishing smack to Labrador, an account of which he published on his return. In 1859 he visited Europe and went as far as Egypt and Palestine. At the republican convention in 1860 Mr. Seward received 173½ votes on the first ballot, while Abraham Lincoln, who was eventually nominated, received 102. On the election of Mr. Lincoln, and his assumption of the office of president of the United States, he appointed Mr. Seward secretary of state. At the beginning of the troubles in the South, Mr. Seward had the impression that they would be of brief duration, and he was in favor of the evacuation of Fort Sumter. In his negotiations with foreign powers, early in 1861, he defined the position of the United States as far as the rights of neutrals were concerned, and sought to establish conventions with the European governments which should establish these rights. He surrendered the Confederate commissioners who were seized by Capt. Wilkes on board the British steamer Trent, on the ground that this action would commit the British government to the American theory in opposition to the right of search. In all particulars Mr. Seward's foreign policy was shrewd and statesmanlike. When French troops invaded Mexico he asserted the Monroe doctrine, and toward the close of the civil war his communications with the French government on this subject became so emphatic that the French troops were withdrawn. In the spring of 1865, while Mr. Seward was driving, he was thrown from his carriage with the result of fracturing one arm and his jaw. He was in bed under treatment for these injuries on the night of Apr. 14th, when the attempt was made to carry out the conspiracy which effected the assassination of President Lincoln. On that evening one of the conspirators managed to obtain access to the room in the secretary's residence where he was lying sick, and attempted to kill him by striking him upon the head and face with a knife. Fortunately for Mr. Seward his jaw was protected by a metallic arrangement while the fractured bone was setting, and this saved his life, although he was badly cut and terribly shaken by the assault. His son, Frederick W. Seward, who came to his assistance, was struck down by the assassin. Mr. Seward eventually regained his health, but his face always showed the effect of the double disaster which befell him. On Mar. 30, 1867, Sec. Seward succeeded in completing the treaty with Russia by which Alaska was ceded to the United States for the sum of $7,200,000. Mr. Seward was on the side of President Johnson in regard to the reconstruction of the Southern states and was in opposition to the impeachment proceedings. Of course this brought him into conflict with the more radical men of his own party and made him somewhat unpopular. At the election of 1868 he worked for Gen. Grant. Early in 1869 he made a trip across the continent, going as far as Alaska on the north and Mexico on the south, and was received everywhere with warm and respectful hospitality. In August, 1870, he began a journey around the world, accompanied by some of his family, and traversed the more important countries of Europe, Asia and Northern Africa. He was received everywhere by the most exalted personages as a statesman of the highest rank. He remained abroad something over a year, when he returned to Auburn, where he settled and devoted himself to writing his "Travels Around the World." In 1873 Charles Francis Adams published his "Address on the Life, Character and Services of Seward." Mr. Seward had himself written his autobiography as far as 1834, and this was continued by his son, Frederick W. Seward, up to 1846, and published in New York in 1877. An edition of Mr. Seward's works in three volumes was published in 1853. A fourth volume was added to it in 1862 and a fifth in 1884, and congress ordered published his official correspondence during the eight years he was secretary of state. His "Travels around the World" was published in 1873 in New York, being edited by his adopted daughter, Olive Risley Seward. Mr. Seward had three sons, Augustus Henry, born Oct. 1, 1826, died Sept. 11, 1876, who was a graduate from West Point and served in the Mexican war. During the civil war he was a paymaster in the army. Frederick William (q. v.), the second son, was born July 8, 1830. Mr. Seward's third son, William Henry, was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 18, 1839. At the time of the beginning of the civil war he was in a banking house at Auburn. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 138th New York infantry, and afterward colonel of the 9th New York Heavy Artillery. He fought through the battles of the Wilderness, and at the battle of Monocacy was badly wounded. He was made brigadier-general Sept. 13, 1864. He resigned June 1, 1865, and settled in the banking business at Auburn. W. H. Seward died in Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1872.

CAMERON, Simon, secretary of war, was born at Donegal, Pa., March 8, 1799. On his father's side he was of Scotch descent, on his mother's of German, but the ancestors of both parents had been settled in Lancaster county for two or three generations. His mother's father was a soldier of the revolution, and in the traditions of the family, he is credited with some remarkable exploits in fighting the British and Hessians. His father, Charles Cameron, was a country tailor at a time when the country people did their own making and mending of garments, and he had a hard struggle to support his wife and children. Thinking to better his condition he removed to Sunbury in Northumberland Co., but there actual disaster overtook him, and broke up his family. Simon, who was then nine years old, was adopted by a physician who proposed to make him successor to his medical practice. He gave him opportunities to read, which the lad diligently improved, but while he liked the reading, he did not relish the prospect of practicing medicine. So little did he like it that, before a year had passed, he apprenticed himself to one Andrew Kennedy, who published a journal named the "Gazette," at North-

umberland. He found setting type easy and agreeable, but the working of the old-fashioned handpress, on which the "Gazette" was printed, was a severe strain upon the muscles of a lad of ten years. However, he persevered, being determined to master the trade. When he was seventeen years old the failure of his employer freed him from his engagement, and, with a few dollars in his pocket, he set out for Harrisburg to make a new start in the world. On the way he fell in with a stranger who so fired his imagination with glowing accounts of South America that he almost decided to seek there for fame and fortune; but this resolution died before it was fully formed, on his being offered regular employment in the office of the Harrisburg "Republican." It was at Harrisburg that he was found by

the tide which led him on to fortune. After a year or two he met there Samuel D. Ingham, who was then secretary of state for Pennsylvania, and subsequently secretary of the treasury under President Jackson. Mr. Ingham owned the Doylestown "Democrat," but he had made some political enemies who started a rival journal that threatened not only to ruin his newspaper, but to destroy his political influence in that locality. He was then looking about for some active, sagacious person to take charge of his Doylestown interests, and, a shrewd judge of men, he saw at once that young Cameron was the man for the emergency. The result justified his judgment. The young printer soon conciliated the dissatisfied faction, restored his employer's newspaper to its former position, and buried the rival sheet beyond the hope of resurrection. He continued to manage Mr. Ingham's home interests until he was twenty-one years of age, when, becoming enamored of political life, and having discovered in himself a capacity for party management, he resolved to study the "science of politics" where it had a national development, and accordingly he made his way to Washington. To sustain himself there he secured employment as a journeyman printer in the office of Gales & Seaton, printers of the "Congressional Record," at twenty cents a thousand ems, and the same price per hour for over time—rates that would now be refused by the veriest tyro, but which were then current among printers. In this position he worked for many months, devoting, however, the larger part of his time to attendance on the sessions of congress, and to acquiring the friendship of the leading men in political life, not with a view to obtaining an office, but to learn from them the secrets of political management, and to make sure of their aid when it should become desirable in the future career he had already marked out for himself. From the very outset he seems to have had no ambition for any office except the highest. He preferred to stand behind the scenes and direct the play as it went on, rather than to appear personally in any subordinate character. Incredible as it may seem, this journeyman printer secured at this time the confidence and friendship of such men as President James Monroe and John C. Calhoun, and, at a later period, Andrew Jackson. For Calhoun he conceived a strong admiration, and Calhoun being then a protectionist, Cameron concluded that he was the right man for the Pennsylvania democrats to support for the presidency. This he wrote to the Doylestown paper, and the fact coming to the ears of Calhoun so cemented his friendship for the young printer, that it continued unbroken even after the latter's support of Jackson in 1832. But his study of politics and work at the printer's case so wore upon Cameron's health that at the close of the year he returned to Pennsylvania, and took employment again upon the Harrisburg "Republican." The journal was then for sale. He soon found the means to buy it, and changing its name to the "Intelligencer," he set to work to make it a political power. Other Pennsylvania democrats were at this time reaching out for ideas, not knowing exactly what was wanted either by their party or by the general public; but Cameron had ideas of his own, and at once struck out for a high tariff and John C. Calhoun. His boldness attracted attention, and lifted his paper speedily into a large circulation. It began to be profitable, and Cameron's profits were soon increased by his securing the state printing. This he held for five years, at the close of which time his political influence secured him a contract for the building of several sections of the Pennsylvania canal. This also was profitable, and by the end of 1831 he was in a financial position strong enough to assume a contract for the building of a canal between the Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans. Prior to this time he had made the personal acquaintance of President Jackson, and "Old Hickory," who had heard of his ability as a political manipulator, had conceived for him the confiding friendship that was sustained by John C. Calhoun; and it is stated—on what seems to be good authority—that Cameron had no sooner begun work on the Pontchartrain canal, in the spring of 1832, than he received an urgent message from Jackson to repair at once to Washington, to help him out of a difficulty. Jackson had been elected to the presidency in 1828, with the implied pledge that he would not accept of a second term, and Calhoun, who had served two terms as vice-president, was considered entitled to the nomination. But war had broken out between Jackson and Calhoun; and Amos Kendall and Francis P. Blair, Sr., who then composed what was termed the "Kitchen cabinet," had determined that Jackson should serve another term, and be succeeded by Martin Van Buren. The only obstacle to the success of their plan was the implied pledge of Jackson that he would hold office for but four years. This might be overcome by a number of the states asking him to serve for another term. Pennsylvania was the "Keystone State"—"as she went, so went the Union"—and if her legislature could be induced to address a memorial to Jackson asking him to continue in office until his warfare against the U. S. Bank should be accomplished, the other states would follow the example, and his political good faith would be vindicated. Cameron was known to be high in favor with the Pennsylvania legislature, and an adroit manipulator, and he was accordingly asked to secure such a memorial. He had to choose between two friends, for the success of the scheme would be a death-blow to Calhoun's presidential chances; but he did not hesitate. The Southern statesman was under a cloud from which he might never emerge, and Jackson's phenomenal popularity might extend his political influence far beyond his personal administration. He went to Harrisburg, and by adroit management secured from

the legislature the desired memorial, which was soon followed by like petitions from other states, as had been anticipated, and Jackson "reluctantly consented" to stand for a renomination in compliance with these earnest appeals from the representatives of the people. But the presidency would be a crown of thorns to Jackson with Calhoun again in the vice-presidency. He must be gotten rid of. In regard to this it is said that Jackson again consulted Cameron, who advised a change in the system of selecting candidates, and suggested a nominating convention. The result was the assembling at Baltimore of the first national convention of any party in this country. It came together in answer to a call sent out from the Pennsylvania democracy, again manipulated by Cameron. The convention nominated Jackson for the presidency, and, setting Calhoun aside, Martin Van Buren for the vice-presidency. For the latter office the Pennsylvanians had selected a candidate in William Wilkins, then in the U. S. senate, but Jackson desired Van Buren, and Cameron secured his nomination by adroitly dividing the Pennsylvania delegation at a critical moment in the proceedings. Thus Jackson was placed largely in debt to Cameron, and he was not insensible to the obligation. It was under Jackson's first administration that the "spoils system" had been inaugurated, and he now intrusted the entire patronage of Pennsylvania to the hands of Cameron,

which made the latter the political autocrat of the state, a power he retained, with only few intermissions, for upwards of forty years. Mr. Cameron was also the remote cause of the elevation of James Buchanan to the presidency. President Jackson had appointed Buchanan minister to Russia, and the latter, on his return to this country in November, 1833, had retired to Lancaster, hopeless of again entering the political arena. He was in friendly relations with Cameron, whose younger brother had but recently studied law in his office, and meeting him some time in 1834 he mentioned to him the loss of his political prospects, and his intention to take up the practice of law in Baltimore. Cameron strongly dissuaded him from leaving Pennsylvania, and predicted a return of his political good fortune. The two went on to Washington together, and Cameron's prediction was speedily verified. Very soon after their arrival, Senator Wilkins called upon Cameron, and after expressing regret that Cameron should have caused his defeat for the vice-presidency, asked him to repair the damage by interceding with President Jackson to nominate him for the Russian mission. He was poor, he said; he found it difficult to live upon his pay as senator; but if he had the outfit and salary of a foreign minister he might lay by something for his old age. It was an opportunity to conciliate the friends of Wilkins, and make a friend of Buchanan, and such opportunities Cameron never let slip. He laid the case before President Jackson, who at once nominated Wilkins for the Russian mission, and on Dec. 6, 1834, the legislature of Pennsylvania elected Buchanan to succeed Wilkins in the U. S. senate. He was twice re-elected to the U. S. senate, and then, after an interval as minister to England, he stepped into the presidency. Selling out his contract on the Lake Pontchartrain canal in 1834, Mr. Cameron engaged in the business of banking and railroad building, and for the succeeding ten years he was engrossed in money-getting, giving but little attention to political affairs. His reputation as a great political manager was becoming a thing of tradition, when one day, early in 1845, he met Mr. Buchanan, who told him that President Polk had tendered him a position in his cabinet, and that he thought of resigning from the senate. "Who," he asked him, "shall succeed me?" "I probably shall," answered Cameron. The remark surprised Buchanan, who had no idea that Cameron had any aspiration for office, and had already selected as his successor George Woodward, who had been duly nominated by the democratic caucus. It is said that, until he met Buchanan, Cameron had entertained no thought of the senatorship, but that then, realizing that power was slipping out of his hands into those of Buchanan, he suddenly resolved to regain his former political ascendancy. In the legislature the democrats had a majority of one, but they were divided on the tariff question. Cameron was a protectionist, and could control such of the legislators as were in favor of high duties. This rendered impossible the election of Woodward; he secured his own by conciliating the whig and native-American opposition. But his success cost him the enmity of Secretary Buchanan, and through him of President Polk. The first intimation that he had of this was their failure to consult him upon the Pennsylvania nominations before they were sent into the senate. But he was equal to the emergency. He simply threw himself upon the courtesy of his fellow-senators, who promptly rejected every one of Mr. Polk's Pennsylvania appointments. This soon brought Mr. Buchanan to terms, and Mr. Cameron was allowed to have his own way thereafter. He had been for some time swerving slowly away from the democratic party, and when his senatorial term expired in 1849 he became a leader in what was known as the people's party, and to secure the merging of this party into the republican, he consented, on the nomination of Gen. Frémont to the presidency in 1856, to be again a candidate for the U. S. senate. He was elected though Frémont was defeated, and during the four years that he served in the senate prior to the secession of South Carolina, he did all in his power to effect a compromise between the northern and southern extremists, and so zealous was he in his efforts to accomplish this result that he was accused by many of the more radical in his party of not being at heart a republican. In 1860 he was a prominent candidate before the Chicago convention for the republican nomination for the presidency, and the selection of Mr. Lincoln was largely due to his having thrown his influence in his favor when his own success was seen to be impossible. He was one of the few public men who in the crisis then upon the country rightly read the signs of the times. He was in friendly relations with the southern gentlemen who were his associates in the senate, and as early as 1859 Jefferson Davis had assured him that the southern people would secede from the Union unless their rights under the constitution were better respected by the North; also, that if their going in peace should be resisted, they would fight; and while they fought, their slaves would submissively till their fields and furnish them the means of subsistence—a prediction that was verified by the result. All that Mr. Cameron saw and heard confirmed this statement of Mr. Davis, and to avert the calamity of a war he made efforts at reconciliation so strenuous as to alienate from him

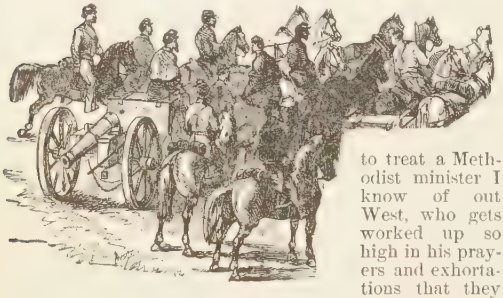
many of his party, and thereby lose his own nomination to the presidency. The election of Mr. Lincoln convinced him that a war would be inevitable, and he foresaw that the struggle would be of gigantic proportions. These views he tried to impress upon Mr. Lincoln, and he strongly urged him to place a strong man at the head of the war department. He himself had no ambition for the position. Though he had twice held a seat in the senate, his preference had always been to be a silent director of events, rather than an actor in them; and now in possession of large wealth, and being past sixty years of age, his natural inclination was stronger upon him than when neither fame nor fortune had been acquired. He saw with surprise, that in making up his cabinet Mr. Lincoln had named him as war minister, but the position being thus thrust upon him, he did not shrink from the responsibility. He accepted it with a determination to do his utmost, whatever the cost to himself, to save the Union. Mr. Lincoln knew his views, and therefore was not surprised to hear Mr. Cameron urge upon the cabinet—on its coming together directly after the attack upon Fort Sumter—the immediate calling out of 500,000 men, and the giving of freedom to such slaves as should desert their masters and enlist to suppress the rebellion. But his arguments did not convince Mr. Lincoln and his associates. They looked for a speedy peace, and hence the call was for 75,000 three-months' men, and the war drifted slowly to its subsequent enormous magnitude. But Mr. Cameron held to his opinions, and after making —with the assent of Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues— contracts for enormous supplies of war material, he attempted to lay his views before congress and the country in his report of December, 1861. When the original draft of this report was presented to the cabinet it caused a heated debate, and he was obliged to expunge from it all reference to increased enlistments of men and to the arming of fugitive slaves. Seeing that his usefulness would be constantly crippled in a cabinet differing so widely from him as to the exigencies of the situation, he proposed to Mr. Lincoln his own resignation, and the appointment of Edwin M. Stanton as his successor. Mr. Stanton was Mr. Cameron's legal adviser, and he thoroughly knew his peculiar fitness for the arduous duties then devolving upon the war minister. But Mr. Lincoln was somewhat prejudiced against Mr. Stanton, and it was a full month before he could be brought to consent to his appointment and the resignation of Mr. Cameron. Finally, on Jan. 11, 1862, he sent the two names to the senate, one as war secretary, the other as minister to Russia. Mr. Cameron remained in Russia only long enough to secure to the Union the friendship of that powerful nation during the civil war; having done this, he resigned on Nov. 8, 1862, and, returning to this country, retired to his home at Harrisburg. Early in 1863 a movement was set on foot by leading republicans, who were dissatisfied with the tardy progress of the war, to supplant Mr. Lincoln by another candidate in the nominating convention of 1864. This movement Mr. Cameron did his best to check by repeating the dexterous manœuvre by which he had paved the way for President Jackson's second candidacy in 1832. He induced the Pennsylvania legislature to call upon Mr. Lincoln to accept of a second term, and this call being repeated by other state legislatures, it effectually thwarted the plans of those opposed to his candidacy. In 1867 Mr. Cameron was again elected to the U. S. senate, and when in 1872 Charles Sumner was removed from the chairmanship of the committee on foreign affairs, he was chosen to succeed him. Once more, and for the fourth time, he was elected to the U. S. senate in 1873; but, though elected as a republican, he was not in sympathy with the administration of Mr. Hayes, and he opposed it when it came into power in 1877. Having been educated in the political school of Andrew Jackson, and being a firm believer in the doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils," he had no faith in the proposed civil-service reform of Mr. Hayes. He was then seventy-eight years of age, and fearing that the conflict which might arise between him and the executive would be too great for his waning powers, he resigned in favor of his son a few days after the accession of Mr. Hayes. Accordingly, John Donald Cameron was at once elected to succeed him. But he continued an interested observer of events, and in the following May emerged from his retirement in a letter stating that he had not been a party to any agreement to give advantages to southern democrats if they would not contest the decision of the electoral commission. "If any such bargain was made," he said, "it must have been negotiated by that new school of politicians who indulge in modish sentimentalism and cowardice calling them statesmanship, and go about sneering at obsolete courage and political conviction, calling them 'radicalism.'" He did what he could to secure to Gen. Grant a nomination to a third term, but he acquiesced in the candidacy of Gen. Garfield, and exerted the whole of his great influence to promote his election. This accomplished, he announced his intention to retire permanently from politics. In his later years he made several remarkable journeys to Europe and the West Indies, remarkable for one of his great age, he being upward of eighty-eight when, in the summer of 1887, he made his last voyage to Europe. He was a remarkable man, both physically and mentally. Born in poverty and entirely self-educated, he rose by the force of circumstances, rather than by any will of his own, to several of the highest stations in this republic, and became a prime factor in some of the most important events in American history. If occasionally he sought his ends by indirect means, his ends were always unselfish and patriotic, and the means such only as were forced upon him by the political system which dominated the country. He did not create this system; he simply employed it because it was the only one by which political results could be accomplished in his time. His own nature was simple, direct, straightforward, honest. In more than forty years of public life he never connived at a fraud, never offered or received a bribe, never betrayed a friend, or overreached an opponent, and never soiled his hands with one dollar of the people's money. His large wealth was the result of legitimate business operations; and his great power, by which he held, as it were, a populous state in the hollow of his hand, was due to his far-seeing sagacity, his incorruptible honesty, his unswerving patriotism that sought only the good of his country. It was because of his possession of these qualities that Pennsylvania honored and trusted him, and for so many years committed her welfare to his keeping. He died June 26, 1889.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Edwin M. Stanton

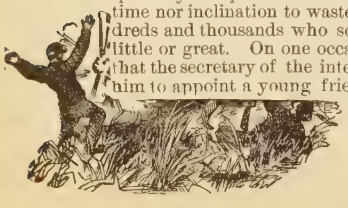
STANTON, Edwin McMasters, secretary of war, was born at Steubenville, O., Dec. 19, 1814, son of David and Lucy (Norman) Stanton. His father, a native of Rhode Island, and a prominent physician, died when the son was very young. Both his grandfathers were Virginians, planters and slaveholders; but the anti-slavery sentiment extended so far back in the history of the family that one of them, Benjamin Stanton, directed in his will that all the slaves in his possession should be made free as soon as the laws of the land allowed, and that until that time his executors should stand as guardians to see that they were in no way deprived of their rights or in any way misused. His maternal grandmother was a Miss Macy, a direct descendant of Thomas Macy, the persecuted Quaker, celebrated in the annals of New England as the first white settler of Nantucket, and the hero of Whittier's poem, "The Exiles." The history of Secretary Stanton is that of one of the most imposing figures of the nineteenth century. The great "war secretary," as he was called, has been compared to none of the eminent statesmen and publicists of the past so frequently as he has to Carnot, the French general and war minister As Carnot succeeded, in the face of marvelous difficulties connected with his service to France during the revolution and the first empire, in transcending all complications, political or otherwise, and causing his personality to be felt as almost the strongest of his time, so Stanton, surrounded equally by political combinations and intrigues of the worst kind, by the sheer force of his natural capacity and his extraordinary gifts, impressed himself upon the period already made illustrious by such men as Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, Grant, McClellan and Thaddeus Stevens. "Around this part of the lives of Lincoln, Seward and Stanton lies a romance merging into tragedy, such as can only be remembered in history in connection with Henry IV. of France and William of Orange; and in every part of this romance and every part of this tragedy, Edwin M. Stanton was present as a necessary factor." Educated in the schools of his native state, Edwin M. Stanton was afterwards employed in a book-store in his native town, and then entered Kenyon College, Gambier, O. This was in 1831, and he remained in college only until 1833, which was the period that comprised his scholastic education. It is assumed by his biographers that the reason for his leaving college was the fact that the means for keeping him there failed. However this may have been, it is known that he became a bookseller's clerk at Columbus, evidently having a leaning toward employment the nature of which should enable him to continue some kind of mental training. And while a clerk it appears that he devoted his leisure to the study of law, and with such success that in 1836 he was admitted to the bar. He began practice by opening an office at Cadiz, Harrison Co., O., and his success was such, and his reputation became so soon established, that in 1837 he was elected the county prosecuting attorney. The following year he removed to his native place, Steubenville, and during three years from 1839 he was reporter of the Ohio supreme court decisions, and prepared Vols. XI., XII. and XIII. of those reports. In 1848, although his business was increasing in the locality in which he lived, Mr. Stanton removed again and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained until 1857, during this period becoming without question the first lawyer at that bar, and even beginning to be employed in certain of the important cases which were carried up to the United States supreme court. It was during this period that he added greatly to his reputation as a lawyer by his conduct of the Wheeling Bridge case; and yet a significant illustration of his personal modesty, and his carelessness in preserving records which might tend to his own fame, is found in the fact that he did not retain a copy of his important and notable argument in this case. His business in the supreme court made it necessary for him to settle in Washington in 1857, and in the following year he was in California, where he conducted important land cases for the government. During these years he also made himself prominent by his handling of cases in the Erie railroad litigation, and the Manney and McCormick reaper contest. He also conducted a large business in patent cases, which, though peculiarly difficult by reason of their demands upon the legal mind, were exceedingly profitable; indeed, all of Mr. Stanton's greatest work was in cases that involved the most subtle mental consideration, such as patent cases, land cases, and controversies between great transportation and other companies. Politically, Mr. Stanton was a Democrat; and it was on account of his politics, perhaps, as well as his reputation, that Attorney-General Black selected him to represent the United States in its land-claim cases in California. On the retirement of Lewis Cass from the position of secretary of state in President Buchanan's cabinet, and the promotion of Jeremiah S. Black to that office, Mr. Stanton was appointed by Buchanan attorney-general, Dec. 20, 1860. As indicative of his political tendencies, it may be remarked that he favored the Wilmot proviso, excluding slavery from the territories, while he sympathized with the Van Buren free-soil movement of 1848 —all of which goes to show that, while he was naturally an anti-slavery man, he qualified his hostility to that institution by his recognition of the obligations imposed by the federal constitution upon all states alike. His keen legal mind discerned the right of the South to protest against unlawful interference with a recognized institution. It is interesting to remember, in this connection, that the leaders of the secession movement originally rather counted on Attorney-General Stanton as neutral, even if he should not prove to be one of their allies. The result of the contest showed, however, that his stern, firm determination would neither brook the vacillations of Mr. Buchanan nor the bullying propensities of the men in his cabinet, who sought to dragoon him into concessions that would ultimately lead to the disruption of the Union. It can easily be imagined what a firebrand he would be in a cabinet in which Howell Cobb was secretary of the treasury, and John B. Floyd secretary of war—both holding office under the traditions established by Jefferson Davis, who had been secretary of war in the cabinet of President Pierce. As a matter of fact, when Floyd urged upon the president the withdrawal of the United States troops from the forts in Charleston harbor, Stanton declared, with marked indignation, that in his judgment the surrender of Fort Sumter would be a crime equal to that attempted by Arnold, and that all those who might participate in it would deserve hanging. It was after the meeting at which Stanton gave expression to this opinion that Floyd sent in his resignation and was succeeded by Joseph Holt. Lincoln was elected and assumed the reins of office, and Simon Cameron was his secretary of war until Jan. 11, 1862, when he was replaced by Mr. Stanton, the date of the appointment of the latter being Jan. 20th. It is an interesting incident that Mr. Lincoln's first acquaintance with Stanton was made during the prosecution of a suit in which they were on opposite

sides, and when the plain, ordinary and somewhat ungainly appearance of Mr. Lincoln drew from Mr. Stanton one of his not unusual caustic and uncomplimentary remarks. Some one repeated the speech to Mr. Lincoln, but upon his broad and sensible mind it made no impression whatever; while the legal conflict which ensued between the two in the case in which they were both engaged showed Mr. Stanton that he had totally misunderstood and underestimated his opponent. It is said of Mr. Lincoln that, on one occasion, soon after having made his appointment of Mr. Stanton, a remark was made to him in regard to the latter's impulsiveness and severity of temper, when Lincoln replied with one of his queer stories: "Well," said he, "we may have to treat him as they were sometimes obliged



to treat a Methodist minister I know of out West, who gets worked up so high in his prayers and exhortations that they are obliged to put bricks in his pockets to keep him down. We may be obliged to serve Stanton the same way, but I guess we will let him jump a while first." The existence of the country was now bound up in the result of the war, and as a matter of course the war department attracted Mr. Lincoln's solicitude and attention to a greater degree than anything connected with his own duties. It also occurred naturally that he was more frequently and confidentially brought into intercourse with Secretary Stanton than with the heads of any other departments of the government. Lincoln, who was, as is well known, a shrewd and wise judge of men, soon grew to know him familiarly; and the longer and closer that their intercourse existed the more he admired and honored him. Then, too, the entrance of Mr. Stanton into the cabinet marked the beginning of a vigorous military policy. It was just a week after his assumption of the portfolio of secretary of war that the first of the president's orders was issued, insisting upon a general movement of the troops. This was caused by the impatience of the government with the apparent inaction of Gen. McClellan. Eventually it came about that President Lincoln acknowledged that it was his habit never to take an important step without consulting Mr. Stanton. It was well understood that Mr. Stanton was brusque, peremptory and unceremonious, and at times savage and almost brutal in his association with the outside world. Holding, as he did, in his hands the keys and the wires which controlled, as one might say, the destinies of the country, his mind was engrossed and his heart was full. The vast responsibilities imposed upon him controlled him beyond all conventionalities of ordinary social life. Engrossed in the contemplation of the interests which he in a measure conducted—since, as a rule, his views were invariably adopted by the president—Mr. Stanton had neither time nor inclination to waste words upon the hundreds and thousands who sought him for objects, little or great. On one occasion it is said of him that the secretary of the interior, Mr. Usher, asked him to appoint a young friend paymaster in the army. "How old is he?" asked Stanton in his curt manner. "About twenty-one. I believe," said Mr. Usher. "He is of good family and excellent character." "Usher," exclaimed Stanton in peremptory reply, "I would not appoint the Angel Gabriel a paymaster if he was only twenty-one!" It is stated that on the night of March 3, 1865, when the last bills of the session were being examined by the president preparatory to his signature, and all were anticipating the inauguration of the morrow, a despatch arrived from Grant, suggesting that he be permitted to make terms with Lee, who had asked for an interview to negotiate peace. Mr. Lincoln was greatly inclined to permit his general-in-chief to effect this negotiation, and at length intimated such an intention. Stanton, who was present, and who had kept silence while the discussion was going on, at length spoke out sternly: "Mr. President, to-morrow is inauguration day. If you are not to be the president of an obedient and united people, you had better not be inaugurated. Your work is already done, if any other authority than yours is for one moment to be recognized, or any terms made that do not signify that you are the supreme head of the nation. If generals in the field are to negotiate peace, or any other chief magistrate is to be acknowledged on this continent, then you are not needed, and you had better not take the oath of office." "Stanton, you are right," said the president, his whole tone changing; "let me have a pen." And Mr. Lincoln at once wrote as follows to Gen. Grant for the secretary of war to sign: "The president directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army or some minor or purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the president holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or convention. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages." The president, having read over what

he had written, instructed Mr. Stanton to date and sign the paper, and send it to Gen. Grant. On another occasion an officer at headquarters, in Washington, who had a question submitted to him for his decision, of the utmost importance, and which demanded the sanction of the president, finding it impossible to reach Mr. Lincoln, went in search of Mr. Stanton; the occasion was imperative, and the time limited. Unfortunately he was also unable to see the secretary. With grave interests resting upon the decision thus thrust into his charge, the officer decided for himself, and despatched the necessary orders accordingly. As soon as it was possible for him to communicate with Mr. Stanton, he did so, and told him what he had done. The secretary stood for a moment in deep thought; then he said, "I think you have done right, but I should hardly have dared to take the responsibility." It was only then that the full force of his act came to the mind of the officer, and he nearly broke down under the terrible responsibility. By the advice of Mr. Stanton, he sought, at the earliest possible mo-



ment on the next day, and with considerable difficulty obtained an interview with Mr. Lincoln, to whom he related what he had done. The president asked him if he had first consulted with the secretary of war. The officer replied, giving the reasons which chanced to make this impossible, but at the same time reporting what Mr. Stanton had said in regard to the matter. Thereupon the president, rising from his chair, grasped the officer by the hand and said: "You have done right. Any act which receives the sanction of Mr. Stanton will receive mine, as there is no one whom I so frequently consult, or upon whose judgment I so thoroughly rely." The discrimination and judgment of Secretary Stanton, in the gravest and most important questions of the war, were remarkable. Notwithstanding the intrigues that were carried on in the West against Gen. Grant, and although the powerful influence of Gen. Halleck was brought to bear against him, yet, in the autumn of 1863, it was he who placed Grant in supreme command of the three armies which operated in the Southwest, at the same time instructing him to relieve Rosecrans, and thus doubtless saved the situation at Chattanooga. It was entirely with the approval of Stanton that Grant was eventually made commander-in-chief, and was thus enabled to enter upon the distribution of the armies and materials of war of the Union, which resulted in the surrender at Appomattox. When Gen. Sherman's terms accepting the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston were under discussion by the president and cabinet, Gen. Grant being present, it was the influence of Secretary Stanton mainly which dictated the course taken by the administration annulling those terms, and once again establishing the fact that peace arrangements could not be made with the enemy by a general in the field. The orders sent to Sherman, if they were not written by Stanton, were at least in accordance with his judgment and recommendation. They reaffirmed the position formerly taken on Grant's dealings with Lee, and criticised Sherman's assumption of power to treat on political questions in arranging a capitulation with the enemy, declaring that it was not only unauthorized, but invalid as acknowledging the Confederate government; as re-establishing the state governments of the seceded states; as enabling the authorities of those states to restore slavery; as involving the question of the Confederate states' debts; as disputing the state government of West Virginia; as abolishing confiscation and relieving rebels of all penalties; as giving terms formerly rejected by the president, and, finally, as forming no basis for peace, but placing the Confederates in a position to renew the war. A just commentary on Mr. Stanton's administration of the war department by an able authority states that "it was marked by a course of integrity, comprehensive judgment, determination and force, which won for him the admiration of his countrymen. He was in advance of the president in humanitarian leanings with regard to the negro, the severity of his nature being curiously softened in this connection. Mr. Lincoln viewed the entire political system in his grasp of affairs, rather than any one element thereof; and it was not until after another effort upon the part of Mr. Stanton that he was induced to specially entertain the negro question on its own merits, and to take that definite course which resulted in the Emancipation act." Only a few days before the death of the president, Mr. Stanton tendered his resignation of the portfolio of the war department, on the ground that the work for the sake of which he had undertaken it was now completed. This act was at the meeting of the cabinet; and it is said that Mr. Lincoln was deeply moved by it, and that he tore in pieces the paper containing the resignation, and said to the secretary: "Stanton, you have been a good friend and faithful public servant, but it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here." On the accession of Andrew Johnson, Stanton was retained as secretary of war; but the new relation proved as unfortunate as the former was harmonious. In his enthusiastic advocacy of the freedmen's bureau bill, the civil-rights bill, and the reconstruction act, as passed by congress, he came into violent opposition with the president. As a result discord invaded the deliberations of the cabinet, and Stanton was given to understand that his resignation would be acceptable. Finally, on Aug. 5, 1867, Pres. Johnson addressed a note to him, as follows: "Sir:—Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as secretary of war will be accepted.—Andrew Johnson." To this Stanton replied: "I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this department, constrain me not to resign the office of secretary of war before the next meeting of congress." As a result, the president suspended him, and appointed Gen. Grant secretary *ad interim*; but, on the meeting of congress in December, the senate refused to sanction the course, although Pres. Johnson transmitted to it a lengthy message stating his reasons. Rather than tolerate a man in his cabinet who utterly and defiantly opposed his policy, Johnson chose to defy the action of congress, and, on Feb. 21, 1868, discharged Sec. Stanton, appointing Adjt.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas secretary in his place. Thus was precipitated the momentous action of congress in entering proceedings for the impeachment of the president so long contemplated by the extreme wing of the Republican party. Although the matter was pushed with great bitterness and determination the result was thirty-five votes for impeachment and nineteen against, the majority needing but one more vote to carry their point, and the verdict rendered was "not guilty." Among the charges was the allegation of conspiracy between the president and Gen. Thomas, although as Hon. S. S. Cox sagely observes, "it is surprising that the astute authors of the articles failed to perceive that the same charge of conspiracy was equally applicable to Gen. Grant, who had served as *ad interim* secretary under like appointment." As has been alleged, this action of the senate was without right or authority, since the president was charged only with disregarding the recently passed but quite unconstitutional tenure-of-office bill, framed expressly to limit his guaranteed power of removal. On learning of the result, Stanton resigned and resumed law practice in Ohio. Of his official career, Sen. Henry L. Dawes has well said: "If Lincoln was essential to the success of the cause of the Union, it is no less true that Stanton was essential to the success of Lincoln. They were complements of one great instrumentality, which has had no parallel in our history. The life of neither of these great men can be written without that of the other; and yet there was no conspicuous character at any period of the war more bitterly denounced than Stanton. This was the penalty of fidelity, and its intensity certified his efficiency." It has been confidently asserted by S. S. Cox, Judge Black and others that Stanton's sympathies were with the South at the beginning of the war. Cox finds the secret of his vigorous war policy in his dislikes and jealousies of every man of real talent and military merit; adding that he "especially disliked McClellan, Grant and Sherman;" and in this fact he sees the reason of the frequent changes in commanders in the early part of the war. Mr. Stanton was, in his personal nature, essentially an autocrat. In his control of the war office he was unquestionably arbitrary, callous to the ordinary feelings of humanity, except in instances like the

case of slavery, often arrogant, harsh and cruel. The dissection of a nature like Stanton's would assume, if properly conducted, the form of a philosophical inquiry, with which, of course, the present writing has no relation. As an instance, however, exhibiting a certain predominant quality which should have weight in the final judgment in regard to him, there is to be briefly taken into consideration his action with regard to the conviction, sentence and execution of Mrs. Surratt for her alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. Thus, briefly, it is conceded that this execution was mainly the result of the determination and action of Secretary Stanton. The immediately precedent assumption by Andrew Johnson of the presidency of the United States, associated as it was with incidents peculiar to that occasion, gives good grounds for the supposition that not the president but Secretary Stanton was responsible for this tragedy. Reference is made to this matter only for the reason that long after, and continuing to the time of Mr. Stanton's death, it was believed that he regretted his connection with this event. His death was very sudden, and a statement was prevalent at the time that it was by suicide. This was, however, denied by those nearest to him at the end. Whatever may have been the facts of the case, it is certain that there has been no figure concerned with the history of the United States more prominent, or whose acts have possessed a more direct influence over the country, than has been the case with regard to Edwin M. Stanton. Secretary Stanton died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1869.

CHASE, Salmon P., secretary of the treasury. (See Vol. I., p. 28.)

WELLES, Gideon, secretary of the navy, was born in Glastonbury, Conn., July 1, 1802. He was a descendant of Thomas Welles, who was treasurer of the colony of Connecticut from 1639 to 1651; commissioner of the United Colonies in 1649 and 1654, and governor of Connecticut in 1655 and 1658. Thus it may be seen that the subject of this sketch came from good pre-revolutionary stock. Gideon Welles was fortunate in having received a good education during his early life, and being ambitious and industrious, it was not long before he showed the effect of the culture which he had received. While still a young man he was active in political life, and having a tendency toward journalism, although he had studied law and had received instruction at Norwich University, Vermont, though without being graduated, he drifted into the newspaper business, and when a few years beyond his majority became one of the editors and a part owner of the Hartford "Times," with which he continued to be connected for about thirty years. In the early part of the period of his relation both to politics and journalism, Mr. Welles was a prominent democrat and had much to do with the organization of the democratic party in Connecticut, and when Gen. Jackson was a candidate for the presidency, the Hartford "Times" was the first paper in New England which gave Gen. Jackson its support, and after Jackson's election Mr. Welles was his confidential adviser upon appointments and other matters relating to Connecticut. During the administration of Franklin Pierce, Mr. Welles maintained the Jeffersonian doctrine that slavery could not rightfully be extended into the territories by the general government. In the meantime, as early as 1837, he had been a member of the Connecticut legislature. In that body he labored for years to secure the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and opposed special and private legislation. In 1835 he was comptroller of the state of Connecticut, and again in 1842 and 1843, being also, in the intervening years, postmaster of Hartford. From 1846 to 1849 he was chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing in the navy department at Washington, so he did have some early experience in regard to the conduct of the department before the situation of affairs called him to be its head. Mr. Welles had always opposed the extension of slavery, and when the republican party was formed in 1855, he became its candidate for governor of Connecticut. He was appointed by the convention in Philadelphia in 1856, a member of the republican national committee. In 1860 he was chairman of the Connecticut delegation to the convention of Chicago which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency. In addition to all these services to the newly created republican party, Mr. Welles was a frequent contributor to the editorial columns of the Hartford "Evening Press," the first republican paper in Connecticut. It is said of Mr. Lincoln, that upon the night of his election, he blocked out substantially the membership of his cabinet; changes were made afterward, but one of the first names upon which he determined and to which he adhered until the last, was that of Gideon Welles for secretary of the navy. Mr. Lincoln had only met Mr. Welles the year before, but their free interchange of opinion on subjects connected with the condition of the republic resulted in inducing the president to appoint Mr. Welles to the position which during the civil war was of such vast importance to the country. When Mr. Toucey handed over the navy department to Mr. Welles, it was in a demoralized condition—Southern officers were resigning right and left. No commander could be sure who would be faithful to the flag, and the secretary of the navy could not be certain of any Southern officers being true to the government. It was a serious condition for the new secretary to contemplate, but any consideration of the year 1861–62 will show that the operations and achievements of the navy were such that great credit was reflected upon the administrative ability of Secretary Welles. When the war began, the greater part of the small navy of the United States was in distant waters, off the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the Asiatic station, and for some of the ships to receive the news and return, many months were required. Only twelve vessels were at home, four in Northern and eight in Southern ports. The navy, like the army, lost many Southern officers by resignation or dismissal. Crippled therefore, as it was, the government bought up all sorts of merchant craft, mounting guns on some, and fitting up others as transports, and had gunboats built on ninety-day contracts. These improvised vessels of war were used to blockade the Southern ports. The fact that such a navy was created at all cannot be considered without great respect for the navy department, which, in such an unexpected emergency, was able to provide so efficient a working naval force. Indeed it was not long before large expeditions were sent out by the navy department, as that department had advertised as early as the beginning of 1861 for the construction of ironclad steam vessels of war, for sea or river service, and every shipyard and foundry in the country was busy in constructing these vessels. The first of such additions to the existing navy, that is to say, of important size and power, was the celebrated Monitor, after which came the Iron Sides of Philadelphia, and the Galena, contracted for by Bushnell & Co., of New Haven, Conn. When it is remembered that the coast to be guarded was over 3,000 miles in extent, the tremendous responsibility of

the work imposed upon the navy department will be seen. The old navy, all told, consisted of but seventy-six vessels, carrying 1,783 guns; besides the twelve ships which chanced at this time to be on home duty, fifteen vessels returned during the year 1861, and as rapidly as possible were ordered on duty. At the very beginning of the war our naval force was divided into two squadrons, the Atlantic, extending south to Cape Florida, and the gulf portion, reaching from that point to Grand Gulf. There was also the Potomac flotilla, necessary to keep open the water communication with Washington, while it became at once essential to open the Mississippi river, and a flotilla was at once ordered to be built on our Western waters. Meanwhile, whatever vessels could be bought and transformed into men-of-war were obtained to the number of 136 during the first year, fifty-two being built during the same period, which, added to the old navy, made the new one consist of 264 vessels in all, carrying 2,557 guns with an aggregate of 218,000 tons and 22,000 seamen. All of this vast increase to the Federal naval force was largely due to the energy of Secretary Welles. In the first report which he made to congress he recommended securing the best ironclads, and it was under his administration that this class of vessels was first used in war. Indeed, the power and foresight of Mr. Welles as executive officer, quite to the surprise of all those who had known him simply as a journalist, were marvelously shown in the creation, almost as if by magic, of a powerful naval force; in the construction of an iron-clad navy of novel design, the essential features of which have since been adopted by the leading maritime powers of the world and in the adoption of the use of heavy ordnance. To Secretary Welles, also, was due in large measure the utilizing of fugitive slaves or "contrabands," for service in behalf of the Union. In his position as a member of the cabinet, Mr. Welles was personally opposed to all arbitrary measures, even objecting at the outset to the declaration of a blockade of the Southern ports, on the ground that such an act would be practically acknowledging belligerent rights. He thought a better plan would have been to close our ports to foreign commerce by proclamation, but he was overruled in the cabinet by the general leaning toward the views of Secretary Seward. It was not questioned, however, either within or without the administration, that, in securing Mr. Welles for secretary of the navy, there had been obtained for the control and direction of the responsible and arduous duties attached to that post a man possessing exceptional ability, fine natural judgment, and remarkable courage. The administration of the department was conducted with an ability which commanded the respect of all those who had dealings with it, as well as that of the country at large, and under the able administration of Secretary Welles it soon became a matter of record, that every official in the department, from the highest to the lowest, took his cue from the chief, and, with a clear comprehension of the situation in all its details, performed his own work with fidelity, intelligence and integrity. Secretary Welles continued to hold this position until 1869, the close of President Johnson's administration. How great the work was which he supervised, may be judged from the following figures: During the war 208 vessels were commenced and nearly all of them completed; 418 vessels were purchased; the number of men in the service was increased from 7,600 to 51,500; the number of artisans and laborers in various navy-yards was increased from 3,844 to 16,880, not to mention almost as many more engaged in private shipyards and establishments under contracts. The total sum expended by the navy department during the war was $314,170,960.68, or an annual average expenditure of $72,500,990.93. After President Grant's inauguration on March 4, 1869, Secretary Welles went into retirement, and devoted himself to writing occasional articles for the magazines, and other works of a controversial nature, which involved him in disputes with many of the commanders in the civil war. He drifted away from the republicans in his political views, in 1872 supporting the party which had nominated Horace Greeley for the presi-

dency, and in 1876 sustaining the election of Samuel J. Tilden. In 1873 he published a work entitled "Lincoln and Seward." Secretary Welles died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11, 1878.

CLARK, Daniel, senator and jurist, was born in Stratham, N. H., Oct. 29, 1809, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wiggin) Clark. His father served in the battle of Saratoga when but seventeen years of age. Daniel attended the district schools from his farm home, and, preferring books to active labor, was sent to the academy at Hampton, N. H. At the age of twenty he entered Dartmouth, taking high rank as a scholar, and was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1834. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Epping. Removing, two years later, to Manchester, he soon became known as one of the leading practitioners of the state. He served in the state legislature as a whig in 1842–43–46, and again in 1854–55. As an uncompromising opponent of slavery, he took an active part in the campaign of 1854–55, appearing "on the stump" in every part of the state in the heated discussions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and largely influencing the change in the political sentiment of his state. In 1856 he was a member of the republican convention at Philadelphia, and in the same year, as one of the presidential electors, he cast his vote for John C. Frémont. In 1857 he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of James Bell, deceased. He was re-elected in 1860 for the term ending in 1867, serving as president *pro tempore* in 1864–65, and also as chairman of the committees on claims, the judiciary and Indian affairs. As a member of the senate, at the most critical period of the country's existence, Mr. Clark steadfastly supported the government in all national measures, took an active part in the debates relating to those measures, opposed Northern sympathizers of the South, and visited and cared for the soldiers in the field. Upon the withdrawal of the Southern senators from their seats, he offered on July 11, 1861, a resolution, that was immediately adopted, for their expulsion from that body. He resigned his seat in the senate in July, 1866, when he was appointed by President Johnson judge of the U. S. district court for New Hampshire. After his appointment, Judge Clark gave his attention mainly to the duties of his office, at the same time holding many positions of trust in Manchester, and contributing to its welfare and improvement.

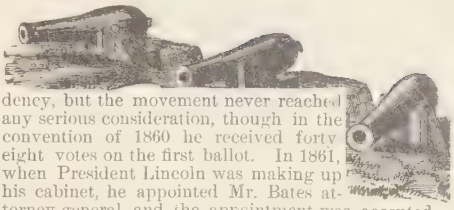
BLAIR, Montgomery, postmaster-general, was born in Franklin county, Ky., May 10, 1813, the eldest son of Francis P. Blair, founder of the Washington "Globe," the official organ of the democratic party. His younger brother was Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr. He realized his ambition to become a soldier by being sent to West Point, where he was graduated in 1835, but he resigned his commission the following year, after a service of a few months in the Seminole war under Gen. Scott. He then prepared for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1839, and began practice in St. Louis, Mo., where his marked ability as a lawyer placed him among the leading men of his profession. He was immediately appointed U. S. district attorney for Missouri, and in 1842 was elected mayor of St. Louis for one year. From 1843 until 1849 he was a judge of the court of common pleas. After his removal to Maryland in 1852 he was engaged chiefly in important cases in the U. S. supreme court, one of these being the celebrated Dred-Scott case, in which he was counsel for the plaintiff. In 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce U. S. solicitor in the court of claims, but was removed from that office by President Buchanan in resentment for his change from the democratic to the republican party, on the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Judge Blair was president of the Maryland republican convention of 1860, and was appointed to a seat in the cabinet as postmaster-general by President Lincoln in 1861, the claims of Henry Winter Davis, then a young whig of rising fame, being strongly urged for the post. The naming of Blair made the fourth democrat in the cabinet, which brought out the reply of the president, when reminded of the fact, that he himself was an old-line whig and should be there to make the parties even. In the momentous question, whether Fort Sumter should be evacuated or reinforced, that occupied the cabinet during the first three weeks of the administration, Blair was the only advocate for retaining the fort, urging that evacuation would convince the South of the weakness of the administration, but, if reinforced, Sumter would become invulnerable and demoralize the rebellion. In this view he was sustained by the president, and finally by Secretary Chase. Blair's administration of the postal service was able and successful. He instituted several salutary changes and reforms, embracing those of free delivery in cities, money-orders, and the assorting and distribution of mail matter on postal railroad cars. His order excluding disloyal papers from the U. S. mails was the cause of great excitement, especially among southern sympathizers, but his action was sustained by congress. Judge Blair's political views now becoming too conservative brought about another turning-point in his political career. Not being able to meet the demands of the republican party, accord with the cabinet was out of the question, and he tentered his resignation Sept. 23, 1864. He returned to the democratic party, becoming prominent in all party measures, but holding no public office. He was an able supporter of Mr. Tilden for president, and when the result of the election placed Mr. Hayes in the office, he boldly attacked his title. In support of Blair's view of the election machinery, Mr. Bryce in his book, "The American Commonwealth," gives it as his opinion that it is generally conceded in this country "that on the 4th of March succeeding the Tilden-Hayes campaign, the man who was inaugurated President was not the man who was elected President" ("Sun" editorial, Apr. 7, 1892). Judge Blair subsequently made great exertion to have the decision of the electoral commission reviewed by the supreme court of the United States. Judge Blair was simple in his tastes and habits, and unpretentious in manner. He had accumulated a large property, and spent much time in beautifying his place at Silver Springs that he had inherited from his father. He died on the estate July 27, 1883.

SMITH, Caleb Blood, secretary of the interior, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 16, 1808. His parents emigrated to Ohio in 1814, and gave him the advantages of an excellent education at Cincinnati College and Miami University. After taking a legal course, he was admitted to the bar in 1828, when he was but twenty years of age. He began practice in Connersville, Ind., where, in 1832, he established and edited the Indiana "Sentinel," a whig journal, which, with his law practice, brought into prominence his eminent talents as a writer and speaker, and foreshadowed his political fame. In 1833 he was a member of the state legislature, was re-elected for several terms, and chosen speaker of the house in 1836. In the stirring canvass for Gen. Harrison in 1840, he was presidential elector, and as one of the leaders of the whig party, and an orator of great power, wielded a large influence in the nomination of the candidates. In 1843 he was elected to congress from Indiana as a whig, serving until 1849, and also served as a member of the board of fund commissioners in 1847 and 1848. Upon the close of his term in congress, he was appointed by President Taylor a member of the board for investigating the claims of American citizens against Mexico. He resumed practice in Cincinnati in 1850, and removed to Indianapolis in 1858. He was largely influential in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency at the Chicago republican convention in 1860. On March 5, 1861, the day after the inauguration, President Lincoln appointed him secretary of the interior, notwithstanding the fact that so popular a candidate as Schuyler Colfax had been urged for the office. During his term of service in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet he was appointed by the Indiana legislature one of the delegates to the peace congress at Washington, Feb. 4, 1861, in which, with his associates, he opposed all compromise with, or concessions to, the South. He resigned his seat in the cabinet December, 1862, to become U. S. circuit judge for Indiana, serving in that capacity up to the time of his death, which occurred at Indianapolis Jan. 7, 1864.

USHER, John Palmer, secretary of the interior, was born in Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1816. His descent is traced from Hezekiah Usher, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., about 1639, and purchased in England the press and type for printing Eliot's Bible. His great-great-grandfather was John Usher, lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire under Gov. Andros. Mr. Usher was admitted to the supreme court of the state of New York, and as solicitor in the court of chancery in the same state Jan. 18, 1839. In 1840 he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in 1859. In the meantime he served in the state legislature, and was for a short time attorney-general of the state under Gov. Morton. He was appointed first assistant secretary of the interior by President Lincoln March 20,

1862, and on the resignation of Caleb B. Smith, succeeded him as secretary Jan. 8, 1863, resigning his post May 15, 1865, one month after the inauguration of President Johnson. He then returned to the practice of his profession, and became, subsequently, consulting attorney for the eastern division of the Union Pacific railroad company. He died in Philadelphia April 13, 1889.

BATES, Edward, attorney-general, was born in Belmont, Goochland Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1793. His family was of plain Quaker stock, which for centuries had dwelt in the low countries between the York and James rivers. Originally they came from the west of England to the Jamestown settlement in 1625, and remained in that region until the breaking out of the war of the revolution; then some of the younger members of the family took up arms against the king, thus forfeiting their position in the society of Friends. Among these latter were Thomas Fleming Bates, the father of Edward, and several of his uncles. This Thomas Fleming Bates, having taken up a plantation on the James River, found that the war had depreciated the value of his property and left him with his only fortune in the depreciated Continental currency. He was a patriot, however, and he joined the army, and fought under Lafayette as a volunteer soldier. He died in 1805, leaving no property, and a widow, five daughters, and seven sons. Young Edward was taken in charge by an elder brother, living in Northumberland, Va., who sent the boy to Charlotte Hall Academy, Md., where he received a good education. He unfortunately met with an accident, which put an end to his schooling, and he was obliged to finish with a private tutor. In 1812 young Bates received a midshipman's warrant, but was deterred from entering the navy by his mother's earnest request. He, however, saw some service during the first six months of the war, doing militia duty at Norfolk. In the spring of 1814 Mr. Bates went to St. Louis, at that time a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Here he began to study law in the office of Rufus Eaton, the best-read lawyer at the bar. With him Mr. Bates continued for two years, when he took out a license and began to practice. During the next few years he practiced law, while holding also several local offices of trust. He was a member of the convention that formed the state constitution in 1820, and successively prosecuting attorney, attorney-general under the U. S. government, and district attorney for Missouri. In 1822 Mr. Bates was elected to the state legislature, and in 1827, member of congress. In May, 1823, he was married to Julia D., daughter of David Coalter, formerly of Columbia, S. C., by whom he had fifteen children. During the next twenty-five years Mr. Bates devoted himself to his profession, though he was in the legislature of Missouri in 1830, and again in 1834. In 1847 he was a delegate to the internal improvement convention, and made a marked impression upon those present, and through them upon the country. Efforts were now made to draw Mr. Bates from his seclusion, and he was even offered by President Fillmore the position of secretary of war, but he refused it. This was in 1850, and three years later Mr. Bates was appointed judge of the St. Louis land court. In 1856 he presided over the whig convention at Baltimore, and then began to identify himself with the free-soil party. In 1859 Mr. Bates's name was mentioned as a candidate for the presidency, but the movement never reached any serious consideration, though in the convention of 1860 he received forty eight votes on the first ballot. In 1861, when President Lincoln was making up his cabinet, he appointed Mr. Bates attorney-general, and the appointment was accepted. In 1864, however, he resigned his office, and returned to St. Louis, where he continued to reside and practice his profession until his death. While not a man of remarkable gifts, Mr. Bates was the possessor of certain statesman-like qualities. He not only believed in the emancipation of the slaves, but he practically demonstrated his belief by freeing his own slaves. He died in St. Louis March 25, 1869.



SPEED, James, attorney-general, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., March 11, 1812. His ancestors were early pioneers of Kentucky, and prominent promoters of all measures that helped to build up the material interests of the new territory. He was graduated from St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., in 1828, and was for a time clerk in the circuit and county courts. He studied law at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar and began practice at Louisville in 1833, becoming one of the most distinguished jurists in Kentucky, occupying for a time the position of professor of law in the Louisville University. His well-known opposition to slavery prevented him from having any strong political influence in pro-slavery days, but his consistent and upright course brought him a great measure of public esteem and confidence. In 1841 he was elected to the state legislature, but in 1849 he suffered a defeat in the state constitutional convention as the "emancipation" candidate against James Guthrie, candidate for the pro-slavery party. In the discussions that ensued in Kentucky upon the question of secession, Mr. Speed threw the weight of his influence on the Union side, and to his earnest efforts is largely ascribed the decision of the state convention against secession. On the breaking out of the war, President Lincoln, who had been the life-long friend of Mr. Speed's family, called upon him to assist in organizing the national troops in his native state, making him mustering officer of volunteers for the first call for 75,000 men in 1861. This service called for great wisdom and prudence, as the state of public feeling in Kentucky was at fever heat, and the danger of personal or party collision imminent. To win the state in spirit as well as in name to the Union cause was of the uppermost importance, and this he so well accomplished that in the same year Mr. Speed was elected to the state senate, in which he served until July, 1863, when he was selected by President Lincoln as the successor of Edward Bates as U. S. attorney-general, which position he resigned after the death of Mr. Lincoln, not being in accord with President Johnson's administration. He was president of the loyalists' convention held in Philadelphia in 1866, and was a delegate to the republican conventions of 1872 and 1876. His last appearance in public was upon the occasion of delivering an address on Lincoln before the Loyal League of Cincinnati, May 4, 1887, his death occurring at his home in Kentucky, June 25, 1887.

FESSENDEN, William Pitt, secretary of the treasury, was born at Boscawen, Merrimack co., N. H., Oct. 16, 1806, son of Samuel and Ruth (Greene) Fessenden. His father (1784–1869), a native of Fryeburg, Me., and a graduate of Dartmouth College (1806), was a prominent lawyer; member of the Massachusetts general court (1815–16), of the senate (1818–19), major-general of the state militia, and Liberty candidate for governor of Maine (1847); his grandfather, William Fessenden, a graduate of Harvard College (1768), was first minister at Fryeburg, several times a member of the Massachusetts general court, and later judge of probate; his great-grandfather, William Fessenden, a graduate of Harvard College (1737), was a clergyman and schoolmaster; his great-great-grandfather was William Fessenden, of Cambridge, Mass. The last-named was a son of Nicholas Fessenden, who in 1674 came from England to Cambridge, and from him the family, which is an extensive one in New England, derives descent. William P. Fessenden was educated in the schools of the province, and entering Bowdoin College, Brunswick, was graduated in 1823. He read law in the offices of his father and of Charles S. Davies, in Portland, and of his uncle, Thomas Fessenden, in New York city; and after his admission to the bar, in 1827, began practice at Bridgeton. Two years later he returned to Portland, where he formed a partnership with his father, and rapidly rose to prominence professionally and politically; his oratorical power and ready grasp of situations making him a recognized leader of the Whig party. In 1831 he was offered and declined a nomination to congress, but in 1832 was elected to the Maine legislature, where he won great reputation in debate, although the youngest member of the body. In an able speech against issuing instructions to the state senators and congressmen to vote against a renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, he not only showed a profound grasp of legal and financial matters, but announced the policy he always adhered to—not to permit instructions on any point of national interest. After residing for a year (1834–35) in Bangor, he returned to Portland, and formed a partnership with William Willis, who later wrote a history of the city, soon becoming a formidable contestant with his father for the leadership of the bar. In 1837 he accompanied Daniel Webster on his western tour, meeting many notable characters, destined to figure prominently in his after-life. He was again in the legislature in 1840. After having, in 1838, for a second time declined a congressional nomination, he finally consented, and was elected in 1840, during his single term making his mark as a debater and a firm opponent of slavery. The fight in the house was then on, and Fessenden rendered signal service to the cause of his party by moving to repeal the rule forbidding the presentation of anti-slavery petitions. Having declined a second term, he returned to the practice of his profession in Portland. In 1845–46, and again in 1853, he was a representative in the state legislature. By this time he was one of the foremost lawyers in the land, and had much practice in the U. S. supreme court. The Free-soil sentiment growing apace in his section, and in consequence of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he was elected to the U. S. senate in March, 1853, for a six-year term, by a union of the anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats in the legislature, and took his seat in February, 1854. In 1857, he was appointed to the committee on finance, of which he became chairman in 1861, when, owing to the resignations of southern members, the Republicans obtained control of the senate. In this position he was able to prepare or control the financial legislation of that critical period, and to render essential service in aiding Sec. Chase in maintaining the national credit. On March 3, 1854, he made a brilliant and effective speech against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, introduced by Stephen A. Douglas, objecting to the slavery compromise. It was bold, intrepid and clear; the interrogatories of his opponent, were met so promptly and completely that, in the words of Sumner, "all present felt that a champion had come." The position then taken was steadily maintained by him; and from the organization of the Republican party, of which he was a founder, he was recognized as one of its most fearless and consistent leaders. His most notable speeches during his first term were on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty (1856); on the Dred Scott decision (1857), and on the proposed Lecompton constitution for Kansas (1858), all of which attracted wide attention, and greatly enhanced his reputation as an orator and statesman. At the close of his first term, in 1859, he was re-elected by acclamation, and without the formality of a renomination. During his five years of service after re-election, Fessenden served on the senate library committee, on the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and was a delegate to the peace congress of 1861. Upon the resignation of Salmon P. Chase as secretary of the treasury, on June 30, 1864, the vacant office was tendered to Fessenden, who at first declined, but subsequently consented, in obedience to the general demand for his services in the pending crisis of the public credit. So great was his reputation that the restoration of public confidence was marked by the immediate fall of gold from 280 to 225, with no buyers. The situation of the treasury was at this time well-nigh desperate; demands were largely in excess of all estimates; suspended requisitions amounted to $91,000,000, and demands for the next three months exceeded $300,000,000. The new secretary's ideas on the situation were well defined, and his consistent policy from the start was to relieve the stringency by floating loans to cover expenses, and thus obviate further legal tender issues, which he had always strenuously opposed. He first visited New York, in the hope of raising a loan of $50,000,000 among the great banking houses of the metropolis, although Sec. Chase had resigned largely on account of failure in a precisely similar undertaking, the banks being practically exhausted by previous contributions to the government. He then offered $32,000,000 in the 6 per cent. gold bonds still unsold, proposing to receive in payment compound interest notes at par, with accrued interest—a move which at the time met with the vigorous opposition of bankers, although proving successful in nearly doubling the amount of subscriptions, at higher rates than would otherwise have been offered. The act authorizing this loan, which was passed the very day of Sec. Chase's resignation, and framed under Fessenden's direction, left considerable to the discretion of his successor, who deserves credit for his wise course in devising means for floating it by the issuance of fifty-dollar notes, thus enabling those in moderate circumstances to share in its benefits. In this action he took advantage of the clause of the act empowering him, in lieu of bonds, to issue notes for a total amount not exceeding $200,000,000, payable at any time within three years, or, if thought expedient, redeemable after three years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 7.3 per cent. The act further declared, in respect of these notes, that

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"such of them as shall be made payable, principal and interest, at maturity, shall be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes at their face value, excluding interest, or to any creditor willing to receive them at par, including interest"; and also that any treasury notes so issued "may be made convertible, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, into any bonds issued under the authority of this act." The popular purchase of these securities proving slow and insufficient to meet current expenses of the war, it was at length decided to deliver the 7.3 bonds of the smaller denominations to the army paymasters, for use in part payment of soldiers' dues, and this plan was successful in relieving a large share of the financial pressure. In addition to his services in this transaction, Fessenden prepared recommendations to congress, particularly on the 4.5 per cent. bonds, formed by consolidation and funding of all previous government loans. Meantime, to prevent the rapid depreciation of government securities, Sec. Fessenden suspended the further issue of certificates of indebtedness, withdrew the 6 per cent. bonds, and after another unsuccessful appeal to the banks and general public on behalf of the 7.3 loan, placed the negotiation of the matter with the noted financier, Jay Cooke, who had previously placed 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of $500,000,000. The result of this move was to save the treasury from bankruptcy. With the repeated brilliant successes of the Federal arms came a reawakening of financial confidence, although the war was by no means ended. He, accordingly, framed a bill, passed on the day of his resignation, providing to supply deficiencies by a renewed authority for the issuance of loans, as well as from the rearrangement and consolidation of the public debt as it should stand at the conclusion of peace. Under the terms of this law every species of non-conditioned indebtedness carrying interest, all bonds of a higher rate than 5 per cent., as well as some other obligations, might be funded—first, into 10.4 bonds at 5 per cent., and after ten years into 4 or 4½ per cent. bonds. Having relieved the stringency, he resigned, in March, 1865, to accept a third election to the senate. Here he resumed his place at the head of the finance committee. At the close of the war he became chairman of the special joint committee on reconstruction, and himself prepared its memorable report, recommending an amendment to the constitution, and also insisting on military oversight of the southern states—a suggestion which, if followed, would have obviated many of the most glaring evils of the reconstruction period. The bill subsequently passed by congress was followed in some respects by the administration, although the president differed from and refused to sign it, on the ground that it provided to overthrow the provisional state governments, on the basis of the amended constitutions, as adopted in Arkansas and Louisiana, with a view to their restoration to the Union. Fessenden's lofty independence was displayed in his opposition to the impeachment of Pres. Johnson, in May, 1868, amid the execrations of his party. When the passions of the hour gave way to wiser counsels, it was seen that the few Republicans who dared to take this course had averted a national calamity. He was also a member of the committee on foreign relations, and chairman of that on buildings and grounds. Fessenden was a delegate to the national Whig convention of 1832, which nominated Henry Clay; to that of 1840, which nominated Harrison; to that of 1848, where he was a firm champion of Webster, who was defeated by Gen. Taylor, and to that of 1852, which nominated Gen. Scott. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin College in 1858, and by Harvard in 1864. As a debater he had no superior in congress; as a financier his services were of the highest value; in public and private life alike his character was solid and blameless. Two of his brothers, Daniel W. and Thomas A. D. Fessenden, also rose to eminence at the bar. Sec. Fessenden was married, in 1832, to Ellen, daughter of James Deering, of Portland. They had four sons and one daughter. Three of his sons served with distinction in the army during the civil war. Gen. Francis Fessenden was mayor of Portland, and Gen. James D., register of bankruptcy for Maine. Sec. Fessenden died in Portland, Me., Sept. 8, 1869.

GROW, Galusha Aaron, congressman, was born at Ashford, Windham co., Conn., Aug 31, 1823, son of Joseph and Betsey Elizabeth (Robbins) Grow. Both parents were natives of Connecticut, where the family is numerous; the earliest American representative was John Grow, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., in the seventeenth century. Having lost his father, in 1826, Galusha removed with his widowed mother and her five other children to Glenwood, Susquehanna co., Pa., where he thereafter continued to reside. After his graduation at Amherst College, in 1844, he read law at Montrose, Pa., and being admitted to the bar in 1847 settled in Towanda, Pa., where he formed a partnership with David Wilmot, author of the famous Proviso. In 1850, he was elected to congress by a fusion of free-soil and pro-slavery Democrats, and had the honor of being the youngest member of that body. Though chosen as a compromise candidate, he soon became as strong an opponent of slavery as Mr. Wilmot, whom he had succeeded, and, after keeping his seat for three terms as a Democrat, held it for three more as a Republican. His first speech in congress was on "Man's Right to the Soil," and he was a zealous champion of the Homestead bill, until its passage in 1862, after ten years' advocacy. He was a member of the committees on agriculture and Indian affairs, and was chairman of that on the territories (1857–61). During his last term (1861–63) he was speaker of the house, receiving its unanimous thanks on retiring. He attended the national conventions of his party in 1864 and 1884, and was chairman of the state committee during the campaign which resulted in Gen. Grant's first election to the presidency. From 1871 to 1875 he lived at Houston, Tex., where he was president of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company. During most of his life he was engaged in land-surveying, lumbering and coal-mining. In 1876, he declined the mission to Russia, and during the succeeding eighteen years was engaged principally in private business. In February, 1894, he was elected congressman-at-large to the 53d congress, to complete the unexpired term of William Lilly, deceased, and was returned to the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses by immense majorities. At the election in 1896, he recceived a plurality of 297,446 votes, which at that time was the largest ever given to any candidate in the United States for office. He died at his home in Glenwood, Susquehanna co., Pa., Mar. 31, 1907.

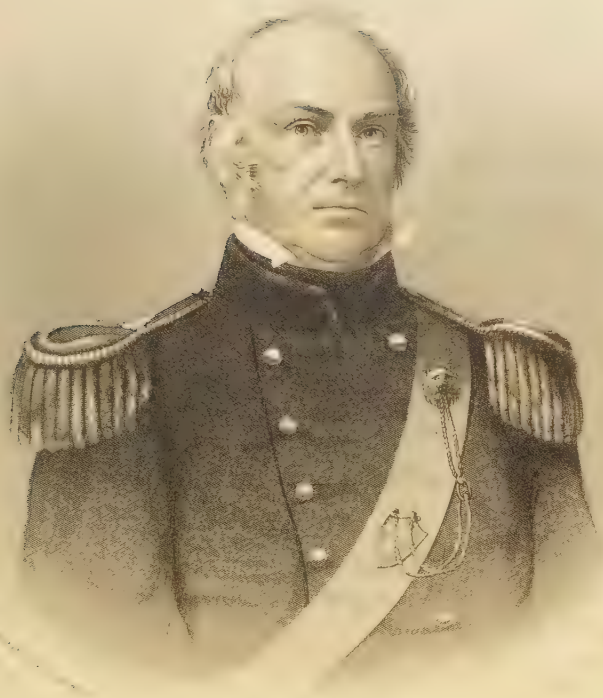
FOOT, Solomon, senator, was born at Cornwall, Addison co., Vt., Nov. 15, 1802, son of Solomon and Betsey (Crossett) Foot. His father was a physician and a native of Connecticut, where the family has been settled since colonial times. One of his ancestors was, in 1802, arrested for having his negro

servant sit in his church pew, that act being considered "contrary to religion and a profanation of the Sabbath." Thus early was the family made notable by its attempts to elevate the negro race. When but nine years of age he lost his father, and, left to the care of his mother, a woman of piety and high intelligence, he occupied himself at farming, meantime attending the district schools, and pursuing studies at home preparatory to a college course. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1826, and immediately found employment as preceptor at Castleton Academy, Castleton, Vt. During 1827–28 he was tutor at Middlebury, returning to Castleton in the following year to fill his old position in connection with the professorship of natural philosophy at the Vermont Medical School. His efforts in behalf of the academy were of great benefit, proving of material advantage in providing a new and spacious edifice and reorganizing the several departments of instruction on a broader basis. Meantime he had studied law in his leisure hours, and, having been admitted to the bar in 1831, settled in practice at Rutland, where he quickly became a conspicuous leader in political affairs. He represented the town in the legislatures of 1833, 1836–38, and 1874, serving as speaker of the house during the last two terms, and greatly increasing his reputation by the zeal and ability displayed in the discharge of every duty. In 1836 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and was in the same year appointed state attorney for Rutland, which office was held for six successive years. He was elected to congress on the Whig ticket in 1842, serving two terms, and in 1847 resuming the practice of law. At his first appearance on the floor he presented a petition for the "protection of American producers against the ruinous competition of foreign nations," and frequently thereafter spoke in favor of the same great cause, strenuously opposing the Walker bill of 1846 and the proposed low tariff legislation of 1857. He denounced the annexation of Texas, alleging that it meant simply "more territory for slavery"; on the same ground also objecting to the widely-agitated annexation of Cuba, and approving the arrest of the filibuster, William Walker. In the debates over the admission of Kansas he took a prominent part. Nor was he afraid to carry the defense of his principles to all lengths, being one of the three intrepid men who came to the rescue of Joshua Giddings of Ohio, when John B. Dawson of Louisiana, with four other Southerners, threatened to shoot him for his denunciation of the "moral putridity" of slavery. In 1849 he was elected U. S. senator, to succeed Samuel S. Phelps, taking his seat in 1851, and serving three successive terms until his death. He was, during his senatorial career, a member of the committees on foreign relations, Pacific railroad, pensions and commerce, as well as of the special commission, with Jefferson Davis, to investigate the condition of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, and chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds. In the capacity last named he superintended the enlargement of the national capitol and the erection of other government structures. He was president *pro tempore* of the senate during a part of the 36th congress in Buchanan's administration, and the whole of the 37th and part of the 38th, under Lincoln. Senator Foot joined the Republican party in 1854, and, although ever firm in adherence to its principles, was in no sense a partisan on questions of high moral and public import. As he had bitterly opposed Pres. Polk, so also was he a leader in the revolt against Johnson; dying, however, before the final crisis came. When the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Co. was organized, about 1854, he was chosen president, and went to England to negotiate its securities. Senator Foot was twice married: first, in 1839, to Emily, daughter of William Fay of Rutland; second, to Anna Dora, daughter of Henry Hodges of Clarendon. He died in Washington, D. C., March 28, 1866.

Solomon Foot

BAKER, Edward Dickenson, senator and soldier, was born in London Feb. 24, 1811. His father settled in Philadelphia among the Quakers about 1815, but, dying a few years later, left Edward and a younger brother alone and without provision. The elder lad found a means of support for both in a weaving factory, and in his leisure moments supplied the needs of his eager mind for knowledge by extensive reading. At the age of nineteen, with his brother and a few dollars, he started for the new West, and selected Springfield, Ill., as his home. Amid his struggles with poverty and the lack of an early education, he completed the study of law, and established a practice in Greene county, in which he became noted among the leading advocates in the state. A talent for oratory and an intense interest in public affairs soon attracted him into the broader field of politics, and in 1837 he was sent to the legislature by the whig party, and then to the state senate, serving from 1840 until 1844. In the latter year he was elected to congress, where he became one of the leaders of his party, but left his seat in 1846 to raise a company of Illinois volunteers for the Mexican war. Taking command as colonel, he left his company on the Rio Grande long enough to return to congress and give his influence and vote for the prosecution of the war. Resuming his command on the march to Vera Cruz, he served as one of the most brilliant officers of the army in all the actions on the route to Mexico. At Cerro Gordo he succeeded to the command of Gen. Shields's brigade, which he led until the close of the war. Upon his return to Illinois he was again elected to congress, serving from 1849 until 1851. Declining a re-election, he removed to San Francisco, where he became distinguished as the head of the bar, and as one of the most eloquent speakers in the state. In 1860 he removed to Oregon, and was sent to the U. S. senate by the united votes of the republicans and Douglas democrats. In all measures relating to the approaching crisis he proved himself a firm supporter of the national government, and the most effective orator of the senate. In the extra session of congress, called July 4, 1861, Mr. Baker approved, as the personal and political friend of the president, of every measure of his administration pertaining to the existing troubles of the country, and adds, in a debate on the resolution to approve the acts of the president, "I propose to lend the whole power of the country, arms, men, money, and place them in his hands with authority almost unlimited until the end of the struggle." When the opening blow was struck at Fort Sumter, at a great mass-meeting in Union Square, New York, Apr. 20th, he made a thrilling appeal for the preservation of the Union, and loyally devoted the rest of his life to his country's cause. Raising the "California" regiment in New York and Philadelphia, he entered

E D Baker

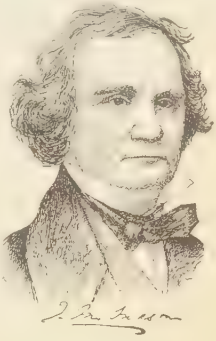


E. W. Parker

the war. At the fatal battle of Ball's Bluff he led his brigade with undaunted courage under a galling fire from the enemy, and fell pierced with several wounds Oct. 21, 1861.

SLIDELL, John, senator and Confederate commissioner to France, was born in New York about 1793. He was graduated from Columbia in 1810, was for a time in business, turned to the law, and from 1819 practiced with much success at New Orleans. He was often in the legislature, U. S. district attorney for his adopted state 1829–30, a defeated candidate for congress in 1828, and for the senate in 1834 and 1849. His views were of the extremest Southern type, and they caused his election to congress in 1843. On the expiration of his term he was accredited as minister to Mexico by President Polk in November, 1845, to settle the difficulties about Texas; but that republic would not receive him. In 1853 President Pierce offered him a mission to Central America; a few months later his ambition was gratified by an election to the senate. Here he was active on committees, though little known as a speaker, and came to be regarded as one of the leaders of southern opinion. He was re-elected in 1859, and withdrew Feb. 4, 1861, after the secession of his state. Early in the fall he and James Murray Mason, of Virginia, were sent abroad to procure the recognition of the Confederacy by France and England. At Havana they took passage on the British mail steamer Trent. Their vessel was stopped in the Bahama channel, Nov. 8th, by Capt. Charles Wilkes (q. v.) of the U. S. frigate San Jacinto, who took the commissioners, despite their protests, to Boston, where they were confined in Fort Warren. This rash act placed the government in a position of great difficulty. Warmly supported by public clamor at home, it was deeply resented by Great Britain, and known to be contrary to the law of nations, as interpreted and insisted on by the United States in former years. The adroitness of Secretary Seward found a way to yield, and thus avoid a foreign war, without sacrificing the national dignity or affronting the general patriotic feeling. Jan. 1, 1862, the prisoners were released. Slidell soon reached Paris, where he failed to effect his main purpose, but managed to negotiate a large Confederate loan. He also tried to obtain vessels for the use of his government, but without success. On this head see J. Bigelow's "France and the Confederate Navy" (1888). He never returned to America, but lived in England until his death at London July 29, 1871.

MASON, James Murray, senator and Confederate commissioner, was born on Mason's Island, Fairfax Co., W. Va., Nov. 3, 1798. He was a grandson of George Mason, a celebrated Virginia patriot of the American revolution, and a close friend of George Washington. James M. Mason was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, and subsequently studied law at William and Mary College, Virginia, and after being admitted to the bar practiced law at Winchester, Va. In 1826 he was elected to the state legislature, and continuously re-elected until 1832. He was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention in 1829, and in 1833 served as a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket, and was elected to congress as a Jackson democrat in that year, and declined re-election at the end of his term, preferring to return to his law practice. The Virginia legislature elected him to fill an unexpired term in the U. S. senate in 1847, and he was re-elected twice. His term would have expired in 1863, but he resigned his seat in 1861 to cast his fortunes with the Confederacy. The fourteen years of his career as a senator were not records of brilliant speeches and measures, but were rather stamped with an ability for hard work. He served as chairman of the committee on foreign relations for ten years. He was a thorough democrat, and a strict constructionist of the state's rights school, was the author of the fugitive slave law in 1850, and throughout his career as a senator strongly opposed anti-slavery agitation. As soon as he resigned his seat in the U. S. senate he was elected to the Confederate congress, and appointed with John Slidell commissioner from the Confederate States to England and France. He sailed from Charleston, S. C., for Cuba, Oct. 12, 1861, and reached Havana safely, where he and Maj. Slidell were received with due form by the captain-general. The two commissioners engaged passage on the British mail steamer Trent, and were captured by Capt. Charles Wilkes, of the U. S. navy, as the vessel was passing through the Bahama Channel. They were brought to Boston, and incarcerated in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, but afterward, on demand of the British government, they were released, Jan. 1, 1862, and immediately proceeded on their mission to Europe, where, until the close of the civil war, they actively pushed the claims of the Confederacy for recognition. Senator Mason spent several years in Canada after the cessation of hostilities, but in 1868 returned to his home in Virginia, where his eventful life was peacefully brought to a close. He died at Alexandria, Va., Apr. 28, 1871.



KING, Preston, senator, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1806. He was graduated from Union College with honors in 1827, was admitted to the bar a few years later, and achieved a large practice in St Lawrence county. His taste early inclined him to political life, and in 1830 he established and edited the "St. Lawrence Republican," in which he strongly supported the administration of Andrew Jackson. The following year he was appointed postmaster of Ogdensburg, but resigned in 1834 to take his seat in the assembly, and served through four terms. From 1843 until 1847 he was a member of congress, and served also from 1849 until 1853. Though he was a zealous democrat, and had almost reached the leadership of his party, he left it in 1854 and joined the republicans, who nominated him for secretary of state the next year. He supported Frémont in 1856, and in 1857 was elected to the U. S. senate, serving until 1863, and doing important work as chairman of the committee on revolutionary pensions, also as chairman of the national republican committee. In the debate on the naval appropriation bill in 1861 he strongly advocated the adoption of measures to provide for the defence of the country by war, if necessary, and upheld President Lincoln in all the acts of his administration. Senator King removed to New York city, in 1863, and resumed his practice. In 1864 he was a presidential elector, and the same year a delegate to the Baltimore convention, where he exerted a powerful influence in favor of Andrew Johnson as vice-president. When Mr. Johnson became president he made Mr. King collector of the port of New York. He assumed his duties in the summer of 1865, but the responsibilities of the office and some financial difficulties unbalanced his mind,

and he deliberately committed suicide by jumping from a ferry-boat in the Hudson river, Nov. 12, 1865. Mr. King was highly esteemed by the public for his integrity, the conscientious discharge of public duties, and above all for his purity of character.

COWAN, Edgar, senator, was born in Sewickley, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Sept. 19, 1815. With but little education, he supported himself in early life as clerk, boat-builder and school-teacher, but found means that enabled him to enter Franklin College, Ohio, and was graduated in 1839. Making Greensburg, Pa., his home, he relinquished the study of medicine for that of law, and being admitted to the bar in 1842, was a successful practitioner in his section during the next twenty years. Having strong party convictions which he expressed with fearlessness and great readiness in debate, Mr. Cowan was naturally drawn into political life, and in 1860 was chosen a presidential elector. In 1861 he was sent to the U. S. senate by the people's party, serving until 1867, and showing great ability on questions brought up for debate. He was chosen chairman of committees on patents, finance, and agriculture, and a member of the judiciary committee. In the extra session of 1861, he opposed the confiscation act, maintaining that it was in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States, and in the debate on the electoral vote of Louisiana, said that any action intended to prevent that state from voting would be a breach of faith on the part of the national government. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia national union convention of 1866, and in 1867 was appointed by President Johnson minister to Austria, but was not confirmed. From the senate he returned to his profession at Greensburg, where he died Aug. 29, 1885.

WADE, Benjamin Franklin, senator, was born near Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800. He came of English descent, an ancestor, Jonathan Wade, having emigrated from Norfolk, Eng., and settled in Massachusetts in 1632. James Wade, the father of Benjamin F., was a soldier in the revolution, who removed to Ohio about 1820. His wife was a woman of remarkable intelligence and ambition, and she directed the largest part of the education of young Benjamin. There were no schools of any account on the frontier, besides which he was as a boy obliged to work hard on the farm, and even drove cattle as far as Philadelphia for a market. In 1823 he was able to go to Albany, N. Y., where he lived two years, supporting himself by whatever work he could obtain, and studying medicine with some idea of entering that profession. At one time he worked as a day laborer on the Erie canal, but after a time he was able to make some money by teaching, and so, in one way and another, he picked up the English branches of education, and on returning to Ohio began to study law. He followed this assiduously for two years, when he was admitted to the bar, beginning to practice in 1827 at Jefferson, O. In 1831 he entered into partnership with Joshua R. Giddings, an association which thus brought together two of the most original and able political leaders of their time. In 1835 Mr. Wade ran for prosecuting attorney of Ashtabula county and was elected, holding the office for two years. Long before this he had begun to interest himself in politics as a whig, and in 1837 was chosen by that party a member of the state senate. He was noted for his strenuous opposition to divorce, and he succeeded in obtaining the passage of a bill by which the legislature was deprived of the power of granting divorces, which it had hitherto held. In 1839, when commissioners from the southern states were going about trying to influence legislatures of the free states to pass strong fugitive slave laws, the question came up in the legislature of Ohio and such a law was passed, but Mr. Wade's determined fight against it resulted in making it practically ineffective. In 1841 Mr. Wade was re-elected to the state senate, where he continued to do good work and to gain strength with experience. In 1847 the legislature made him presiding judge of the third judicial district of Ohio, and he was still serving in this capacity when, on March 15, 1851, he was elected a member of the U. S. senate. He had for his colleague Salmon P. Chase, afterward chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, but of his stripe in politics the number was very few. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, William H. Seward, of New York, and a few others formed the small anti-slavery minority, among whom Ben Wade soon became known as a leader. Meanwhile, on the Southern side, or "on the fence," there were such men as Jere Clemens, of Alabama; "Duke" Gwin, of California; Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois; Henry Clay, of Kentucky; Lewis Cass, of Michigan; David R. Atchison, of Missouri; James A. Bayard, of Delaware; Stephen B. Mallory, of Florida; R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina; and Robert M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, of Virginia, with Samuel Houston and Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas, to complete the list. By these senators, all men of acknowledged ability, position and experience, it was soon discovered that a power had come upon the floor of the senate. Ben Wade fought the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and the Lecompton constitution of 1858. He was an advocate of the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and when Preston S. Brooks made his dastardly attack on Charles Sumner, and Senator Toombs announced his approval of the act, Ben Wade at once made a powerful speech, in which he dared the Southern senators to personal combat, if such were their will, and later, Simon Cameron, Zachariah Chandler and Benjamin F. Wade made a solemn compact to challenge any Southerner who insulted them either personally or by insulting the North. When the civil war began, Mr. Wade was earnest in his recommendation of its vigorous prosecution on the part of the North. He was chairman of the joint committee on the conduct of the war in 1861–62, and it chanced that he was present at the disgraceful flight of Union soldiers after the first battle of Bull Run. With a number of other congressmen, he viewed the hurrying fugitives, and it is said that at his suggestion seven of them, with revolvers, for some time withstood the stream of fugitives at a point near Fairfax Court-House. In 1862, Mr. Wade being chairman of the committee on territories, he reported a bill for the abolition of slavery therein. Mr. Wade was a constant and faithful friend to the administration, although in some instances he criticised or even opposed its acts. In 1867 Mr. Wade was president *pro tem.* of the senate, and acting vice-president of the United States. His advice to President Johnson was to try a few of the Confederate leaders for treason and pardon the rest. He differed with Johnson on a plan of reconstruction, and in the impeachment trial of the latter Mr. Wade voted for conviction. He left the senate in 1869 to give place to Allen G. Thurman, and settled at his home in Jefferson, O. When President Grant sent out his St. Domingo expedition in 1871, Mr. Wade was one of the members. Afterward he was appointed attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad. He was devoted in his advocacy of Rutherford B. Hayes as a candidate for the presidency, but was

deadly opposed to him as to his administration in regard to the Southern states. Mr. Wade was remarkable for his massive ruggedness of character as well as physique; a man of stern, uncompromising honesty, pure and patriotic purpose; his personal courage was unquestioned, as a great many of the Southern fire-eaters in congress were perfectly willing to admit. As an orator he was unpolished, but forcible and effective. Throughout the country, the name of "old Ben Wade" was held in respect and even affection by those who knew his fine traits of character and his great ability as a public man. Mr. Wade died in Jefferson, O., March 2, 1878.

FOSTER, La Fayette Sabine, senator, was born at Franklin, Conn., Nov. 22, 1806. His father was a revolutionary officer, who was a descendant, on his mother's side, of Capt. Miles Standish, of the Plymouth (New England) colony. The father served with distinction at the battles of White Plains, Stillwater, and Saratoga. Having acquired the means to pay for his college education by teaching, the son was graduated from Brown University, R. I., in 1828, with the highest honors. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Centerville, Md., where he was teaching, in 1830. Having returned to Connecticut, he completed his legal studies in the office of Calvin Goddard, at Norwich, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in that state, in 1831. He began his legal practice in the town of Hampton, Conn., but, in 1834, settled at Norwich, which continued to be his place of residence. In 1835 he edited a whig paper, the Norwich "Republican." He was a member of the Connecticut general assembly in 1839–40–46–47–48, and in 1854; and speaker of the Connecticut house, in 1847–48, and 1854. Brown University gave him LL.D. in 1851. The same year, and in 1852, he was mayor of the city of Norwich. May 19, 1854, he was elected U. S. senator from Connecticut, by the votes of whigs and free-soilers, for the term commencing in 1855 and ending in 1861. He served as a member of the standing committees on public lands, pensions, and the judiciary. Mr. Foster delivered a strong speech in the senate, June 25, 1856, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and, in 1858, opposed the admission of Kansas into the Union with her Lecompton constitution. He identified himself with the national republican party at its organization in 1856, and, in 1860, was re-elected U. S. senator, his term expiring in 1867. During the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth congresses, he was chairman of the standing committee on pensions, and a member of the standing committees on revolutionary claims, private land claims, Indian affairs, and foreign relations. At the extra session of the senate, in 1865, he was made president *pro tem.* of that body, and the death of President Abraham Lincoln, with the elevation of Vice President Johnson to the presidency as Mr. Lincoln's successor, made him acting vice-president of the United States. As a member of a senatorial special committee, he traveled on the western United States plains, investigating the condition of certain Indian tribes, during the subsequent congressional recess. He withdrew his name from the canvass in Connecticut for nominees to the U. S. senate, in 1866, his conservative political course during his second senatorial term having been displeasing to a majority of the republicans in the state legislature. In 1869 he was elected professor in the law department of Yale College, but declined the chair. He did, however, in 1876, deliver a course of lectures in connection with that department, upon "Parliamentary Law, and Methods of Legislation." In 1870 he was a member of the Connecticut legislature from Norwich, and speaker of its house, but resigned the position in June of that year, having been elected by the assembly to a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the state. In 1872 he joined the liberal republicans, and supported Horace Greeley for U. S. president. He ran as a democratic candidate for the U. S. congress, in 1874, but was defeated. He reached the seventieth year of his age in 1876, was then retired from his judgeship by state constitutional provision, and resumed his law practice at Norwich. By his will he endowed a professorship of English law at Yale College. He gave his library to the town of Norwich, and his house for the use of the Norwich Free Academy. He died at home Sept. 19, 1880.

L. S. Foster

TEN EYCK, John Conover, senator, was born in Freehold, N. J., March 12, 1814. After a careful education by private tutors he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and established an extensive practice at Mount Holly. Becoming noted for his judicial opinions he was made prosecuting attorney for Burlington county, holding office for ten years. In 1844 he served as a delegate to the state constitutional convention. Having repudiated his whig convictions in 1856, he was elected by republican constituents to the United States senate in 1859, doing notable work in the committees on the judiciary and commerce, and closing his term of service in 1865. Mr. Ten Eyck was an able debater, and took a prominent part in the debate on the electoral vote of Louisiana. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention. He died at his home in Mount Holly, N. J., Aug. 24, 1879.

FERRY, Orris Sanford, senator, was born in Bethel, Fairfield Co., Conn., Aug. 15, 1823. His father was a hat manufacturer, and when a boy, young Ferry was apprenticed to that business. He soon displayed such aversion to the trade that his father released him from his bonds, and allowed him such educational advantages as enabled him to enter Yale College, where he was graduated in 1844. He pursued the study of the law under eminent members of the profession in his native county, and in 1846 was admitted to practice. Mr. Ferry took high rank as a counsel and advocate, and at an early age was viewed as being in the front rank of his profession. He had a marked power in analysis, while his magnetism and oratory gave him great strength with the court and jury, and as a platform speaker he was believed to have no superior and few equals in the state. In 1847 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Connecticut state militia, and in 1849 was made judge of probate, a position which he held until 1856. He was at that time an ardent partisan, and was elected to the state senate in 1855 and again in 1856, as a member of the party then known as American, which was at that time in the ascendant. His talents gave him a conspicuous position among its leaders, since as a tactician he was remarkable, and as a debater had all the weapons of logic at his command, and wielded them with great power. He rose to fame as a legislator, and in 1857 was candidate of the republican party for congress, but was defeated. In 1859 he was again nominated and elected a member of the 36th congress, in which he took a prominent place, and upon the breaking out of the civil war, was ap-

O. S. Ferry

pointed one of the celebrated committee of thirty-three, organized to consider the condition and relation of the seceded states, but he was enthusiastic and very patriotic, and entered the Union army as colonel of the 5th regiment of Connecticut volunteers. On March 17, 1862, President Lincoln commissioned him a brigadier-general, and he served in that capacity in the army until near the close of the war. In 1866 Mr. Ferry was elected to the senate of the United States, and was re-elected in 1872. In that body he held the highest honors. When he spoke he spoke as a statesman and not as a politician, nor was he in any sense an office-seeker. His speeches in the senate were marked with great clearness of expression and force of argument, and always demanded attention. His eloquence was that which springs from his own strong opinions and his convictions of duty. During his entire public service, such was his stern integrity that he was placed beyond the reach even of temptation. At home among his fellow-citizens he had great influence both as a public man and socially, and in the church of which he was a devoted member he taught a Bible class, and delivered lectures in behalf of Christianity. Indeed, in the later years of his life, Mr. Ferry was the subject of strong religious convictions. As a lawyer he possessed a remarkably discriminating legal mind and a thorough understanding of the principles of the common law. For six years he served on the committee on private land claims in the senate, and reports were made by him covering important cases and comprehending questions of law and fact of a complicated nature where lapse of time and fraud had combined to obscure truth and justice, in which his wonderful intellectual skill and his absolute honesty of purpose dissolved all doubt, and arrayed the merits of the case in clear and orderly precision, forcing conviction. He was re-elected to the senate in 1872, through a coalition of independent republicans and democrats, but he himself opposed the liberal republican candidates at the presidential election of that year led by Horace Greeley. In the senate Mr. Ferry was chairman of the committee on patents and a member of other important committees. During the reconstruction period he opposed President Johnson, and voted against him at his impeachment trial. Senator Ferry died in Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 21, 1875.

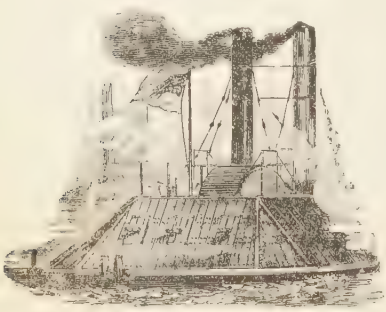
HARRIS, Ira, senator, was born May 31, 1802, at Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y. He was the oldest of a family of ten children of Frederick Waterman and Lucy (Hamilton) Harris. In 1808 the family removed to Cortland county and settled upon a farm of some 400 acres. The father and mother were both natives of the state, being of English ancestry on the father's side and on the mother's, Scotch. Ira attended the district schools of the neighborhood until 1815, when he entered the academy in the village of Homer, five miles distant, where he prepared for college, and in September, 1822, entered Union College, Schenectady, from which he was graduated with the first honors in 1824. He had started to pursue the profession of law, and accordingly took the opportunity to enter the office of Augustus Donnelly at Homer, where he remained for one year. He then removed to Albany and entered the office of Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, remaining there until 1827, when he was admitted to the bar and began his professional career in the capital. Soon after, he engaged in a partnership with a fellow-student in college, Salem Dutcher, which continued until 1842, when, on Mr. Dutcher's removing to New York, Mr. Harris formed a partnership with Julius Rhoades. In 1844 Mr. Harris was elected to represent Albany county in the assembly, and in the following year was re-elected. He became prominent in debate and an influential member of the house. In 1846 he was chosen to a seat in the convention of that year, appointed to revise the constitution of the state. In the autumn of the same year, he was elected to the state senate, where he only remained one session, having been elected in the spring of 1847 justice of the supreme court of the state with a four years' term. Such rapid advancement is unusual and shows the high position that Mr. Harris had already reached in the opinion of his fellow-citizens. In 1851 he was re-elected judge for the entire term of eight years. On the bench he exhibited profound and accurate knowledge of the law, great judicial capacity, strict integrity and severe impartiality. The published opinions of Judge Harris during the twelve years he sat upon the bench are continually referred to for their lucid explanation of principles and law. His charges to jurors were models of excellence in the clearness and impartiality with which they presented the proven facts and the law bearing upon them. Retiring from the bench, Judge Harris went to Europe, where he remained absent a year in foreign travel. Returning home in 1861, he was elected to the senate of the United States, succeeding William H. Seward, and in competition for the election with William M. Evarts and Horace Greeley. In the senate chamber, his splendid personal appearance, dignified manner and his recognized abilities, made him a prominent figure. He was placed upon the committees on foreign relations and the judiciary and the select joint committee on the southern states. During the period of the war of the rebellion, he exerted great influence, being the intimate and trusted friend of President Lincoln. He raised a regiment of cavalry which was called after his name. In 1867 the term of Senator Harris expired, and he was elected to the state constitutional convention of that year, being the second time that he had received this honor. Upon the adjournment of the convention, Mr. Harris, who had been in public office for twenty-three years, gained for the first time release. Having been connected with the Albany Law School from its organization in 1850, he now accepted the appointment of professor of equity, jurisprudence and practice, and settled down on his farm at Loudenville, near Albany, devoting himself wholly to his lectures in the school up to the time of his decease. His lectures were eminently successful and popular, and, if anything, enhanced his reputation. Senator Harris was for many years president of the board of trustees of Union College. He was also president of the Albany Medical College and a member of the board of trustees of Vassar College, and was one of the founders of Rochester University and its first and only chancellor. For a long time he held the office of deacon in the Emmanuel church in Albany and was also president of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Mr. Harris left a widow, two sons and four daughters. Col. William Hamilton Harris, the eldest son, served thirteen years in the U. S. army, and was honorably discharged at his own request. He settled in Cleveland, O., where he has since been engaged in various railroading, mining, manufacturing and commercial enterprises. Capt. Ira Harris, another son, served ten years in the U. S. navy, resigned his commission and engaged in the iron manufacturing business in Kansas City, Mo. There are also four daughters. Mr. Harris died in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1875.

David D. Porter

Admiral

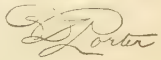
PORTER, David Dixon, admiral U. S. navy, was born at Chester, Pa., June 8, 1813. He was a son of Com. David Porter, and belonged to a family which, through five generations, have served the country on the ocean. Before the revolution Alexander Porter was in command of a merchant ship sailing from Boston, and during that war his son, David, was captain successively of the privateers Delight and Aurora, and at its close was commissioned a sailing-master in the U. S. navy. His two sons, John and David, were both officers in the navy. John reached the rank of commander and David was the renowned commodore who achieved such distinction in our war with Tripoli, and later with Great Britain. In the war of 1812 he was the terror of British commerce. On the ship Essex he made even greater havoc of their merchant marine than Raphael Semmes did with ours during the civil war. His career in his famous ship Essex made him a popular hero. After the war he cruised against the pirates who infested the West Indies, but having punished with some severity the authorities of one of the islands that had insulted his flag, he was ordered home and tried by a court-martial which convicted him of having transcended his authority, and sentenced him to a suspension of six months. Indignant and disgusted with this unmerited punishment, he threw up his commission, and joined the navy of Mexico. Com. Porter had six sons, four of whom were officers in the U. S. army or navy: William D., Theodoric, Hamilton, Thomas. David D., and Henry Ogden. Hamilton died in 1824 and Thomas in 1820; Henry Ogden, who was executive officer of the Hatteras when she was sunk by the Confederate cruiser Alabama, died in Baltimore in 1869; Theodoric was the first American officer killed in the Mexican war (1846), falling in an engagement with the enemy's cavalry near Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, while serving on a scouting expedition, as second lieutenant of the 4th U. S. infantry. The two whose names were reserved for lasting fame were David Dixon and William David. David Dixon Porter served continuously for sixty-two years in the U. S. navy and attained a higher rank in it than any other officer, excepting only David G. Farragut. True to hereditary traditions he took to the water at a very early age, serving with his father when but eleven years old in the latter's cruise against the West India pirates. Two years later, when Com. Porter joined the Mexican navy, he secured a midshipman's commission for his son David, and the lad served throughout the Spanish war with distinguished credit, under his near kinsman, Capt. David H. Porter, who had also joined the Mexican navy. His career in this service, however, lasted but a little more than a year. It came to an end when Capt. Porter in the armed brig Guerrero attacked off the coast of Cuba, two Spanish warships which were convoying a fleet of merchant vessels. The smoke and din of the conflict brought to the aid of the Spaniards a sixty-four gun frigate and after a desperate fight in which Capt. Porter and eighty of his men were killed the Guerrero was forced to strike her colors. The fourteen-year-old midshipman was taken prisoner and confined in the guardship at Havana but he was soon released and permitted to return to this country where on Feb. 2, 1829 he was commissioned a midshipman in the U. S. navy. Then began his service of sixty-two years which for effective and brilliant achievement it is hard to parallel in naval annals. His first twelve years of service were not, however, noteworthy. They were passed in the Mediterranean and on the government coast survey, where he had no opportunity to distinguish himself, and it was Feb. 27, 1841, before he had won a lieutenancy. Then he served for a time in the frigate Congress in the Brazilian waters, made a tour of duty in connection with the naval observatory, and went on a confidential errand to Hayti. The Mexican war gave him a better opportunity for the display of energetic action. He was engaged in every conflict on the coast and everywhere he fought with dash and determination. As captain of the Spitfire he took part in the actions at Vera Cruz and Tuspan, and he held command of the naval rendezvous at New Orleans. The Mexican war over, he applied for and obtained a furlough, during which for four years he commanded the mail steamers Panama and Georgia which plied between New York and the isthmus of Darien. Among his exploits at this period was that of running the steamer Crescent City into the harbor of Havana during the excitement in relation to the ship Black Warrior. The Spanish government had refused to permit any U. S. vessel to enter that port, but running directly under the shotted guns of Moro Castle, Porter when ordered to halt replied that he carried the U. S. flag and the U. S. mail and by the Eternal he should enter the harbor of Havana. This he was permitted to do because the Spaniards thought it not prudent to fire upon him. Up to this period Porter's life had been active and full of exciting adventure, but it was not until the civil war that there came to him the opportunities for which he was fitted by his life-long training. No man, whatever his natural endowments, could have accomplished what either Porter or Farragut did, unless prepared for the task by a special training; and it is a singular fact that both these distinguished seamen received their education from the old hero who was the father of one of them. He adopted Farragut when he was an orphan boy of but nine years, gave him the same treatment he gave his own sons, secured for him the commission of midshipman and had him under his personal command during the entire second war with England. In effect both Admirals Farragut and Porter were reproductions of Com. Porter, but they were the old commodore multiplied by two and aided by all the appliances of modern warfare. On the outbreak of the civil war David D. Porter, then a lieutenant, was assigned to the command of the Powhatan, and ordered to secure Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla., to the Union. After faithfully performing this duty, he was sent in pursuit of the Confederate cruiser Sumter, which he vainly chased for 10,000 miles. While blockading the southwest pass of the Mississippi delta, he conceived the idea of entering the river and capturing New Orleans, and on his return to Washington suggested the plan to Sec. Welles. So favorably was the department impressed with his representations that he might easily have gained command of the expedition, but himself proposed Farragut for the post, and after having convinced the authorities of his loyalty and fitness for the command, despite his Southern birth, was dispatched to New York to offer it to him. Farragut's answer was: "I will take it if you go along"—a proposition which Porter accepted with delight. He, accordingly, joined the fleet with twenty-one schooners, each carrying a 13-inch mortar, and the whole convoyed by five war steamers. Gen. B. F. Butler was given command of the co-operating land forces. With this mortar fleet, Com. Porter, in the spring of 1862, made his

memorable attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the river defenses of New Orleans. For six days and nights he bombarded the forts, discharging at them no less than 16,800 shells. Then occurred the famous river fight and running of the forts by Farragut, when he sailed up to New Orleans and captured it. He passed the forts on April 24th, and four days later they surrendered to Porter and his mortar flotilla. The next conspicuous service of Com. Porter was in the operations upon the Mississippi between New Orleans and Vicksburg. His bombardment of the Vicksburg forts enabled Farragut to pass them, and he says in his report of June 30, 1862: "The mortar flotilla have never done better service than at Vicksburg." In September, 1862, Porter received command of the Mississippi squadron as acting rear-admiral, the fleet being increased from twelve vessels to many times that number by furnishing the ordinary river steamers with guns and protective armor. With eight of these vessels Porter, early in 1863, co-operated with Gen. Sherman in the reduction of Arkansas Post, silencing the fire of the fort and pounding the bomb-proofs into fragments. On the night of April 16th, in the same year, he ran the Vicksburg batteries with his fleet, and although every one of his ships were struck by shot from the forts none of them were materially damaged. Being then south of Vicksburg he attacked, in conjunction with Gen. Grant, the enemy's works at Grand Gulf, bringing to bear against them eighty-one pieces of artillery and silencing their batteries. When Vicksburg had finally surrendered he received for these services the thanks of congress and also a commission as rear-admiral. But Admiral Porter was to perform another great achievement before the close of the war. Late in 1864, being then in command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, he was ordered to co-operate with Gen. Butler in the reduction of Fort Fisher and the other defenses of Wilmington, N. C. On the night of Dec. 24, 1864, he began a tremendous bombardment of the fort with a fleet of thirty-five vessels, five of which were ironclads, and in about an hour its guns were silenced. However, Gen. Butler concluded, after a reconnoissance, that the works were not materially injured and could not be carried by assault. He, therefore, returned to Hampton Roads; but Admiral Porter, who was of a different opinion, asked permission of the government to renew the attack. It was given, and on Jan. 15, 1865, with forty-four vessels in a curved line, and fourteen more held in reserve, he opened a terrible bombardment of the fort, driving the enemy into their bomb-proofs, silencing their guns and dismounting so many of them that by the time the co-operating land force under Gen. Terry was ready for the assault the fort was so weak that it surrendered after a few hours' fighting. For this service Admiral Porter again received the thanks of congress. When the grades of general and lieutenant-general were awarded to Grant and Sherman after the war those of admiral and vice-admiral were bestowed on Farragut and Porter, and on Farragut's death in 1870 Porter succeeded him as admiral, it being provided that the grade should lapse at his death. His last duty in the civil war was in forcing his way up the James river as far as City Point, Prince George co., Va., where with a fleet of gunboats he participated in the final operations against Richmond. The night before the evacuation, April 2, 1865, he opened fire at long range on the enemy's works along the river, and the noise of the cannonade, being interpreted by Rear-Adm. Raphael Semmes to indicate the advance of the Federal fleet, caused him to order the destruction of all the vessels under his command. Two days later, Porter accompanied Pres. Lincoln into Richmond in triumph, having penetrated the length of the river with his smaller gunboats. Adm. Porter thus practically opened and ended the naval part of the civil war; having fired the first gun at Pensacola, April 17, 1861, and almost the last, in the vicinity of Richmond, in 1865. On Sept. 9, 1865, he was appointed superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and continued in that office until Dec. 1, 1869. Here his great executive ability and wide experience in the needs of practical naval equipment were of the greatest service in the upbuilding and enlargement of the institution. Meantime, in 1866, he was commissioned by Pres. Johnson to arrange a lease of Samana bay, San Domingo, and the adjacent territory, on the basis of a bonus of $200,000. He was, however, unable to conclude the negotiations on account of the obstinacy of the Dominican government, and the project was, accordingly, abandoned. After his resignation in 1869, he was continuously retained on special duty in the navy department until 1890. He wrote a "Life of Com. David Porter" in 1875, and the "History of the Navy in the War of the Rebellion," in 1887, which is still regarded as an authority on the subject, and has been widely quoted. His other works are "Allan Dare and Robert le Diable" (1885); "Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War" (1885); "Harry Martine" (1886), and numerous essays and reports of great value and interest. It is said that he esteemed his novels more highly than all his other literary work, "more even, perhaps, than his professional renown," and, as an indication of their merit, it may be mentioned that his "Allan Dare" was dramatized and successfully presented on the stage. Adm. Porter was married, March 11, 1839, to Georgia Ann, daughter of Com. Daniel Tod Patterson, who commanded the naval forces co-operating with Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and sister of Capt. Carlile P. Patterson, superintendent of the U. S. coast survey (1874–81). They had four sons: Maj. Essex Porter, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Carlile P. Porter, of the U. S. marine corps; Lieut. Theodoric Porter, U.S.N., and Richard Porter; and two daughters, the elder, wife of Capt. Leavitt C. Logan, U.S.N., and the younger, wife of Charles H. Campbell. Adm. Porter died at his home in Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1891.



PORTER, David, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1780. His father, Capt. David Porter, commanded one of the vessels commissioned by Gen. Washington to intercept British supply ships, forming the nucleus of the American navy. He afterward commanded the Delight, six guns, and the Aurora, ten guns, fitted out by the Americans; and toward the end of the war was appointed sailing-master in the navy, a post filled by him until his death at New Orleans, in 1808. Both his sons, John and David, were early inured to the hardships of a sailor's life in the navy; the former died in 1831, having risen to the rank of commander. David Porter was, in April, 1798, appointed midshipman on the frigate Constellation, and saw his first active service under her brave commander, Thomas Truxtun, in

the famous battle with the French ship L'Insurgente, Feb. 9, 1799, which resulted in complete victory for the American. Porter received honorable mention and an award on this occasion. Before his twentieth birthday he had received his commission as lieutenant, and was assigned to the schooner Experiment, of the West India squadron, in which, during a service of a little over a year, he participated in several successful actions with pirates. Then, transferred to the Mediterranean squadron, under Com. Dale, he entered service in the war with Tripoli. His first action was one of three hours' duration between the schooner Enterprise and a cruiser of fourteen guns; and, next year, in the frigate New York, of Com. Morris' squadron, he was detailed to command boat expeditions to enter the harbor and destroy the shipping of the enemy. He succeeded in destroying several feluccas and taking numerous prisoners, although himself captured with the frigate Philadelphia, in October, 1803, and imprisoned in Tripoli until the close of the war. During the next few years he was attached to various ships, principally in the home squadron; in April, 1806, he attained the rank of commander; in 1808 he succeeded his father as sailing-master at the New Orleans naval station, and in July, 1811, was assigned to the command of the frigate Essex, thirty-two guns. The outbreak of the war of 1812 found him stationed with his ship at New York, and he set sail from that port late in July, with orders to cruise in pursuit of the British ships that were harrying the American coast. On Aug. 13th they fell in with the sloop-of-war Alert, which, thinking to make an easy prey of the Essex, welcomed her with a furious broadside. The Essex returned the fire with so good effect that in seven minutes the Englishman had shipped seven feet of water and struck his flag. This was the first prize captured in the war. During the succeeding few weeks they sighted several warships, but had no further engagements. In October Porter received orders to join Bainbridge's squadron at Port Praya, at San Iago, or at one of several other designated places. The events of the war, however, had so modified the commodore's plans that Porter failed to meet him, and was obliged to consult his own judgment as to the destination of his vessel. After revolving various plans, he finally determined to take his ship into the Pacific ocean, and, as far as possible, destroy the extensive British whaling interests there. He, accordingly, forced a passage around Cape Horn in the midst of a succession of fierce storms, which again and again drove him back, and early in February, 1813, entered the Pacific ocean. Among his earliest and most important captures was the Peruvian privateer Nereyda, with the crews of two American whalers. The captives he added to the complement of his own ship, and destroyed the entire armament of the Peruvian before setting him at liberty. From that time for several months he attacked and captured numerous British whalers, several of which he equipped for fighting, and added to his forces until he at one time had a fleet of nine vessels following in the wake of the Essex. Among these was the remodeled Georgiana, to which he gave the name Essex Junior and placed her in command of Lieut. John Downes. His operations extended over so wide a range that British frigates were finally sent out to apprehend him, and hearing of this fact, he made haste to put up for repairs in the harbor of Nukahiva, Marquesas islands, subsequently immortalized in the romances of Herman Melville. Here he found the natives friendly and hospitable; but some act or other of the American seamen suddenly inflamed the warlike Typees, who formed a plot to murder all hands. Porter, with his usual promptness, mustered his forces, and crossing over the mountains with almost incredible hardships and dangers, descended upon the Typee villages, burned and laid waste on all sides, thus effectually securing peace and safety during the remainder of his stay. Having completed his repairs, he set sail from the bay of Typee in December, 1813, and arrived at Valparaiso on Jan. 12th following. Here he heard that the British frigate Phœbe, thirty-six guns, was daily expected, and, confident of his own strength, determined to await her. At length, early in February, she arrived, accompanied by the sloop-of-war Cherub, twenty guns, both ships entering the harbor flying flags inscribed: "God and our Country—British sailors' best rights—Traitors offend them." Porter immediately hoisted at the mizzen-top, "God, our Country and Liberty—Tyrants offend them." After taking on supplies the Englishmen cruised around outside the harbor for six weeks, steadily avoiding all overtures from Porter to fight him singly, and evidently determined to make his own act the occasion of his certain destruction. Finally, on March 28th, Porter, tired of waiting, made sail and stood out of the harbor; but scarcely had he cleared the headlands of the Point of Angels, when a squall struck him, carrying away his main-top, and with it several of his men. In this crippled condition he judged it inexpedient to put to sea, although several critics, among them David G. Farragut, then a midshipman on the Essex, have declared that such a course would have resulted in his escape; and, failing in the attempt to beat back into port, he anchored within three miles of the city. Although the law of nations long since agreed to regard this distance from the coast as the definite limit of neutrality, both British ships moved down on the Essex and opened fire. This Porter returned at first with so great effect as to compel his enemies to retire for repairs; but the Phœbe, on returning to the action, opened on him with her long-range guns from a point beyond the reach of his carronades. Porter saw that his only hope now lay in the desperate chance of boarding the larger of his adversaries, and with this hope bore down on her with the little sail he could still manage. Furious cannonading on both sides succeeded this move, but the Englishman kept steadily away, and the Essex, hulled at almost every shot, soon became a helpless wreck, filled with dead and wounded seamen. In this extremity Porter determined to run her ashore and blow her up; but even the winds seemed to conspire for his defeat, for when almost on the beach he was blown back within range of the British guns. Still he made another effort to board, only to subject himself to repeated raking; then let go his sheet anchor to bring his broadside to bear again, only to part his hawsers in the effort, and kept up a steady cannonade until his ship was on fire, his boats shot away, and but seventy-five men out of 225 left effective for duty. Only in this extremity did he consent to haul down his colors, after an unparalleled combat of two hours and a half, in course of which his obstinate bravery won the enthusiastic admiration and respect of all his foes. He would have gone down with his flag flying, but for the number of helpless wounded he would be compelled to drag with him to the bottom. In his report to the department Porter rendered this eminently true verdict on the fight: "We have been unfortunate, but not disgraced." The destruction of the Essex cost the British government nearly $2,000,000. The Essex Junior brought the survivors of the battle to the United States, under parole. The voyage proved



uneventful until, off Sandy Hook, they fell in with the British frigate Saturn, whose captain, Nash by name, seemed inclined to exceed the strict limits of his authority by questioning the validity of Porter's parole, and raising other annoying issues. Porter, unwilling to continue parleying with this person, slipped away at night in one of the whale-boats of his ship, and landed at Babylon, L. I., from there making his way to New York city, where he was most enthusiastically welcomed. After the close of the war he was for eight years (1815–23) one of the regular board of naval commissioners in Washington, then resigning. In 1824, he was placed in command of a large fleet for the suppression of piracy in the Caribbean sea, and for over a year, he added to his already great reputation by a vigorous crusade, driving the outlaws from nearly all their haunts, and destroying or capturing large numbers of their vessels. Having received information of a pirate rendezvous at Forardo, Porto Rico, he dispatched the Beagle to investigate the report. On landing, her commander was thrown into prison by the Spanish authorities, on the charge of being a pirate himself, and Com. Porter, arriving somewhat later, demanded a prompt apology for this insult to the flag. In this affair the navy department judged that he had exceeded his authority, and a court-martial, called to investigate the case, having found him guilty of a breach of international law, he was sentenced to suspension for six months. Outraged by this obvious injustice, he resigned his commission, and in August, 1826, became commander-in-chief of the Mexican navy, serving through the Hispano-Mexican war, and then returning to the United States. Later he was appointed U. S. consul to the Barbary States, and from 1831 until his death was chargé d'affaires at Constantinople. He wrote two books: "Journal of a Cruise Made to the Pacifick Ocean by the U. S. Frigate Essex," illustrated with his own sketches (1822), and "Constantinople and Its Environs" (1835). Com. Porter had three sons, who attained rank in the U. S. navy: William David, David Dixon and Henry Ogden Porter, and he enjoys the distinction of having trained the only two admirals of the American navy (1899)—his son, David D. Porter, and his foster-son, D. G. Farragut. He died at Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, March 3, 1843.

PORTER, William David, naval officer, was born in New Orleans, La., March 10, 1809, son of Com. David Porter. He was educated in Pennsylvania and in Massachusetts, where, in 1823, he received an appointment as midshipman in the navy. In 1833 he attained the rank of lieutenant; in 1843 he was assigned to the home squadron, and in 1855 was placed on the "reserved list." Being restored to active duty at the end of four years, with the rank of commander, he was assigned to the Pacific squadron, where, on the outbreak of the civil war, he was serving on the sloop-of-war St. Mary's. His fear lest his loyalty should be suspected, on account of his southern birth, prompted him at this time to address a letter to the navy department which attracted considerable notice. Being ordered home, he was assigned to duty in the western department, under Com. Foote, whose task was to open the Mississippi river from above. He was at this time assigned to the command of a St. Louis ferry-boat, which he was ordered to transform into a gunboat within eighteen days. The work not being fully completed in this period, he seized three large scows, on which were improvised a forge and carpenter shop, and continued calking and reinforcing even after the vessel had seen active service. The result was one of the most formidable gunboats of the civil war; her sides protected by a solid timber shield, two feet thick; her armament one 10-inch and three 9-inch Dahlgrens, two 50-pound rifles, one long 32-pounder, and one 24-pound howitzer; her tonnage 500. The name Essex was given to this curious structure, and nobly did she redeem the record of her gallant namesake, which, under the command of Porter's father, was, in 1813, destroyed by the British ships Phœbe and Cherub outside the harbor of Valparaiso. His first important fight was at Columbus, Ky., the highest point on the Mississippi river fortified by the Confederates, where the Essex, with the gunboat St. Louis, put to flight three steamers that were attempting to tow a battery up the river. Later, in the attack on Fort Henry, the Essex proved an efficient aid to Foote's fleet, and, her importance being recognized by the enemy, she became the target of an especially severe fire. Porter, however, confident of the strength of his vessel, steamed constantly nearer the batteries, and there maintained so constant and accurate a fire that within half an hour he had dismounted five of the Confederate guns. During the action he fired seventy-five well-directed shots into the enemy's works. Finally, a 32-pound shot, entering one of the port-holes of the Essex, penetrated her boiler, causing a terrific overflow of steam, which killed or seriously disabled twenty-nine officers and men. Porter himself was severely scalded, at first supposed to be fatally, and his eyesight was impaired for several months. During this enforced delay the Essex was put in the docks at St. Louis, where she was lengthened forty feet, her boilers placed below the water-line, and her armament greatly strengthened. Porter also designed and superintended the construction of the two gunboats Fort Henry and Choctaw. On July 13, 1862, he rejoined the U. S. squadron, now under command of Com. Davis, before Vicksburg. Here, on the morning of the 22d, under the guns of the forts, he attacked, single-handed, the formidable ram Arkansas, which had, some days previously, passed down the river, defying the broadsides of the entire Federal fleet. Her sloping sides were built of solid timbers, nearly two feet thick, and covered with railroad iron, which rendered her completely impervious to any guns but Dahlgrens. Porter steamed close to this monster, and with his 9-inch battery literally "tore up her iron plating as if it had been nothing but so much pine lumber." The shore batteries, meantime, had ceased their terrific fire for fear of striking their own ship. But when the force of the river current had carried the Essex away from her antagonist, the fire was again concentrated on her with increasing violence. Porter then, fearing to disable his vessel, withdrew, leaving his task but half accomplished. On the 6th of the succeeding month, after participating with two other gunboats at Baton Rouge in the succor of Gen. Williams, who was being hotly pursued by the Confederates, under Gen. Breckinridge, Porter proceeded up the river to meet and engage the Arkansas again. Although one of her engines was badly disabled, the Confederate steamed to meet the Essex, with the evident intention of ramming her; but Porter, with a ceaseless fire from

his 9-inch Dahlgrens, pierced her through and through, finally disabling her steering gear and driving her ashore. Then, no longer handicapped by the necessity of manœuvring his vessel to escape being run down, he rapidly completed the work of destruction and set the vessel on fire. Continuing thereafter to cruise in the neighborhood of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, where he harassed the building of works as much as possible, he reached Natchez on Sept. 1st, in pursuit of two transports loaded with cattle and supplies. There a boat filled with her sailors having been fired on from ambush, the Essex bombarded the city for an hour and a half. On the 6th, after a brief tour of inspection to Vicksburg, he returned again and arranged the capitulation of the city, and on the following day had a brief passage at arms with the batteries at Port Hudson. Arriving at New Orleans, he found a special order from the president, creating him commodore, a recognition of his gallant services that even the navy advisory board had failed to accord him. It came none too soon—it was a veritable crowning of his career—for, already, worn with disease, he petitioned to be relieved from duty that he might seek medical attention in the East. After several months of continued suffering, he died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, May 1, 1864.

ROWAN, Stephen Clegg, naval officer, was born near Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1808. His parents came to the United States when he was a child, and settled in Ohio, from which state he was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1826. His initial cruise was made on the Vincennes, which, between 1827 and 1830, under Com. Bolton, was the first U. S. man-of-war to circumnavigate the globe. From 1830 until 1832 he was on duty in New York city. In 1832 he was promoted to be passed midshipman, and during the following four years served in the West Indies and in the naval operations of the Seminole Indian war. In 1837 he was commissioned lieutenant, and in 1838 assigned to the coast survey. During 1843–46 he was attached to the frigate Delaware, cruising in Brazilian waters, and later to the Ontario; and during 1846–48 was executive officer of the sloop Cyane, of the Pacific squadron. He participated actively in the naval operations of the Mexican war; aided in the capture of Monterey and San Diego; served under Stockton at the battle of the Mesa, where he was wounded; led a night attack on the outposts of Mazatlan; was present at the bombardment of Guaymas, and captured twenty blockade runners and destroyed a number of gunboats in the Gulf of California. During 1850–53 he was on duty as inspector of ordnance, and organized that department in the Brooklyn navy yard. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was promoted to be commander, and for some time commanded the store-ship Relief. For three years (1858–61) he was again on ordnance duty in New York city. In January, 1861, he was placed in command of the steamship Pawnee; took her from Philadelphia to Washington in the following month, and when the civil war opened, declared for the Federal cause. For a time the Pawnee was the principal naval protection of Washington, and by order of Gen. Winfield Scott covered the landing of Col. Ellsworth's command at Alexandria, Va. On May 25, 1861, Rowan, as commander of the Pawnee, attacked the Confederate forces who were erecting batteries at Acquia creek, but hauled off after being struck nine times. He accompanied the expedition under Com. Stringham which captured the forts and garrisons at Hatteras inlet, and later destroyed the fortifications at Ocracoke inlet. He was then successively assigned to the command of the Brooklyn and the Delaware. On Feb. 7, 1862, under Goldsborough, he led a naval flotilla to the sounds of North Carolina, and on the following day took a leading part in the capture of Roanoke Island. On Feb. 9th he was ordered to pursue the fleeing Confederates into Albemarle sound, and on Feb. 10th, destroyed their works and captured their fleet. He also passed up the Pasquotank river, took possession of Elizabeth city and Edenton, and effectively obstructed the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal. He conducted several other expeditions for the subjugation of the North Carolina coast, and when Goldsborough returned to Hampton Roads succeeded him in command of the fleet. On Feb. 10, 1862, Comr. Rowan co-operated with Gen. A. E. Burnside in the capture of Winston, on March 12th in the capture of Newbern, and on April 25th in the capture of Beaufort. This completed the reduction of the North Carolina coast. Comr. Rowan received the thanks of congress for his signal services, and on July 16, 1862, was commissioned as captain, and as a reward for distinguished gallantry promoted to be commodore, to take rank from the same date. When Adm. Dahlgren assumed command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, Com. Rowan was assigned to the New Ironsides, which was under fire fourteen times in Charleston harbor, and in three actions was struck 133 times. During the early portion of 1864, Com. Rowan, in the absence of Adm. Dahlgren, was in command of the South Atlantic squadron, and on July 25, 1866, was promoted by selection to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1866 and 1867 he was commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, and from 1868 until 1870 was commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron. He was raised to the rank of vice-admiral in 1870; was commandant of the New York navy yard (1872–79); president of the board of naval examiners (1879–81); governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia in 1881; superintendent of the naval observatory in 1882, and chairman of the light-house board in January, 1883. He died in Washington, D. C., March 31, 1890.

STRINGHAM, Silas Horton, naval officer, was born in Middletown, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1798 and entered the U. S. naval service as a midshipman, under an appointment dated June 19, 1810. His first service was with Com. Rodgers, on board the frigate President, from 1811 to 1815. On Dec. 9, 1814. Stringham was commissioned as lieutenant, and the following year was transferred to the brig Spark, Capt. Gamble, which formed a part of Decatur's squadron in the Algerine waters, and which helped to catch an Algerine frigate. In 1816, while the Spark was lying at Gibraltar, Lieut. Stringham performed a very brave act in saving three of the crew of a French brig which had capsized. Three years later he was on board the Cyane, on the African coast, on the lookout for slavers. In 1821 he was promoted to a first lieutenancy and ordered to the Hornet, on the West India station, where he captured a noted pirate and slaver. In 1825 he was stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard, where he remained five years, at the end of which time he was ordered to the Peacock, and sent out in search of the Hornet, which was supposed to have been lost. While this search was being prosecuted he was ordered on board the Falmouth, and sent to Carthagena. From 1830 to 1836 Lieut. Stringham was on shore duty and with the Mediterranean squadron, being commissioned commander March 3, 1831. In 1837 he was in command of the Brooklyn navy yard, and in 1841 was commissioned captain. In 1842 Capt. Stringham commanded the frigate Independence of the home squadron, but the next year

returned to the navy yard at Brooklyn, where he remained until 1846, when he commanded the ship-of-the-line Ohio, of the Pacific squadron. During the Mexican war his ship took part in the bombardment of Vera Cruz. Afterwards for a time Capt. Stringham commanded the Brazilian squadron, but in 1851 took charge of the Gosport navy yard. During the three following years he commanded the Mediterranean squadron, his flagship being the ill-fated Cumberland, which was sunk by the Confederate ironclad Virginia (Merrimac), in Hampton Roads. On the outbreak of the civil war Capt. Stringham was appointed flag officer of the north Atlantic blockading squadron, and in the following August was given command of the naval forces in the attack and capture of forts Clark and Hatteras, in co-operation with the land forces under Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. The garrison of Fort Hatteras was under command of Com. Barron,

who had been for nearly fifty years an officer in the U. S. navy, and at one time in command of the Wabash, which was now attacking him. In the end he surrendered with all his officers, 715 men, 1,000 stand of arms, 75 kegs of powder, five stand of colors, 31 cannon, and provisions, stores and cotton. This victory, the first after the Federal defeat at Bull Run, was hailed with enthusiasm throughout the North, and Stringham was generally lionized. Later he was made the subject of abuse for not taking his fleet into the sound and continuing his victorious career; but it was afterward learned that he had simply obeyed orders, which were to return immediately to Fortress Monroe after the destruction of the forts; and besides, his vessels drew too much water to go over the bar. In the following month, at his own request, he was relieved of command, as was generally believed, on account of this unjust odium. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned rear-admiral. From 1864 to 1867 he commanded the Brooklyn navy yard, and in 1871 became port admiral of New York. He continued to reside in Brooklyn, N. Y., until his death, which occurred there, Feb. 7, 1876.

WINSLOW, John Ancrum, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19, 1811. On his mother's side he came from the well-known

Rhett family of Charleston, and on his father's from the best Massachusetts stock, being the seventh generation from John Winslow, brother of Gov. Edward Winslow, governor of Plymouth colony. His father was sent from Boston in 1807 to establish the commercial house of John Winslow & Co., at Wilmington, N. C., and at the age of fourteen the boy, with his elder brother, was sent to Dedham, Mass., and placed in charge of a minister to be educated in preparation for college, which the elder brother subsequently entered; but John showed such an inclination for the navy that at the age of sixteen he was appointed midshipman under date Feb. 1, 1827. Winslow was commissioned as lieutenant Dec. 9, 1839, and sent to Brazil on board the Enterprise. In 1842 he was ordered to the steam-frigate Missouri, which was sent to convey Mr. Cushing, minister to China, to his post. This unfortunate vessel caught fire in the harbor of Gibraltar and was destroyed. Winslow was now sent back by Cushing with dispatches to the government announcing the catastrophe, whereupon the navy department ordered him to return and destroy the wreck, which was done by blowing it up with gunpowder. Winslow was employed on home duty until December, 1845, when he was ordered on board the Cumberland and sailed for the Mexican coast. He took part in the attack on Tobasco and in various skirmishes from the Rio Grande down the coast. For gallantry at Tobasco Lieut. Winslow was given the choice of all the vessels captured by Com. Perry. He selected a double topsail, Baltimore built schooner, afterwards entered in the United States service as the Morris, being named after a son of Com. Morris, who was killed in action. Winslow was on the expedition which captured Tampico, where he remained for six weeks guarding the arsenal, when he returned and rejoined the fleet at Vera Cruz. By an extraordinary coincidence, he found occupying his room on board his vessel Raphael Semmes, whose ship, the Somers, had been capsized in the squall, and all but thirty of her crew lost. In connection with the history of the after relation of the two men this incident is not without a peculiar interest. In February, 1847, Winslow was ordered on board the Mississippi, Com. Perry's flagship, and soon after returned home. In 1848 Winslow sailed as first lieutenant in the sloop Saratoga to the coast of Mexico; in the following year he was home again, and until 1855 divided his time between the Boston navy-yard and service on the frigate St. Lawrence of the Pacific squadron. Sept. 14, 1855, Winslow was commissioned commander. He was in charge of the naval rendezvous in Boston for the next three years, and then lighthouse inspector for two years when, the war breaking out, he applied for active service and was ordered to join Foote's Mississippi river flotilla, which, in company with half-a-dozen other officers, Comr. Winslow practically constructed, at the same time drilling western boatmen for naval service. The flotilla having been completed, Winslow took the first division of it down the river to Cairo where he turned it over to Gen. Grant, and afterwards brought the second division down. During this last trip he met with a terrible accident, the broken link of a parted chain striking his left arm and making a frightful wound, completely crippling him. He was sent home to recover, but rejoined Foote and his flotilla just as they were leaving to invest Fort Pillow. He continued in service on the Mississippi and White rivers until July 16, 1862, when he was commissioned as captain and ordered to take command of the Kearsarge. He joined the vessel early in 1863, and under instructions proceeded to the coast of Europe to watch the Confederate cruisers, particularly the Florida, which had been last heard of off the coast of South America. He now cruised in the channels off the coast of England and France, where the French and English governments made all the trouble for him they could, French pilots being ordered not to serve him, an unimportant matter, as Winslow knew the waters of that coast as well as they did. He found the Florida at last in Brest, about to sail, and he blockaded the port, although it was midwinter, so that she did not dare to leave. Running short of provisions he was obliged to sail for Cadiz to obtain supplies, whereupon the Florida slipped out of port and put to sea. Winslow next blockaded the port of Calais where the steamer Rappahannock was, and succeeded in

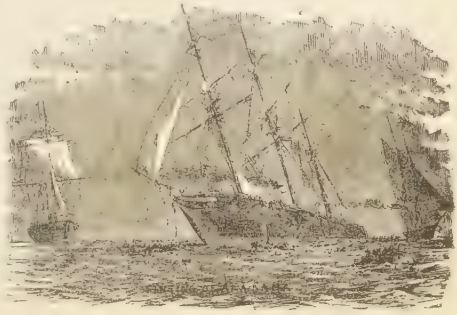
preventing her from going to sea. The Kearsarge now went to Flushing to make some repairs, having been run ashore near Osteud by a pilot believed to have been in the employ of the Confederates. These repairs had hardly been completed when Winslow received a telegram stating that the Alabama had arrived in the harbor of Cherbourg. Raphael Semmes was commander of the Alabama, and when two days later the Kearsarge arrived off the port of Cherbourg, he sent Winslow the following challenge:

CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA,
CHERBOURG, June 14, 1864.

SIR: I hear that you were informed by the U. S. consul that the Kearsarge was to come to this port solely for the prisoners landed by me, and that she was to depart in twenty-four hours. I desire you to say to the U. S. consul that my intention is to fight the Kearsarge as soon as I can make the necessary arrangements. I hope these will not detain me more than till to-morrow evening, or next morning at the farthest. I beg she will not depart before I am ready to go out.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. SEMMES, Captain.

Winslow of course determined at once to accept the challenge, and on June 19, 1864, this famous naval duel took place. So confident were the officers of the Alabama of their approaching victory that great preparations were made and invitations extended to French officers for a reception on shore on the night after the return to Cherbourg. Before leaving port a maintopsail was spread in the hold on which were placed 200 pairs of irons for prisoners. It was said that special trains brought from Paris 40,000 persons to witness the battle from the Cherbourg breakwater. At 10:20 A. M. on the day mentioned above, which was Sunday, the Kearsarge, lying in the offing, discovered the Alabama standing out, accompanied by the English yacht Deerhound. Capt. Winslow's ship was at once cleared for action, and when the Alabama had reached about seven miles from shore and was less than a thousand yards from the Kearsarge the fight began. Winslow's first offensive movement was to steer straight for his enemy, apparently with the intention of running her down, but really with the purpose of running under the Alabama's stern and raking her. Semmes now slowed his engines and sheered off, presenting his starboard battery to the Kearsarge. The Alabama finally opened fire at the distance of one mile, and both vessels circled around a common center, gradually nearing each other until they were at one time within six hundred yards. At first Winslow refrained from firing, keeping steadily on under full speed, but at length, at the distance of half a mile, he fired his first broadside with terrible effect. Wheeling the Kearsarge about, Winslow again steered on under full head of steam, and presently poured in another broadside, while the shot and shell from the Alabama flew over the Kearsarge, doing no serious damage. The spankergaff of the Alabama with her ensign now came down on a run, but were speedily replaced. The firing when within a quarter of a mile of each other was rapid and terrible, two of the guns of the Kearsarge, carrying 11-inch shells, doing fearful damage, making great gaps in the hull of the enemy. But the Alabama had a 100-pound Blakely rifled gun, and a shell from this at length passed through the bulwarks of the Kearsarge and burst with a terrific explosion, wounding three of the crew. There was a marked difference between the firing of the two vessels, the Alabama firing rapidly, almost two guns to the Kearsarge's one but very wild; Winslow, on the contrary, fought his ship coolly and with special admonition against too rapid firing and careless aim. One of the Kearsarge's shots disabled a gun on board the Alabama and killed and wounded eighteen men. Another exploded in the coal-bunkers and completely blocked up the engine-room. At the seventh round the Alabama set her foretrysail and two jibs and turned her head towards the shore, but she was closely followed by the Kearsarge, pouring into her shot and shell with destructive force, and in a few moments her flag came down and a white flag was run up. Yet after this the Alabama renewed her firing, whereupon Winslow also opened fire; but after a few moments the boats of the Alabama rowed alongside the Kearsarge and announced that the ship had surrendered and was sinking. Indeed, in less than twenty minutes after the surrender the Alabama flung her bows high out of the water and then, with a heavy lurch, went to the bottom. The boats of the Kearsarge picked up a good many of the crew of the Alabama, but the yacht Deerhound picked up Semmes and thirty-nine of the crew, and immediately steamed away for the English coast. The battery of the Kearsarge consisted of seven guns:



two 11-inch Dahlgrens, one 30-pounder rifle and four light 32-pounders. That of the Alabama consisted of eight guns: one 68-pounder of 9,000 pounds weight, the 100-pound Blakely rifle and six heavy 32-pounders. The number of men comprising the crew of the Alabama and the total number of her killed and wounded were never known. Five of the crew of the Kearsarge were wounded; two slightly and three died. The engagement lasted an hour and twenty minutes, and it is stated that out of 376 projectiles fired by the Alabama only twenty-eight struck the Kearsarge, while of the 173 fired by the Kearsarge few missed their mark.

This was, in fact, the only sea-fight of importance during the war, and for his gallant action Capt. Winslow was promoted to the grade of commodore, his commission being dated on the day of the engagement. In 1866 Com. Winslow was ordered to the command of the Gulf squadron; March 2, 1870, he was promoted to rear-admiral and for two years was in command of the Pacific squadron, and after his return from this, his last cruise, he remained for a while at San Francisco, from which city he removed to Boston, Mass., where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on Sept. 29, 1873.

BELL, Henry Haywood, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in North Carolina in 1808. He entered the navy as midshipman Aug. 4, 1823; served on the Grampus in the campaign against the Cuban pirates, and subsequently for a long period was attached to the East Indian squadron. In November, 1856, while commander of the San Jacinto with Capt. (later Admiral) Foote he attacked and

destroyed the barrier forts on the Canton river in China. When the civil war opened he held the rank of captain. Although of southern birth and married to a southern woman he espoused the Federal cause, and in 1862 was appointed fleet captain of the West Gulf squadron under Admiral D. G. Farragut. Under heavy fire he cut the cable that blocked the way to New Orleans and in the passage of the forts, and the final capture of the city led one of the divisions of the fleet, capturing one vessel and destroying two others. When the United States flag, which had been raised on the New Orleans custom house by order of Farragut, was pulled down by a Confederate, Capt. Bell entered the city with a small body of marines, and in the face of a mob that threatened him with death restored the flag to its place. Subsequently he participated in the capture of New Orleans and Port Hudson; was made commodore in 1863, and until 1864 commanded the

Western Gulf blockading squadron, a position in which his services were of the first importance. In 1865 his health having become seriously shattered he was placed in command of the Brooklyn navy yard. On July 25, 1866, he was appointed rear-admiral and commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron. In 1867 he was at his own request retired from the service, but while waiting to be relieved from his command was drowned at the mouth of the Osaka river, Jan. 11, 1868.

BELL, Charles H., rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in New York, Aug. 15, 1798. He was appointed midshipman in 1812, and served under Decatur and Chauncey during the second war with England. In 1815 he was attached to the Macedonian and took part in the war with Algiers. He was promoted to be lieutenant in March, 1820, and in 1824, while commander of the Ferret, was capsized in the West Indies, but after remaining twenty-one hours on the wreck was rescued with a portion of his crew. In 1829, while an officer of the Erie, cruising in the West Indies, he aided in taking the pirate schooner Federal from under the guns of the forts at Guadeloupe. After performing varied duties at sea and on shore he was, in 1839, assigned to the command of the Dolphin, and made two cruises to the coast of Africa. He was promoted to be commander Sept. 20, 1840, and in 1844 as commander of the Yorktown was again dispatched to the African coast, where he remained two years, capturing three slavers and freeing many hundreds of slaves. He was commissioned as captain in 1854, and at the opening of the civil war was in command of the Mediterranean squadron. He was at once ordered home, and after the capture of the Trent was sent to Panama to take command of the Pacific squadron, which position he retained for nearly three years. In 1864 and 1865 he was stationed in the James river. In 1865 he became commander of the Brooklyn navy yard and served in that capacity until May, 1868, when after fifty-six years of service, forty-four of which were passed at sea, he was placed on the retired list. He was raised to the rank of commodore July 16, 1862, and to that of rear-admiral July 25, 1866. His last years were spent in New Brunswick, N. J., where he died Feb. 19, 1875.

ALDEN, James, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in Portland, Me., March 31, 1810. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1828, and after being attached for two years to the naval station at Boston cruised in the Mediterranean on the sloop-of-war Concord until 1833. He was promoted to be passed-midshipman on June 14, 1834 and lieutenant Feb. 25, 1841. From 1838 until 1842 he was a member of the Wilkes exploring expedition which made a tour of the world. While at the Fiji islands he was in charge of a surveying party which was ambushed by a party of natives who killed two of his command. He succeeded, however, in defeating the natives and securing the bodies of his dead companions. He was on duty at the Boston naval station in 1843, and between 1844 and 1846 made a second tour of the world on the Constitution. In 1845 he led a boat expedition which cut out several war junks from under the guns of the fort at Zuron bay, Cochin-China. In 1846 and 1847 as an officer of the home squadron he took part in the capture of Vera Cruz, Turspan and Tobasco. From 1848 until 1866 he was attached to the coast survey. He was promoted to be commander Sept. 14, 1855, and in the winter of that year participated actively in the Indian war in Puget sound. When the civil war opened in 1861 he was in command of the steamer South Carolina. He reinforced Fort Pickens and blockaded Galveston, capturing thirteen schooners with their cargoes and engaging the batteries in the rear of Galveston. He was in command of the Richmond at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the capture of New Orleans, the passage of the Vicksburg batteries and the operations at Port Hudson in 1862 and 1863, and was repeatedly commended in the official reports. He was commissioned captain Jan. 2, 1863, and placed in command of the Brooklyn. He led the fleet of Farragut in the battle of Mobile bay, August, 1864, and took a conspicuous part in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. At the close of the war no officer of his rank had seen more hard and effective fighting than had Capt. Alden. He was raised to the rank of commodore July 25, 1866; was on special duty during the two following years, and in 1868 and 1869 was commandant of the Mare island navy yard. In 1869 he was made chief of the bureau of navigation and detail. In 1871 he was appointed rear-admiral and placed in command of the European squadron which latter position he held until his final retirement from the service on account of age. His last years were spent in San Francisco, Cal., where he died Feb. 6, 1877.

CARTER, Samuel P., rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in Carter county, Tenn., and was appointed midshipman from that state in 1840. He was the only man in the United States who ever held the highest grades in both the army and navy. He held the commission of lieutenant-commander in the navy and that of a brevet major-general in the volunteer army at the close of the civil war, but drew salary of only one of these offices. When the war broke out he was serving in the Brazilian squadron, and believing that the navy would have but little active service asked to join the land forces. He was assigned to special duty by the war department. Prior to that time he had seen considerable service both in foreign stations and in the Mexican war, being present at the battle of Vera Cruz. He organized a brigade in Tennessee of which he was given command, with the commission of brigadier-

general. About that time he won the soubriquet of "horse marine" because of his dual capacity. He served with distinction in the engagement at Wild Cat, Ky., in October, 1861, when Gen. Zollicoffer was repulsed. In the same year he commanded in southern Kentucky, and in the operations against Cumberland Gap and in the Kanawha valley, from whence the Confederates were driven out. He commanded the cavalry expedition into East Tennessee and defeated the Confederates at Holston, Carter's Station and Jonesville. The success of the raid had great significance and for it he received the thanks of the general-in-chief of the army in general orders, also of the commander of the department of the Ohio and the commander of the district of Kentucky with a recommendation for his promotion as major-general. He was then assigned to the command of the division of Central Kentucky in 1863 and was at the battle of Dutton's Hill. He defeated Pegram's forces at Monticello and Beaver Dam and Morgan's troops at West's. In July, 1863, he commanded the cavalry division of the 23d army corps and took the advance when Gen. Burnside occupied East Tennessee. He defeated Morgan's and Smith's troops and took part in the siege and battle of Knoxville in November and December, 1863. He was provost marshal of East Tennessee until January, 1865, when at his own request he was assigned to the command of the district of Newberne. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Kingston where Bragg was defeated, and occupied Goldsboro, driving out the Confederate garrison with his command. He was brevetted major-general March 13, 1865, and remained in command of the 23d army corps until honorably mustered out of the army in 1866. He was promoted to be lieutenant-commander in the navy on June 23, 1865, and soon after he was mustered out of the army he was given command of the gunboat Monocacy on the Asiatic station, where he remained three years. During the following three years he was commandant of the Naval Academy at Annapolis receiving his promotion as captain Oct. 28, 1870. From 1872 to 1875 he commanded the frigate Alaska on the European station and was then made a member of the lighthouse board at Washington. He was promoted to be commander on Nov. 30, 1878, and to rear-admiral on May 16, 1882, having been put on the retired list on Aug. 6th preceding. He died in Washington May 26, 1891.

WILKES, Charles, rear-admiral, was born in New York city, April 3, 1798. After receiving a common school education, in 1818 he entered the navy as a midshipman, and served several years in the Mediterranean sea and Pacific ocean. On April 28, 1826, he was commissioned as lieutenant, and in 1830 was appointed to the charge of the United States department of charts and instruments. It is said of him that he was the first man in the country to set up fixed astronomical instruments and take observations with them. He placed the observatory in his own garden, but on attempting to build a firm structure about the stone foundations which held the instruments, he is said to have been notified by the navy department that this would not be allowed as a national observatory was unconstitutional. Lieut. Wilkes had already been employed when not on other duty, in 1829, in connection with the United States exploring expeditions and he was again in this service in 1833, but it was in 1839 that he entered upon the expedition which has ever since borne his name and which was fruitful of the most important results in connection with the geography and chartography of the South Pacific. On Aug. 18, 1828, he sailed from Norfolk under orders from the United States government to explore the islands of the Pacific south of the equator, the waters about Cape Horn and the Antarctic ocean.

Wilkes published in five octavo volumes an account of his explorations, and to these were afterwards added eleven other volumes and atlases of which he himself was the author of one on meteorology. In 1843 Wilkes was on coast survey duty, being commissioned commander July 13, 1843, captain Sept. 14, 1855 and placed in command of the sloop-of-war San Jacinto in 1861 on the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. His first duty was the pursuit of the Confederate war-vessel Sumter. On Nov 8th, the San Jacinto encountered the English mail-steamer Trent, which was on its way from Havana to St. Thomas, West Indies, having on board the Confederate commissioners to France and Great Britain, John Slidell, of Louisiana, and James M. Mason, of Virginia, with their secretaries. On overtaking the Trent, Wilkes ordered Lieut. Fairfax to man two boats and board her. The steamer hoisted English colors while Wilkes ran up the United States flag and fired a shot across her bows to heave to. As no attention was paid to this summons he fired a shell across the bow of the Trent and the English commander hove to. Lieut. Fairfax drew up alongside with his boats and on reaching the deck, and seeing the captain, asked permission to examine the passenger list. This request was refused and the lieutenant perceiving the four gentlemen for whom he was seeking, informed them that the object of his visit was to take them on board the United States vessel, and then with the assistance of his men, Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Eustis and Mr. McFarlane were taken from the Trent into the boats and on board the San Jacinto. The families of these gentlemen remained on board the steamer, which continued her course to England. Wilkes brought his prisoners into Boston harbor where they were incarcerated in Fort Warren. The act created a deal of excitement throughout the country and Capt. Wilkes was for a time a lion in every city where he stopped. Meanwhile the secretary of the navy indorsed the act by a letter of thanks to Capt. Wilkes and he received a vote of thanks from congress, while banquets and receptions were given to him in Boston, New York and Washington. But on the arrival of the Trent in England a feeling was roused among the English people which very soon changed the situation. A peremptory demand was made by the British government upon the government of the United States for the restoration of the prisoners, accompanied by the assertion that the act of Capt. Wilkes was both an insult to the British flag and a violation of international law. The conclusion of the matter was that Secretary Seward ordered that the prisoners should be surrendered; the ground for this action being that Capt. Wilkes erred in not carrying the Trent into a neutral port to have the case adjudicated upon by a prize court. In acting as the judge himself, and practically executing his own decree, Capt. Wilkes had technically committed a violation of international law for which the only redress was the restoration of the *status quo*. Wilkes was commissioned commodore July 16, 1862, and was placed in command of the flotilla which shelled City Point, and later of a special squadron sent to

the West Indies to protect our commerce in those waters. He was commissioned rear-admiral on the retired list July 25, 1866. The services of Wilkes as an explorer, were recognized by the Royal Geographical Society by the presentation of a gold medal, a fact which shows that the English people did not bear malice against him on account of his action in the Trent affair. Admiral Wilkes published in Philadelphia in 1849 a work entitled "Western America, Including California and Oregon," and in New York, 1856, his "Theory of the Winds." He died in Washington, Feb. 8, 1877.

BAILEY, Theodorus, rear-admiral, U. S. navy, was born at Chateaugay, N. Y., April 12, 1805. His uncle Theodorus Bailey (1758-1828) was a congressman and U. S. senator, and from 1804 until 1828 postmaster of New York city. The younger Theodorus was educated at Plattsburg (N. Y.) Academy, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1818. His first service was on the coast of Africa and later he spent five years in the Pacific and West Indian waters. He was promoted to be lieutenant March 3, 1827 and between 1833 and 1846 as an officer of the Vincennes and Constellation twice circumnavigated the globe. In 1847 he was appointed commander of the storeship Lexington and in that capacity carried an artillery company to California; fitted out and led numerous successful expeditions against the Mexicans; captured San Blas and aided greatly in the conquest of California. As a reward for his services he was commissioned commander March 6, 1849 and a little later went on a long cruise in the Pacific as commander of the St. Marys. During this cruise he was instrumental in securing full protection of the rights of American citizens in the various island groups. He was raised to the rank of captain on Dec. 15, 1855 and was engaged in the protection of American interests at Panama after the massacre of April, 1856, a task in which his firmness and discretion proved of the greatest value. In 1861 he was ordered to the command of the steamer Colorado, blockading Pensacola, where he rendered great assistance to Gen. Harvey Brown, and after a night reconnaissance cut out and burned the Confederate privateer Judah. Early in 1862 he joined the fleet of Admiral D. C. Farragut and was appointed second in command of the expedition against New Orleans. He commanded the right column of the fleet in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and it was at his suggestion that the attack on New Orleans and its batteries was made at night. On April 24, 1862, he led this attack in the Cayuga, receiving the fire of five forts and repelling or destroying numerous Confederate vessels and rams. The following day Bailey was commissioned by Farragut to demand the surrender of the city. Accompanied only by Lieut. G. H. Perkins he landed, made his way through an angry mob to the city hall and successfully performed his mission. He was warmly commended by Admiral Farragut for his bravery and splendid service and sent to Washington as the bearer of dispatches announcing the victory. On July 16, 1862, he was raised to the rank of commodore, and in the following October though in feeble health was at his own solicitation appointed the successor of Rear-admiral Lardner as commander of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron, in which position he captured 150 blockade-runners, and promptly and effectually suppressed blockade-running on the Florida coast. On July 25, 1866, he was commissioned rear-admiral and in October, 1866, was placed on the retired list. His last service was performed as commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard. The remainder of his life was passed in Washington. Admiral Bailey was wise and far-seeing in the planning, and fearless and untiring in the performance of duty, and he ranked among the ablest of the naval commanders of the civil war. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1877.

Theodorus Bailey

BOGGS, Charles Stuart, rear-admiral, U. S. navy, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 28, 1811. His mother was the sister of Capt. James Lawrence, specially notable for his expression: "Don't give up the ship," when mortally wounded in the engagement between the British frigate Shannon and the Chesapeake, of which he was in command, in Boston harbor, June 1, 1813. It is said of the subject of this sketch, that the impression made upon his mother and afterwards upon himself by the brave career of Capt. Lawrence, had much to do with his choosing the navy as a profession. When quite young, he was sent to Capt. Partridge's celebrated military academy at Middletown, Conn., and on Nov. 1, 1826, received his appointment as midshipman from the state of New Jersey, and in July following was ordered to the sloop-of-war Warren, attached to the Mediterranean squadron. At this time, the eastern portion of the Mediterranean was swarming with Greek pirates, and the duty of the American squadron in those waters was to aid in suppressing this species of warfare and to protect American commerce. Here young Boggs passed three years of his life, part of the time on the Warren and part on the ship-of-the-line Delaware. In 1830, he was ordered on board the schooner Porpoise, which joined the West India squadron where he remained for the next two years. On April 28, 1832, having been appointed passed-midshipman, he was sent on board a receiving-ship at New York, and excepting a year on board the sloop Falmouth in the West Indies he continued during four years on land service. In 1836 he joined in the capacity of master the ship-of-the-line North Carolina, which had been ordered to the Pacific coast, but on arriving at Callao, he received an appointment as acting lieutenant and was ordered as executive officer to the schooner Enterprise, and for nearly two years saw much active service. On Sept. 6, 1837, young Boggs was promoted lieutenant. In 1839 he returned home in the North Carolina, which was now made a school-ship and served on board of her in New York harbor as lieutenant in charge of the apprentices. In this important position Lieut. Boggs displayed his fine capacity for command, combining mildness and courtesy of manner with absolute strictness in the enforcement of discipline. In 1842–43 Lieut. Boggs was on board the sloop Saratoga on the coast of Africa and took an active part in the bombardment and destruction of certain slave ports. In 1846–47 he was on the steamer Princeton of the home squadron and took part in the great bombardment of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa and Tampico. He also commanded a boat expedition from the Princeton, which destroyed the U. S. brig

Chas S Boggs

Truxton after her surrender to the Mexicans, a most dangerous mission as it turned out, and in which only the tact and courage of Lieut. Boggs prevented the capture of his party. The Princeton was soon after ordered to the Mediterranean, the first propeller ever seen in those waters, and attracted great attention from the Greeks in the Piraeus. Lieut. Boggs was the executive officer of the frigate St. Lawrence, ordered by the United States government to carry the American contributions to the World's Fair of 1851 in London. On his return he was appointed first lieutenant, ordered to the New York navy-yard and made inspector of clothing and provisions at that post. He continued to hold this position from 1851 until 1854. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was commissioned commander, and for the next three years was in command of the U. S. mail steamer Illinois, in the service of the California Steamship Co. In 1860 Comr. Boggs was inspector of lights on the California coast and in command of the steamer Shubrick, employed for this purpose. On the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he wrote to Washington, asking to be placed on active service, and being ordered home was put in command of the U. S. steamer Varuna, which was ordered to join Farragut's fleet below New Orleans and was the first ship to force its way past the batteries, doing terrible damage to the Confederate gunboats, but being at last demolished by the Stonewall Jackson, an ironclad which ran into her, staving her side, whereupon the Varuna was run ashore, firing all the time until her guns were under water. For his gallantry in this unparalleled naval combat, his native town and state each voted Comr. Boggs a sword. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned as captain and placed in command of the Sacramento, of the blockading squadron off Cape Fear river. Here constant exposure and fatigue broke down his health, and he was obliged to resign his command and return home to recruit. In 1864–65 Capt. Boggs was on shore duty at New York, engaged in superintending the building and fitting out of the fleet of steam picket-boats planned by himself. One of these was the torpedo-boat with which the gallant Lieut. Cushing attacked the Confederate ram Albemarle and sent her to the bottom. In 1866 Capt. Boggs commanded the U. S. steamer Connecticut, which cruised in the West Indies. There he overtook the ironclad Stonewall in the harbor of Havana and demanded her surrender to the United States, but she was given up to the Spanish government. In 1867–68 Boggs commanded the schooner De Soto of the North Atlantic squadron. On July, 1, 1870, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral and was appointed lighthouse inspector of the third district. In 1873 he was placed on the retired list. He died Apr. 22, 1888.

GREENE, Samuel Dana, naval officer, was born at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 11, 1840, the second son of George Sears Greene. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1859, and served as midshipman on the Hartford, of the China squadron. In 1861 he volunteered for service on the ironclad Monitor, then building in New York city, which afterward left New York, March 6, 1862, for Hampton Roads, Va. Reaching that place March 9, 1862, she at once proceeded to attack the Merrimac, and Lieut. Worden, her commander, directed the movements of the vessel from the pilot-house, while Lieut. Greene had charge of the guns in the turret, personally firing every shot until near the close of the action. In the delay incident to a change of command from Lieut. Worden to Lieut. Greene, the former having been wounded, the vessels drifted apart. Lieut. Greene forthwith turned the Monitor again toward the Merrimac, but that vessel was already in retreat toward Norfolk. After firing a few shots after her, Lieut. Greene returned to the vessels which had been saved by the arrival of his own craft. He was afterward engaged in the attack on Fort Darling and in other naval actions on the James river. After the loss of the Monitor, which foundered off Cape Hatteras, Dec. 31, 1862, he served as executive officer of the Florida on blockade duty, 1863, of the Iroquois in search of the Alabama, 1864–65, and on various other vessels from 1865 until 1869. He was promoted to be lieutenant-commander in 1866, and to commander in 1872, and commanded the Juniata in 1875, the Monongahela in 1876–77, and the Despatch in 1882–84. He was assistant professor of mathematics 1866–68, at the United States Naval Academy, of astronomy 1871–75, and was assistant to the superintendent of the institution 1878–82. He received a vote of thanks from the legislature of Rhode Island for his services in the action between the Monitor and the Merrimac. He died at Portsmouth, N. H., U. S. navy-yard, Dec. 11, 1884.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Louis Malesherbes, rear-admiral U. S. N., was born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1805. His father, Charles Washington (1779–1843), was for many years chief clerk of the navy department. Louis was appointed a midshipman at seven years of age in 1812, but did not enter the service until 1816. He served first under Bainbridge, and from 1817 until 1824 cruised in the Mediterranean and Pacific, mainly under Stewart. He was made lieutenant in 1825, and until 1827 studied in Paris. In 1827, while cruising in the Russian archipelago on the Porpoise, he led at night a boat expedition of volunteers, and recaptured the British brig Comet, which had fallen into the hands of Greek pirates. In the conflict ninety of the pirates were killed. In 1833 he married the daughter of William Wirt, and for some time resided on a tract of land which his father-in-law had purchased in Florida. During the Seminole war he was commander of a company of volunteer cavalry, and later of an armed steamer. Shortly afterward he returned to the naval service, and in 1841 was made commander. In 1849 he served as a member of the commission that explored California and Oregon; was promoted to be captain in 1855, and from 1853 until 1857 was superintendent of the Naval Academy. In August, 1861, he was appointed flag-officer, and in the following month was assigned to the command of the North Atlantic squadron. In January, 1862, he sailed from Hampton Roads for the sounds of North Carolina, and on Feb. 8, 1862, co-operated with Gen. A. E. Burnside in the capture of Roanoke Island. For his services on this occasion he received a vote of thanks from congress. Subsequently, by various expeditions into the bays and rivers, he completed the conquest of the North Carolina coast. He then returned to Hampton Roads, and during the peninsular campaign co-operated with McClellan in the York and James rivers. In July, 1862, he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, and in September, 1863, was, at his own request, relieved from the command of the North Atlantic squadron. Thereafter and until the close of the war he was engaged in preparing a code of regulations for the naval service, and a revision of the naval book of allowances. From 1865 until 1867 he was commander of the European squadron, and in 1873 was retired. At his death he was, length of service considered, the oldest officer in the navy. He died Feb. 20, 1877.

BUIST, Henry, lawyer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 25, 1829. He was the grandson of the Rev. George Buist, D.D., late pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church of Charleston, one of the most eloquent and distinguished divines of his day. His father was the late Hon. George Buist, a distinguished lawyer of the Charleston bar and probate judge of the county of Charleston. The families from which he was descended on both sides were from the best stock in the state, and held high social rank. He was prepared for college at a private school in Charleston, was graduated from South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C., with distinction, and was admitted to the bar after a rigid course of training, to which his mind was eminently fitted. He was associated with the late Charles Macbeth in the practice of law under the firm name of Macbeth & Buist, and at the bar both members of this firm held an enviable position, being usually engaged in the most important cases in the courts of the state and of the United States. At the death of Mr. Macbeth he formed a copartnership with his brother, Hon. G. Buist, present state senator from Charleston county, and their firm was well known as Buist & Buist up to the time of his death. Mr. Buist served several terms as a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina from Charleston, being generally elected chairman of the delegation. He was also elected state senator, and filled that position until his retirement from active political life to devote himself to his large and lucrative practice. During the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a captain of infantry in the battalion of Maj. Abney, being a part of the 27th South Carolina regiment, and saw arduous and bloody service in the Virginia campaigns. He was captured at Petersburg, Va., and confined for many months as a prisoner of war. He was a man of marked characteristics, vigorous in thought, prompt and bold in resource and action. Possessing uncommon sagacity and singularly sound judgment, he was eminently practical in the affairs of life and devoted to the interests of his clients. Throughout his long and successful career at the bar and the conduct of a large and responsible practice, he amassed a fortune and obtained a distinguished reputation as a Christian gentleman and a lawyer of broad and comprehensive scope. Of unimpeachable integrity, earnest and dignified in demeanor and carriage, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the bench before whom his presence was a tower of strength. He practiced his profession on an elevated plane and with the regard of the bar in which he was a shining figure. He was a very generous man and bestowed his means liberally in furtherance of private and public benefactions. His loyalty and fidelity to his friends were marked traits in a singularly earnest character. He died June 9, 1887, at Charleston, S. C., widely deplored.

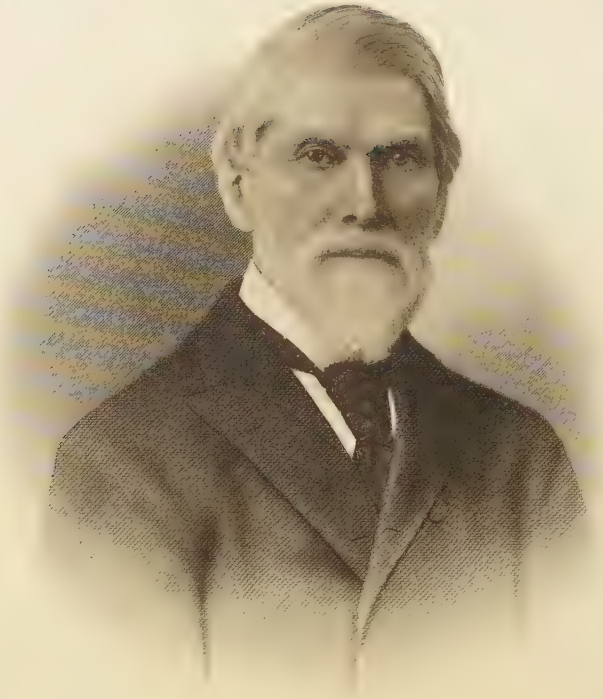
Henry Buist

SMITH, Erastus ("Deaf"), pioneer, was born in New York, but in early boyhood was taken to Mississippi. A goodly amount of fiction has been written about him. Being very deaf, in order to distinguish him from others bearing the same name he was known as "Deaf" Smith. He went to Texas in 1824, and in 1825 was with Maj. James Kerr in the first settlement of Gonzales. When that settlement was broken up by the Indians in 1826 Smith went to San Antonio, where he married a Mexican widow, and remained in obscurity until the revolution of 1835. Throughout the campaigns and struggles of that year and in 1836, until after San Jacinto, he was a captain of scouts—in Texas parlance "spies"—and rendered valuable service. He it was who, under the orders of Gen. Houston, on the morning of the battle of San Jacinto, burnt the only bridge on which the Mexicans could retreat, and over which they had passed in their advance. He was a taciturn, thoughtful man, with courage, and a goodly portion of what may be termed, in partisan warfare, adroitness or cunning. In 1838, in command of about thirty-five men, he approached near Laredo, on the Rio Grande, and had a battle with a much larger company of Mexicans, in which he won a decided victory. About that time he located at Richmond, on the Brazos. Deaf Smith county was named in his honor. He died Nov. 30, 1838.

GUYLES, William Bell, ship-owner, was born at Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1815, the son of Simeon and Hester (Fay) Guyles of Scotch descent. When young Guyles was but five years of age his father removed to Wattsburgh, Pa., thence to Vernon, and in 1828 to Erie, Pa. His parents were in poor circumstances, and William's educational advantages were accordingly limited. He attended school at Erie for three winters, and when sixteen years old went to sea. He sailed before the mast for three years, and when he reached his majority became master of a ship and held that position on various vessels for nineteen years. While filling this responsible position Capt. Guyles never had an accident on his ship that resulted in loss of life or money; he thoroughly understood all the details of his business, and was a most careful master. After retiring from the active life of a sailor, he was for twenty years marine inspector for the Commercial Mutual and Mercantile Insurance Co.; he has also been connected with the People's Saving and Loan Bank, and is now and has been for twenty years a member of its finance committee. As early as 1870 Capt. Guyles conceived and advocated the building of the breakwater, five miles long, which makes a harbor for the city of Cleveland, a work completed by R. C. Parson. Capt. Guyles is a devoted church member and a liberal contributor to all worthy charities, and a citizen of Cleveland, O., who has been actively identified with the growth and prosperity of that city. In 1843 Mr. Guyles was married to Ruby Burnes, of Oswego, N. Y. She died Jan. 22, 1885. They had no children, but established a family connection by the adoption of four orphan girls, whom they educated and trained as if they were their very own. These girls married, and their children look to Mr. Guyles as a grandfather. With these grandsons he made a contract that if they would abstain from liquor and tobacco until of age he would give each of them a liberal sum on their twenty-first birthday. The first five boys who attained their majority kept their part of the bargain, as did Mr. Guyles. One of the younger ones is a student at Harvard, and another serves the United States as a naval cadet at Annapolis.

Wm B Guyles

SLATER, George, journalist, was born at Nottingham in 1841. He came to America in 1870, was for a time connected with the New York "Daily News," and then founded a local news bureau, called Slater's News Association, which he conducted for some years. He was the oldest member of the New York Press Club, and for six years its financial secretary. He died in Roosevelt Hospital, New York, Aug. 15, 1889.



Alfred Bakery

POLK, William Mecklenburg, physician, was born at Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1844, son of the Rt. Rev. Leonidas and Frances Ann (Deveraux) Polk. His father was the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana and a lieutenant-General in the Confederate army, was descended from Robert Pollock of Lanarkshire, Scotland, who settled in Delaware in 1659, changing the family name to Polk, the line of descent being through his son John Polk, who married Joanna Knox; their son William, who married Priscilla Roberts; their son Thomas, who married Susan Spratt, and their son William, who married (2) Sarah Hawkins and was the grandfather of Dr. Polk. William Mecklenburg Polk was educated at the Virginia Military Institute under Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson and was graduated with his class at the close of the war by special act of the faculty for services in the army. He was one of the 150 cadets sent from the institute with Jackson immediately after the breaking out of the war to act as a drill corps for the Virginia state troops. He was subsequently assigned to a command under Gen. Zollicoffer as drill master; later was assigned to duty as second lieutenant in Bankhead's Battery at Columbus, Ky. In May, 1862, he was appointed assistant chief of artillery in Gen. Polk's corps and subsequently captain in the adjutant and inspector-general's department, army of the Tennessee. He was in the engagements at Columbus, Ky., New Madrid, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and in the Meridian campaign, Atlanta campaign, also at Franklin, Nashville, Mobile, and at the final surrender at Meridian, Miss., May, 1865. He began the study of medicine after the war at the University of Louisiana and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1869. After serving eighteen months in Bellevue Hospital, he was appointed curator in the department of pathology and was subsequently made assistant demonstrator of anatomy in Bellevue College, then visiting physician to Bellevue hospital; later was made professor of therapeutics and clinical medicine in Bellevue Hospital and Medical College, and president of the board of trustees. He was professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the medical department of New York University during 1879-88, and he was also consulting gynecologist to St. Vincent's, St. Luke's and New York Lying-in hospitals, and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. He was 1st lieutenant in the U. S. A. Medical Reserve Corps. In 1888 he was appointed professor of gynecology and obstetrics and first dean of the Cornell University Medical College, which position he held until his death. He was president of the New York Obstetrical Society during 1884-86, vice-president of the American Gynecological Society in 1889-90, and president of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1910 to 1914. He was a member of the American Society of Physicians and Pathologists, County Medical Society, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, New York Medical and Surgical Society, British Gynecological Society, Royal Medical Society of England. He was also a member of the Society of Cincinnati, the Southern Society, the Tennessee Society, Century Association, the Church, University and Metropolitan clubs. Dr. Polk wrote many important articles which were published in American and European medical journals, and was the author of "Leonidas Polk, Bishop and General," (1897). He was married Nov. 14, 1866, to Ida Ashe, daughter of Francis H. Lyon, a representative in congress from Demopolis, Ala., and had two sons, John Metcalfe Polk, M.D., and Frank Lyon Polk, counsellor of U. S. state department. Dr. Polk was married again May 12, 1914, to Maria H., daughter of Theodore Dehon of New York city. He died in Atlantic city, N. J., June 23, 1918.

BAKER, Alfred, banker, was born in Warren county, Ga., Feb. 8, 1811, son of Edwin and Nancy (Darden) Baker of Georgia, and a grandson of John and Patty (Harris) Baker of Virginia. His ancestors came from England and settled first on the eastern shore of Maryland, going later to Virginia to live. His grandfather, John Baker, with two brothers, served with distinction in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and his father was for twenty-five years a member of the Georgia legislature. Alfred Baker located in Augusta, Ga., in 1829, and for three score years was an honored citizen of that city. He became associated with the large mercantile house of Bridges & Gibson there, and subsequently formed a partnership with W. P. Rathbone in the wholesale grocery business. This firm did a large and successful business until it closed in 1860. Meanwhile Mr. Baker engaged in the manufacture of flour, being owner of the Paragon Mills until they were destroyed by fire in 1863. During this period he was also a leading director in the Mechanics Bank. Unable to enlist in the civil war on account of his age and delicate constitution, he evinced his loyalty to the Confederate cause by organizing, and equipping a company of soldiers, known as the "Baker Volunteers" and he cared generously for the families of these soldiers during the period of their absence from home. In 1871 Mr. Baker organized the National Exchange Bank of Augusta, Ga., and lived to apply for, and secure, a second charter for the bank, twenty years later. He established the Augusta Savings Bank in 1879 and until his death was president of both institutions which, under his wise guidance, enjoyed a remarkable career of prosperity. He was also a director and a large stockholder in the Georgia Chemical Works and the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, both of Augusta. The Bon Air Hotel Company, which for thirty years has enjoyed an almost unprecedented period of prosperity, was organized and promoted in its initial growth and for a period of years after, largely by the efforts, advice, and ability of Mr. Baker, who was its president from its organization until his death. His management gave prosperity to every project that he conducted. His admirable judgment, rigid honesty, careful administration, and executive ability and integrity of character won the confidence of the business and social community. For the period of his membership (until his death) in the First Presbyterian Church of Augusta, he was one of its most earnest, loyal and helpful supporters. His wise counsel and financial ability solved many problems, for both pastors and congregations—during his long term of office as deacon and trustee. But perhaps the form of service to others that most appealed to Mr. Baker was to give assistance to young men and women, struggling to educate themselves, and to such, he was an unending source of comfort and support. Mr. Baker was married Oct. 18, 1841, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Joel Thayer, of Boston, Mass., and of a large family of children, only one survived, Lizzie Baker Bransford, widow of Dr. John Francis Bransford (of Virginia), surgeon in the U. S. Navy. Mr. Baker died at his home, The Hill, Augusta, Ga., June 16, 1896.

ERSKINE, John, jurist, was born at Strabane, Tyrone, Ireland, Sept. 13, 1813. He came with his parents to America in 1821, returning to school in Ireland in 1828, but coming back to the United States in 1832. He then taught school in Florida for four years, and was a successful lawyer there in 1846. In 1855 he settled in Atlanta, Ga., engaging in the practise of law, and after the war was appointed by President Johnson judge of the United States court for the whole district of Georgia. When the state was divided into two districts in April, 1882, he became judge of the southern section, but retired in December, 1883, under the law allowing federal judges to retire, at their option, on full pay after serving ten years and arriving at the age of seventy. The judicial career of Judge Erskine has been a test of his sterling qualities. Foreign born, assuming a seat on the bench just after the war in a turbulent time, and the official of an administration opposed by the South, he had the delicate task to be loyal to the government and yet just to the people. He did this, and it reflects upon him the highest credit. A sound lawyer, a just judge, a genial gentleman, honest and fearless, true to public duty, in the severe ordeal he kept the trust of the government, and yet won the loving esteem of Georgians. Justice L. Q. C. Lamar of the supreme court of the United States thus wrote to Judge Erskine of his conduct in this emergency: "I give you joy for the confidence you have won and the affection you have inspired among a whole people, whose rights, property and happiness were so completely in your power, and that, too, without any sacrifice of principle or surrender of conscientious devotion on your part. A higher and nobler work, done amidst the fierce light in which you moved, no man could have achieved." Among the momentous rulings made by Judge Erskine, were those against the legal outlawry of Confederate lawyers, taxing the property of a state, marriage between the races, and other important questions involving great principles and colossal interests, in which his decisions were never overruled. When he retired from the bench, the bar of northern and southern Georgia gave public expression to their reverence. With solemn ceremonies and eloquent addresses, portraits of the venerable judge, presented by the lawyers after his retirement, were placed over the judges' seats in the various court-rooms where he had presided for nineteen years. The incident was recorded in a beautiful volume, happily characterized by a judicial friend as "an honorable monument," and from prominent men everywhere, including President Cleveland and Justice David Davis of the U. S. supreme court, came sincere approval of the grateful homage to the retired jurist. Judge Erskine was married to the daughter of Gen. Gabriel Smith, of Alabama, by whom he had one daughter, who became the wife of Willard P. Ward, of New York city. He died at his home in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 27, 1895.

John Erskine

BRIDGMAN, Frederick Arthur, painter, was born at Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 10, 1847. Within three years after his birth, his mother was left a widow with a large family of children to care for. At sixteen years of age, Frederick entered the employ of the American Bank Note Co., New York city, to learn the engraver's trade, but remained only two years, owing to an imperative desire to obtain a liberal art education. He entered the studio of Gérôme at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, where he soon gave evidence of exceptional ability; but it was a number of years before his pictures began to sell, and, in the meantime, he experienced the privations common to ambitious but poor and unknown artists. While he was a student at the Beaux Arts, he spent most of his vacations with a colony of artists in the old town of Pont-Aven, Brittany, and thus acquired that sympathetic knowledge of landscape effects which Gérôme could not give him. On one of these outings, it was his good fortune to save the life of one of the daughters of the Marquis du Montier, a nobleman of the neighborhood, at the risk of his own. Edward Strahan, a companion of Bridgman's at Pont-Aven, thus describes the latter's habits at this period: "Painting was his dram, and his dram between drams. He perforated the neighborhood in every direction; he discovered delicious or characteristic models; he found the beautiful boy, Grégoire Canivet, praying at a *pardon*, and brought him home in triumph, and in the odor of sanctity, somewhat as Titania did her little Indian henchman; he found wonderful trees, pollard oaks, and lost chapels with rusty bells. The studio at Pont-Aven became a *bric-à-brac* fair, full of Breton embroideries, spinning-wheels, crucifixes, and knee-breeches. Of this artistic revival, Bridgman was largely guilty. He had a blamable gift of perpetual work without fatigue, and a most miserly habit of stuffing occupation into odds and ends of time." In 1868 he made his first appearance in the Salon, where he has been represented every year since, with the exception of 1881. In 1872 he made a sketching-tour through the Pyrenees, which resulted in the exhibition, in the Salon of 1873, of "Bringing in the Maize"—by many considered his masterpiece. In the latter year, he made a voyage up the Nile, which exerted a marked influence upon his subsequent work, in both heightening his color and confirming his penchant for oriental and archæological themes. In 1881 he exhibited about 300 studies of his paintings in New York city, and in 1889 was a prominent contributor to the American department of the Paris Exposition. In 1890 he opened a studio in Paris for the instruction of woman students. His best-known works are: "Funeral of a Mummy," "The American Circus in Brittany," "Bringing in the Maize," "Pastimes of an Assyrian King," "Procession of the Bull Apis," and "Pirate of Love."

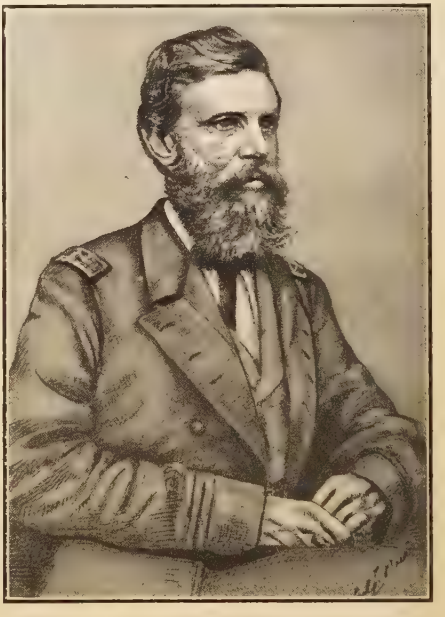
BRECKINRIDGE, William Campbell Preston, congressman, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28, 1837. His father was Robert J. Breckinridge, a pious Presbyterian divine, and his mother, Sophonisba, daughter of Gen. Francis Preston, and granddaughter of Gen. William Campbell. He was educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and Center College, Danville, Ky., graduating April 26, 1855, and was graduated as a lawyer from the University of Louisville, 1857, and has lived and practiced successfully in Lexington since. He fought through the war with conspicuous gallantry, as captain, major, colonel, and commander of a cavalry brigade. After the war he was attorney for Fayette county; in 1866 editor of the "Lexington Observer and Reporter" two years, professor of equity and jurisprudence in Kentucky University five years, and was elected national representative in 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890 in the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, and fifty-second congresses.

W. C. P. Breckinridge

HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH
AUTHOR

MARCUS MORTON
JURIST

WALTER A. BROWNELL
EDUCATOR



JAMES W. A. NICHOLSON
NAVAL OFFICER

Col. Breckinridge was a natural orator, and a hard worker on many important congressional committees. Cumberland University, Central University, and Center College, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. His first wife was Lucretia H. Clay, granddaughter of Henry Clay, and his second, Issa Desha, granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Desha. He died Nov. 19, 1904, at Lexington, Ky.

BUTTERWORTH, Hezekiah, journalist and author, was born in Warren, Bristol co., R. I., Dec. 22, 1839, son of Gardner M. and Susan (Ritchie) Butterworth, and a descendant of Samuel Butterworth, who settled in Weymouth, Mass., before 1642. Samuel's son, John Butterworth, founded the first Baptist church in Massachusetts in his cabin in Swansea in 1663. The direct descent from Samuel is through John, Joseph, Benjamin, Hezekiah, Samuel and Gardner M. Butterworth. He was fitted for college in the high school at Warren, but chiefly owing to ill health was not able to complete his college course. While teaching in the district school he edited the local paper at Warren, and sent contributions to "Independent," the "Congregationalist," "Appleton's Journal," and "Youth's Companion." In 1870 a series of articles on self-education led to his connection with "Youth's Companion," first as "reader" and then as assistant editor. During 1877-87, when his influence was strongest, the circulation of the "Companion" jumped from 140,000 to 400,000. Having seen a popular French book called "Zigzag Journeys," giving an account of a French schoolmaster who took a class of boys on an educational journey, he developed this idea in a series of sixteen "Zigzag" books, which were highly praised by educators and reached a circulation of nearly 500,000 copies. In his later years he lectured frequently on literature and travel. He was author of "The Story of the Hymns" (1875), which was written for the American Tract Society and which won for him the George Wood gold medal in that year; "The Story of the Psalms" (1878); "The Story of Notable Prayers" (1880); "Young Folks' History of Boston" (1883); "The Great Composers" (1884); "Wonderful Christmases of Old" (1885); "Young Folks' History of America" (1885); "Ballads and Stories for Readings with Musical Accompaniments" (1886); "The Log Schoolhouse on the Columbia" (1890); "The Story of the Tunes" (1890); "Little Arthur's History of Rome" (1892); "The Boys of Greenway Court" (1893); "The Parson's Miracle" (1894); "In Old New England" (1895); "The Knight of Liberty" (1895); "The Wampum Belt" (1896); "Lost in Nicaragua" (1898); "South America" (1898); "The Story of Magellan and the Discovery of the Philippines" (1899); "In the Days of Audubon (1901); "In the Days of Jefferson" (1905); "The Young McKinley" (1905); "In the Boyhood of Lincoln" (1906); "The Pilot of the Mayflower" (1906); two volumes of poetry, "Poems for Christmas, Easter and New Year" (1884) and "Songs of History" (1887), and "Under the Palms" and "David, the Shepherd Boy," two cantatas. He was a frequent contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's," "Century" and other magazines, and wrote the poem for the opening of the peace and arbitration congress at the Columbia exposition of 1893. He was essentially a juvenile writer, and while he has not the stamp of a literary genius, he wrote under an ever present sense of moral responsibility, and had an influence for good upon the youthful reader. The best work was in his poems, most of which are preserved in the two volumes mentioned above. His best remembered poem is "The Bird with the Broken Wing." Mr. Butterworth was unmarried, and died in Warren, R. I., Sept. 5, 1905.

MORTON, Marcus, jurist, was born at Taunton, Mass., Apr. 8, 1819, son of Marcus and Charlotte (Hodges) Morton, and a descendant of George Morton, who came from England in 1623, and settled in Plymouth colony. His father was the fourth governor of Massachusetts. He was graduated at Brown University in 1838, and then studied law for two years at the Harvard Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1841. He practiced his profession in Boston until 1850 and then removed to Andover. In 1853 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, to which his father was also a delegate, and in 1858 both father and son served in the state legislature. He sat on the bench of the superior court of Suffolk county during 1858-59 and on the supreme court bench of Massachusetts during 1859-69. In the latter year he became associate justice of the supreme court, and was appointed chief justice in 1882, serving until 1890. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University in 1870, and from Harvard in 1882. On Oct. 14, 1843, he was married to Abby Bowler, daughter of Henry Hoppin, of Providence, R. I., and had eight children. His son, Marcus, Jr., was graduated at Yale and admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1885. Judge Morton died at Andover, Mass., Feb. 10, 1891.

BROWNELL, Walter Abner, educator and geologist, was born at Evan's Mills, N. Y., on Mar. 23, 1838, the son of Brisbin A. and Helen M. (Davis) Brownell. He entered Genesee College, where he took a high standing. In order to procure funds he taught at intervals. He accepted the professorship of Latin in Fulton Seminary, and in 1865 was made principal of Red Creek Seminary, which he left at the end of three years to accept a similar position in the Fairfield Seminary. This place he also retained three years, greatly upbuilding the school, and resigning in 1871 to become principal of the Syracuse High School. At the end of one year he accepted the professorship of geology and chemistry in this school, which position he held for thirty years. During his vacations he devoted himself to geological field work, both in Europe and America, and the result of these explorations, a collection of minerals and fossils numbering about 30,000, was given to the school. In 1881 he was called to the chair of mineralogy in the vacation summer school for teachers, at Martha's Vineyard, Mass. This department was enlarged the following year by the addition of geology, which double department he held four successive seasons, having in his classes professors in geology from the various colleges and other institutions of learning in the United States. He was well known as a lecturer, and also through his writings in scientific periodicals. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and one of the original Fellows of the Geological Society of America. In 1876 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton College. Notwithstanding his deep interest in science, he was also an active business man and prominently interested in philanthropic and religious works, and in city affairs in Syracuse. For nearly twenty years Dr. Brownell made annual summer trips to European countries. Immediately upon graduation from college he was married to Helen M. Davis, of Livonia, N. Y., a talented student and educator, whom he met in his college work. Their only son,

George G. Brownell, is professor of Romance languages in the University of Alabama. Dr. Brownell died in Syracuse, Mar. 23, 1904.

NICHOLSON, James William Augustus, naval officer, was born in Dedham, Mass., Mar. 20, 1821, the son of Nathaniel Derose Nicholson, who served as a naval officer in the war of 1812, and grandson of Samuel Nicholson (q.v.), a lieutenant under John Paul Jones. The Nicholsons were a famous naval family, eighteen of their name having been in the service since 1755. Three of them wore broad pennants and a fourth died just as he received his appointment to one. When he was seventeen years old, James W. A. Nicholson entered the naval service as a midshipman. He was made master on June 11, 1851, and on Apr. 24, 1852, was promoted to lieutenant. He was acting master during the Mexican war, 1847-48. He accompanied Com. Perry on his expedition to Japan, as a lieutenant on the sloop Vandalia, commanding a guard on shore for several months during the Chinese rebellion. He was stationed along the African coast during the years 1857-60 to aid in suppressing the slave trade, and in 1861 he went with the Pocahontas to the relief of Fort Sumter, arriving, however, too late. On July 16, 1862, he was appointed commander and his first command in the civil war was the Isaac Smith of the Port Royal expedition. He took part in a number of engagements on the Potomac river, and was commended by Adm. Du Pont for coolness and courage in the battle of Port Royal. In 1861-62 he served in Florida, being commander of St. Augustine in 1862, aiding in the conquest of Jacksonville, Fernandina, and St. Augustine, and repulsing a large body of the enemy on the St. John river. During 1862-63 he was ordnance officer on the New York station, and in the latter year was assigned to the command of the Shamrock, serving in the South Atlantic blockading squadron before Charleston. In 1864 he was assigned the command of the monitor, Manhattan, and took part in the battle of the Mobile Bay forts, helping to cripple the Confederate iron-clad ram Tennessee. The only shots which pierced the Tennessee were those fired from the Manhattan, Commander Nicholson using a double charge of powder in a fifteen-inch gun. He ran the risk of exploding the gun, but proved that it could stand the double charge for a limited number of rounds. After the battle with the Tennessee, he attacked Fort Powell at intervals for twelve days, and bombarded Fort Morgan for several weeks, the fort capitulating on Aug. 21, 1864. He returned to New York in 1865 and commanded the steamer Mohigan of the Pacific squadron during 1865-66. On July 25, 1866, he was made captain; Nov. 8, 1873, commodore, and Oct. 1, 1881, rear-admiral. During 1871-72 he commanded the flagship Lancaster, of the Brazil squadron. He had charge of the Brooklyn navy yard during 1876-80, instituting many reforms there, and on Sept. 1, 1881, was put in command of the European station. He was at the bombardment of Alexandria, on July 11, 1882, and on July 14, when the firing ceased he landed 100 U. S. Marines to protect the American consulate and assist in maintaining order. He also afforded assistance to many refugees, services for which he was thanked by several foreign powers and presented with a handsome gold medal by the king of Sweden. He was retired from active service on Mar. 10, 1883, resigning the European squadron to his successor, Adm. Baldwin. He died in New York city, Oct. 28, 1887. (Portrait opposite p. 111.)

HIRSCH, Emil Gustav, rabbi, lecturer and writer, was born in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, May 22, 1852, the son of Dr. Samuel and Louise (Mickolls) Hirsch. His father, one of the first Jewish rabbis of the day, received a call to the ministry of the Reformed Congregation in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866, and with his family removed to America. The son attended the Academy of the Episcopal church in Philadelphia, and in 1872 was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He then went to Germany to pursue philosophical and theological studies, attending the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, and finished his studies in philosophy at the High School for Jewish Science, Berlin, in 1876. He was installed as rabbi of the Har Sinai Congregation, at Baltimore, Md., in 1877. A year later he became rabbi of the Adath-Israel Congregation, at Louisville, Ky., and in August, 1880, he went to Chicago, Ill., where he has continued his ministration. In 1884 it was found necessary to provide a larger house, and later galleries had to be added to the substantial stone temple erected on Indiana avenue. In 1913, his congregation moved into a new building on Grand boulevard, which, an innovation in synagogues, is both a house of worship with a seating capacity of 2,300 seats, and a social center, with gymnasium, lecture hall, class rooms, swimming pool and women's hall, open to all. This temple restricts membership by neither creed nor race. It is a free association of men and women banded together for religious and ethical humanitarianism. Rabbi Hirsch has been professor of rabbinical literature and philosophy at the University of Chicago since 1892, and was Trumbull lecturer at Johns Hopkins in 1902. He has written extensively for Jewish journals, and was the editor of "Zeitgeist" (Milwaukee), 1880-07; "Reformer" (New York), 1886; "Reform Advocate" (Chicago), since 1894, and an editor of the Biblical department of the "Jewish Encyclopedia," 1903-06. He has contributed also to "Hasting's Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics," has written numerous monographs on religious subjects, and is the translator and editor of Dr. Einhorn's "Ritual for Jewish Reform Congregations." He has gained much prominence as an orator on public and patriotic occasions, and as a lecturer. He has been for years one of the directors of the Chicago Public Library, and was president of its board of trustees from 1888 to 1897. He was a member of the board of commissioners of public charities of Illinois in 1897 and again from 1906 to 1920. In 1896 he was Republican presidential elector-at-large. He was one of the founders of the Jewish Manual Training School of Chicago, of the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago, and is identified with the leading non-sectarian charities of the country. He is one of the Board of Public Welfare of the State of Illinois; one of the Commission of Morals of the City of Chicago since 1914, and a member of the Peace Council of Churches. The movement to have Sunday observed as the Jewish Sabbath numbers him among its leaders. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1896 by Austin College, Ill.; Western University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of L.H.D. in 1900; he received the degree of D.D. from Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati in 1901, and Temple University gave him the degree of D.C.L. in 1908. He was married June 16, 1878, to Matilda, daughter of Rabbi David Einhorn of New York city, and had two sons and three daughters: Dora, Elsa, David, Beatrice, and Samuel E. Hirsch.

FELLOWS, Edward B., underwriter, was born at Salisbury, N. H., June 20, 1811. He is descended from John Fellows, of Kingston, as are all the families of that name in Boscawen and Salisbury. Samuel Fellows, of Salisbury, was made a freeman in 1645. William Fellows, merchant, of London, Eng., is mentioned as early as 1653; Sir John, of Carshalton, sub-governor of the South Sea Co., was created a baronet Jan. 20, 1719. The family in this country were conspicuous for their patriotism during the war of the revolution.

Moses Fellows, a great-uncle of Edward B., was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and accompanied Arnold's expedition to Quebec; he was engaged in the battle of Bennington, the retaking of Fort Ticonderoga, the battles of Stillwater and White Plains, wintered at Valley Forge, crossed the Delaware with Washington's army, and was engaged in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth. He went with Gen. Sullivan on his raid into western New York, and was honorably discharged after some years of service, and then settled on his farm in his native town, where he raised a family of twelve children, all living at the time of his death in 1846. A monument was erected to his memory in Salisbury in 1886. Through the maternal branch Edward B. is also descended from the Fellows family. In 1817 his father removed with his family to Tunbridge, Vt., where he attended the common school, and completed his education at Royalton Academy. He went to Pennsylvania in 1831, and taught school in the Wyoming Valley. In 1834 he removed to New York, and was for a time clerk in a dry-goods store. A thorough Jeffersonian democrat in principle, he became interested in politics, and was appointed to a responsible position in the New York custom-house, under Collector Lawrence, during President Polk's administration. The most important public work of his life was in connection with the public schools of New York city, which, previous to 1842, were under the direction of the Public School Society. In 1841 an act was passed authorizing the election of trustees and commissioners for the public schools, and Mr. Fellows was elected trustee of the fourth ward, and was afterward chosen member of the board of education. In the controversy regarding the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools, Mr. Fellows favored a separation between religious and secular instruction. While he held the office of school commissioner he introduced a resolution inquiring as to the expediency of establishing evening schools for the benefit of apprentices and others, whose vocations prevented their attendance at the day schools. He drew up a bill, which was passed by the legislature about 1846. The schools thus established were eminently successful, and their benefits will be felt for all time to come. It was largely owing to his efforts that evening schools were subsequently established for the benefit of women. Mr. Fellows was appointed chairman of the committee on evening schools, and devoted so much time and labor to their advancement that their acknowledged success is largely due to his active energy. He was also prominent in the establishment of the New York Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), and introduced resolutions for establishing a free academy for girls, a scheme which is now perfected in the free Normal College. No truthful history of the cause of education in New York can be written which does not give a leading place to the name of Edward B. Fellows. On the resignation of John A. Stewart as clerk of the board of education, Mr. Fellows was elected to the position, and continued to hold it until politics became an important factor in its management, when he failed to secure a re-election. He then accepted a position in the Butchers and Drovers Bank, and while there organized, in 1853, the Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. He was elected secretary, and held the position until the death of the president in 1866, when he was chosen to succeed him, and has continuously held the office, having been unanimously elected each year. This company, under his economical and judicious management, has become one of the strongest as well as one of the best-paying institutions in the country. During a period of thirty years, while promptly paying all its losses, the stockholders received a dividend of nearly fifteen per cent. per annum, and the original stockholders who paid in $1,000 at the commencement of the company, received, in the thirty years, a net profit of over $5,000 on their investment. Mr. Fellows in his religious faith is a stanch Universalist, and is the oldest member of the Church of the Divine Paternity. He has held many official positions connected with it during the pastorate of the eloquent divine, Dr. E. H. Chapin. Mr. Fellows was one of his most devoted friends and supporters. He is also one of the founders of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, a non-sectarian institution, and has been on its advisory committee since its organization, and was for several years trustee and treasurer of the Universalist general convention, and is now president of the New York Universalist Ministerial Relief Fund. He has been for many years connected with the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and has uniformly taken an active interest in its proceedings.

EVERETT, Robert William, congressman, was born near Hayneville, Houston Co., Ga., March 3, 1839. His parents were poor people, and their home was a log-house on a barren piney-woods farm. His mother died a few hours after his birth. His boyhood alternated between the village school and farm-work. He was graduated from Mercer University in 1859, having taken, in his second college year, a prize for declamation. He belonged to several arms of the service in the war, serving the last eighteen months as a member of Gen. N. B. Forrest's escort-squadron, and was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell at Harrisburg, Miss., July, 1864. The war left him without means. He married Emma C. Borders, of Cedartown, in 1868, settled in Polk county in 1872, and since 1875 has been a successful and self-sustaining farmer. He was twelve years member of the board of education of Polk county, and president of the board for many years; county commissioner several years; state representative, 1882–85; and chairman of the committee on agriculture the last two years; and was elected in 1890 as national representative to the fifty-second congress, defeating Wm. H. Felton, ex-congressman. He was for three years president of the sub-alliance; president of the county alliance; vice-president of the state alliance; and on the judiciary committee of the F. S. alliance. Mr. Everett was a gallant soldier in the war, sharing largely in the eventful career of the famous Forrest. He has been one of the model farmers of Georgia, and an influential leader in the alliance, winning his way by his sound views, good management, and forcible speaking into the national councils.

HILLIARD, Henry Washington, diplomatist and author, was born at Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 4, 1808. His parents removed to Columbia, S. C., where he passed his youth. He was graduated with distinction from South Carolina College in 1826, at eighteen years. Reading law in Athens, Ga., under Judge Clayton, he was admitted to the bar there in 1829, and practiced two years. He then filled a chair in the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, in 1831, resigning in 1834, and practiced law successfully in Montgomery, Ala. He was elected state representative in 1838, declining re-election; delegate to the Harrisburg whig convention in 1840; elector same year; nominated for congress in 1841, and declined a foreign mission the same year; was appointed U. S. minister to Belgium in 1842, resigning in 1844; was elected national representative in 1845, 1847, and 1849 to the twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first congresses; was appointed an original regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1846; received the degree of LL.D.; was on the electoral ticket of Fillmore in 1856, and of Bell and Everett in 1860; delivered the annual oration, in 1859, at the University of Virginia; was appointed by President Davis, in 1861, commissioner to Tennessee, and was a brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate states, raising 3,000 troops. After the war, he practiced law in Augusta, Ga., but soon removed to Atlanta. He advocated Horace Greeley's election in 1872; ran for congress in 1876; was appointed by President Hayes U. S. minister to Brazil, from 1877 to 1881, and was offered the German mission, when it should become vacant. As orator, statesman, diplomat, and author, Gen. Hilliard has had a long public career of unusual distinction, marked by large utility, and crowned with intellectual lustre. He is a natural orator, with every grace of eloquence: a musical voice, and a diction classic facile, and fervent. In 1838 he opposed successfully the political features of Mr. Calhoun's sub-treasury scheme, rallying the whigs against it, in six strong letters signed "Junius Brutus." He antagonized the "Wilmot Proviso," and supported the compromise measures of 1850. He spoke against secession, and met before the public in Alabama the orator of secession, Wm. L. Yancey, and visiting Mr. Everett in Boston, delivered an address in Faneuil Hall that gave him national fame. He gave loyal support to the South after the issue was made. In congress he took a high rank. He made a great speech on the Oregon question; wrote the report that secured mail steam facilities to Europe; ably fought slave exclusion from territories; on the foreign relations committee made an elaborate review of the whole subject of foreign missions; and delivered a number of masterly speeches on the vital matters before the country. It was in Brazil that the most illustrious and momentous service of Gen. Hilliard's public career was done. The emancipation of the million and a half of her slaves was pending. He was applied to for the results of American emancipation. With magnificent ability he wrote a letter that was the turning-point of the colossal movement, and fastened the reform. A great banquet was given in his honor, and he made a speech as remarkable as his letter, and both have been published in the official blue book of Great Britain by Lord Granville. Gen. Hilliard has published: "Roman Nights," an Italian translation (1848); "Speeches and Addresses" (1855); and "De Vane," a novel (two editions, 1865 and 1886). "De Vane" subsequently passed through several other editions; in 1892 he published "Politics and Pen Pictures," a volume of reminiscences. Gen. Hilliard was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was much interested in Sunday-school work. The last years of his life were spent in retirement in Atlanta, Ga., where he died Dec. 17, 1892.

Henry W. Hilliard

LEGGETT, Francis H., merchant, was born in New York city March 27, 1840. He is the representative of a very old family, both in this country and in England, where for many generations they resided in Essex, spelling the name variously, but all descended from one whose official capacity, the Legate, furnished their patronymic. The progenitor of the American family came into the colonies in 1640 *via* Barbadoes, where he had been a landed proprietor. Gabriel Leggett, of the second generation, became the proprietor of an extensive estate in Westchester county (West Farms), which is at present the twenty-third ward of the city of New York. He was a merchant as well as a landowner, and not a few of his descendants are enrolled among "The Old Merchants of New York." He died in 1700, leaving four sons—John, Thomas, William and Gabriel. Francis H. is a descendant of William, as was also William Leggett, the poet and late editor of the "Evening Post." For four generations his ancestors were born at Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co., N. Y. The father of the subject of this sketch was Abraham Leggett, who was born in 1805, and died in New York city at the age of seventy-three. His mother was Sarah Lee, a daughter of Richard Lee. Abraham Leggett was one of the oldest and most highly respected merchants in New York city, and was engaged in the wholesale grocery business on Front street for nearly half a century, and was one of the originators of the Market Bank. He gave his son Francis an academic education, who, after completing his studies, entered a produce commission house as clerk in the fall of 1856. He continued this connection for about five years. In 1862 he and his elder brother formed a copartnership, which was dissolved by his withdrawal in 1870, to establish a new firm in connection with his younger brother, Theodore Leggett, now deceased, under the firm name of Francis H. Leggett & Co. The business grew so rapidly that it was not long before they were occupying three stores on Reade street, and subsequently were obliged to add a store on Chambers street to the premises. Greater facilities for conducting their increasing business were soon needed, and by the fall of 1880 it had attained such proportions that land was bought and the immense building which the firm was occupying at the time of his death, was erected. By 1892 the business of the house, which was one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in the United States, amounted to over $7,000,000 annually, and it employed 400 persons. He was a member of the produce and cotton exchanges, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Union League Club. He was twice married: first, Nov. 14, 1861, to Anna Elizabeth Stokes, who died in 1863, and second, at Paris, France, in 1895, to Bessie (MacLeod) Sturges, by whom he had one daughter, Frances H. Leggett. He died in New York city, Aug. 29, 1909.

Francis H. Leggett

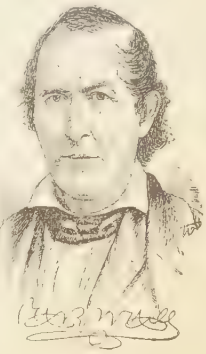
RANDOLPH, Peyton, first president of congress, was born in Tazewell Hall, Williamsburg, Va., in 1721, son of Sir John Randolph (1693–1737), who

was a graduate of William and Mary college, studied law at Gray's Inn, was king's attorney for Virginia, knighted while on a visit to England in 1730, where he obtained a new charter for William and Mary college, speaker of the Virginia house of burgesses, 1736, and recorder of the city of Norfolk. He built and resided at Tazewell Hall. Sir John was the sixth son of William Randolph (1650–1711), born at Morton Morrell, Worwickshire, Eng., emigrated to Virginia in 1674, built a stately mansion on Turkey Island with bricks brought from England, was a member of the house of burgesses, a member of the governor's council, active in the work of civilizing the Indians, and founded and was first trustee of William and Mary college. He married Mary Isham, by whom he had ten children, six sons being on the list of forty graduates of the name of Randolph, recorded in the catalogue of William and Mary college. The son was educated at William and Mary college, where he was graduated. He then studied law at the Inner Temple, London, and was appointed king's attorney for Virginia in 1748. He represented Williamsburg in the house of burgesses the same year. As the law officer of the crown, he was brought in opposition to Rev. Samuel Davis, a Presbyterian clergyman, on the question of the Toleration act (see Vol. V., p. 465). In 1751 Governor Dinwiddie and his family were guests of Mr. Randolph on their arrival in America, but Randolph's resistance of the royal demand of a pistol fee on every land patent destroyed their friendship, as the house of burgesses commissioned him to appear before the English ministry in London, and demonstrate the unconstitutionality of the exaction, which he did without obtaining the consent of the governor. In this mission he opposed the crown lawyers, Campbell and Murray, and after his argument the pistol fee was rescinded from all land-patents on less than one hundred acres, and soon after on all patents. During his absence Gov. Dinwiddie appointed George Wythe in his place, which he retained only until his friend Randolph returned. A long controversy between the governor and the house of burgesses delayed the payment to Randolph of his promised compensation of £2,500 for his services on the mission, and led to the prorogation of the house. There was a compromise with the new house, and the attorney, acknowledging the irregularities, was reinstated. He led a company against the Indians after Braddock's defeat, was chairman of a committee to revise the laws of the province, and was a visitor of William and Mary college from 1758. As an examiner in law he signed Patrick Henry's license in 1760, saying that the applicant knew very little, but might learn later, being an able man. He framed the remonstrance of the burgesses against the proposed stamp act in 1764, and in its passage saw that he must take a side. In 1766 he was elected speaker, and gave up his post as royal attorney. Thenceforth he was heartily with the patriots, and his high character, his cool judgment and his legal learning gave him great weight among them. He was a close friend of Washington; Jefferson in youth took him for a model. In 1773 he was chairman of the committee of correspondence, and in August, 1774, of the Virginia convention, which placed him at the head of its deputies to the Continental congress, in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, where he was at once chosen president. On the removal of the powder from the magazine at Williamsburgh, Va., April 20, 1775, Randolph, by his diplomacy, delayed impending hostilities and appeased the patriots. He

Peyton Randolph

was again speaker of the house of burgesses in May, 1775, and after their session attended the second congress. His great-nephew, Peyton Randolph, born at Williamsburg, Va., in 1779, was a son of Edmund Randolph, and long clerk of the Virginia supreme court, whose "Reports" he published in six volumes, 1823–28. He died at Richmond in 1828. The subject of this sketch died of apoplexy in Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1775, leaving no children.

HILL, Harry R. W., merchant, was born in Halifax county, N. C., in 1797. His father died when he was five years old, and his mother remarried and removed to Williamson county, Tenn., where his first lessons were learned at an old field school, where he spent two years. This meagre and defective schooling was all that the largest planter and merchant and grand master of the Masons ever received. He began business life by keeping store in Franklin. His employer died in 1818, and young Hill settled the estate so much to the satisfaction of his heirs that they assisted in starting him in business for himself. In 1827 Mr. Hill was married to Margaretta E. McAllister and, having accumulated a fortune, removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he entered into partnership with William Nichols, and engaged in a large commercial and steamboating business. In 1832 he removed to New Orleans and engaged in business with N. J. Dick & Co. In the financial crisis of 1837 the house became involved, and for the following seven years Mr. Hill was occupied in settling the country business of the firm. He received the reward of his labors in seeing the credit of the house restored and the business of the firm resumed on its old footing. In 1842 Mr. Dick retired from business, and the firm became Hill & McLean. The firm was subsequently seriously involved, and Mr. Hill released his partner and paid the indebtedness out of his private fortune, and afterward conducted the business alone. His estate was managed with the same ability that stamped his business career. The large plantation was worked by a well-governed, well-cared-for body of slaves numbering 1,000, all managed under a system of the highest culture and improvement. His name fills a prominent position in the commercial annals of the South, where he was known not only through his business and many philanthropic deeds, but by the active interest he took in the promotion of all public works. Mr. Hill fell a victim to yellow fever when hardly past the prime of manhood, while caring for his slaves who were stricken with the fever. The press throughout the South paid tributes to his memory. He died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 17, 1853.



SOULE, Richard, author, was born at Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass., June 8, 1812, a descendant of George Soule, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. He was graduated from Harvard in 1832, was a civil engineer, 1832–38; a sugar refiner at Boston, 1840–53; a member of the school committee there 1848–49; and of the Massachusetts legislature in 1849. His first book was a poetical "Memorial of the Sprague Family" (1847). He was at the head of Dr. J. E. Worcester's staff of assistants, 1855–59, in the making of his great "Dictionary of the English Language" (1860); prepared, with W. A. Wheeler, a "Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling" (1861); and with L. J. Campbell, a "Pronouncing Handbook" (1873); and alone, "First Lessons in Reading" (1866); and a "Dictionary of Synonyms" (1871). He died in St. Louis Dec. 25, 1877.

HOAGLAND, Cornelius Nevius, physician, was born at Neshanic, Somerset Co., N. J., Nov. 23, 1828, the eldest son of Andrew and Jane Hoagland, and a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Christoffel Hoagland, the sturdy pioneer of the family, who emigrated from Haarlem, Holland, to New Amsterdam about the middle of the seventeenth century. At the period of the emigration to America, Hoagland was an established family name of considerable antiquity in the Netherlands, it being traced back at least a century in Zeeland and Utrecht, and quite as far back in a collateral line of the viscounts and governors of Dormael in Brabant, who claimed descent from the ancient lords of Hoogelant. The family spread and formed several distinct branches in Holland, and those of the name who emigrated to America came at different dates, and from different localities, the name being variously spelled, and the use of Van being dispensed with. Christoffel Hoagland settled in New Amsterdam when but a youth. He was first clerk for a mercantile house, and on attaining his majority began business for himself. In 1655 his name appears on the swords of the burgomaster and schepens court. Later he united with the Dutch church in New Amsterdam, and in 1661 he was married to Catrina Cregier, a native American and daughter of Capt. Martin Cregier, a noted officer under Kieft Stuyvesant. He had already attained prominence, and while yet young was regarded as a leading citizen. He was evidently a man of sterling character, and filled many important places in the colonial government. From such ancestry came Cornelius Nevius Hoagland. In 1834 his father removed to Ohio, and settled first at Piqua, Miami Co., and later at West Charleston in the same county, where he purchased a hotel on the main stage route from Piqua to Dayton. Cornelius attended the public schools at West Charleston until 1845, taking private instructions in Latin. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. L. Crane, one of the leading physicians of Miami county, and two years later attended a course of medical lectures at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, O. He subsequently entered the medical department of the Western Reserve University in Cleveland, O., from which, in the spring of 1852, he was graduated. In 1854 he was elected auditor for Miami county, and re-elected in 1856, serving for four years. At the outbreak of the civil war Dr. Hoagland enlisted in the "Lafayette Blues," a volunteer military company that entered the United States service under the call of President Lincoln in 1861, and on the organization and muster-in of the company, was made its first lieutenant. The company was assigned as company H of the 11th Ohio volunteer infantry, and in October of the same year Dr. Hoagland was made surgeon of the 11th, with which he served until the close of the war. At various times during the service Dr. Hoagland was in charge of the field hospitals, being on the staff of the brigade and division commanders. His principal service, however, was with his regiment in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama and Texas. At the close of the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1868 he removed with his family to Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Hoagland was very successful, and in 1876 retired from business with an ample fortune. In 1887 he founded the Hoagland Laboratory in Brooklyn, instituted for the pursuit of original research in the higher branches of medical science, bacteriology, pathology and physiology being the principal departments. The cost of this laboratory with equipments complete exceeded $100,000, to which he subsequently added $50,000 as an endowment fund. Dr. Hoagland's handsome residence on Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, is in strong contrast to the dwellings of his Hoagland ancestors, built over 200 years ago. Dr. Hoagland is a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, Life Fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and the Long Island Historical Society. He is a regent of the Long Island College Hospital, a member of the Loyal Legion, and trustee of the Syracuse University, Antioch College of Ohio, Adelphi Academy, People's Trust Co. and Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y. On Aug. 10, 1852, Dr. Hoagland was married to Eliza Ellen, daughter of Judge David H. Morris, of Miami county, O.

C. N. Hoagland

WARNER, Charles Dudley, author and editor, was born at Plainfield, Hampshire co., Mass., Sept. 12, 1829, son of Justus and Sylvia (Russell) Warner. He is a grandson of Abel and Sally (Cook) Warner, the latter being a descendant of Francis Cook, the Mayflower Pilgrim. The family in this country was founded by Andrew Warner, an Englishman, who settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1632; removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1637, and became one of the founders of Hadley, Mass., in 1659. He was one of the first selectmen of the town, and when, in 1665, the general court of Massachusetts was contending with the commissioners of Charles II., he signed a petition to that body, entreating it to confirm and maintain the ancient liberties and privileges of the commonwealth. On his mother's side, Charles Dudley Warner descends from Luke Hitchcock, who came to New England in 1644. He began his education at a district school in his native town, and inheriting a love of books from both parents, his father in particular, took an interest in study for its own sake. He prepared for college at Cazenovia, N. Y., whither his widowed mother removed in 1842. He supplemented his course at Oneida Conference Seminary in that place by extended reading of English authors, and thus laid the foundation of his literary style. He was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1851, taking the first prize for the best English essay. While an undergraduate he had contributed to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," and in 1852 he had some articles accepted by "Putnam's Magazine," just established. In 1853, he edited the "Book of Eloquence," a collection of extracts from British and American authors, published at Cazenovia, and in that work showed decided critical ability. It was reprinted at Concord, N. H., in 1877. Soon after, he went to Detroit, Mich., to edit a monthly magazine; but his plans were thwarted by the publisher's failure, and, joining a surveying party, he spent the year 1853–54 on the Missouri border. In 1854, he returned to the East, and in 1856 was graduated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He practiced law in Chicago for several years, and then, in the spring of 1860, became assistant editor of the Hartford "Evening Press," whose editor-in-chief was Joseph R. Hawley, a Hamilton graduate of 1847. In 1861 the latter entered the Union army, and Mr. Warner took his place on the staff, keeping the paper true to its Republican and anti-slavery principles, and giving it a high reputation for its literary department. In 1867, the "Press" was united with the "Courant," an old and influential newspaper, under Gen. Hawley, and Mr. Warner became assistant editor, as well as part-proprietor. During Gen. Hawley's frequent absences, while serving as a

senator in congress, Mr. Warner occupied his chair; but eventually his connection with the paper became almost wholly literary. Letters of travel in this country and in Europe in 1868–69, published in the "Courant" and in the Boston "Old and New," were widely copied; and a series of articles contributed to the "Courant," and published in book form in 1870 as "My Summer in a Garden," placed Mr. Warner in the front rank of American humorists. "Saunterings" (1870), reminiscences of foreign travel, added to his laurels, but "Backlog Studies" (1872), abounding in the same genial satire and shrewd observation, gave him a higher position: that of an essayist, whose humor, it has well been said, "recalls the traditions of Addison and Steele and Lamb, and the Irving of the 'Sketch Book.'" His principal works succeeding these are "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing," chapters of travel in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (1874); "Mummies and Moslems," republished as "My Winter on the Nile" (1876); "In the Levant" (1877); "Being a Boy," partly an autobiography (1877); "In the Wilderness," Adirondack sketches (1878); "Captain John Smith," in "American Worthies" series (1881); "Washington Irving," in the "American Men of Letters" series, edited by him (1881); "A Roundabout Journey," relating to a part of the Mediterranean coast (1883); "The Relation of Literature to Life," lectures before the Yale Law School (1884); "Their Pilgrimage," sketches of life at seaside resorts (1886); "On Horseback through the South" (1888); "Studies in the South and West, with Comments on Canada" (1889); "A Little Journey in the World," novel (1890); "Our Italy," that is, California (1891); "The Golden House," novel (1895); "As We Go" (1895); "As We Were Saying" (1896); "The People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote" (1897). In 1884, Mr. Warner became the editor of the "Drawer" in "Harper's Magazine," but in 1892 took the place of William D. Howells as editor of the "Study" in the same periodical. In 1896, he added to his literary labors by becoming editor of the "Library of the World's Best Literature," in thirty volumes. He is frequently called on to address colleges, literary societies and conventions. "As a writer," one of his friends has said, "He is on the creative side conspicuous for quiet felicity, refined, pungent humor, massive thought, and the faculty of fresh, picturesque statement. As a critic, he has been a salutary force in restraining the younger school from excesses, insisting, with a golden urbanity, upon permanent standards and comparative methods." In "American Writers of To-day," Henry C. Vedder remarks that the essay seems to be Mr. Warner's "natural vehicle of thought, and notes points of resemblance between him and Washington Irving as essayists; but gives the preference to the former, because he is "more robust and virile, less given to sentimentality, and not so prone to value gentility above manhood." He was a profound student of social questions; for several years was a member of the Connecticut commission on prisons and of the National Prison Association, and a vice-president of the New York Association for Prison Reform. He was one of the American vice-presidents the Egypt Exploration Society, a member of the park commission of Hartford, the Monday Evening Club of Hartford, and of the Players', Authors', University, and Century clubs of New York city. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1872, and from Dartmouth in 1884; also the degree of L.H.D. from Hamilton and Princeton, and of D.C.L. from the University of the South. The house where "My Summer in a Garden" was written and the one that has been his abode for a longer period stand, not far from each other, on land that originally was a farm. Here Mrs. Stowe and Mark Twain became his neighbors, and here the literary society of the city centred. Mr. Warner was married, in 1856, to Susan S., daughter of William Elliot Lee of New York, and died in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 20, 1900.

Chas Dudley Warner

GOEPP, Philip Henry, administrator of the Moravian estates, was born at Gnadenfrei, Russia, Apr. 29, 1798. He was educated in the schools of his church, and became a professor in the seminary at Gnadenfeld and secretary to the Elders' conference. In 1834 he was sent to America to succeed L. D. Von Schweinitz in the administration of the Unitas Fratrum; this post he held with great efficiency for twenty-two years. To him was chiefly due the abolition of the exclusive policy pursued until 1844 at Bethlehem, and the consequent incorporation and growth of the town. This example was followed by Nazareth in 1850, by Lititz in 1855, and the next year in the South. He bore a leading part in framing the new constitution of his church, adopted in 1856, and under it became a member of the Provincial Board, of which he was treasurer until 1861. He was in Germany 1861–70, spent his last years on Staten Island, N. Y., and died there March 22, 1872.

GRIFFIN, Eugene, soldier, was born at Ellsworth, Me., Oct. 13, 1855. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy June 16, 1875, appointed second lieutenant corps of engineers, U. S. army, and served on duty at the Engineer School of Application, Willett's Point, New York Harbor, until April, 1878. Subsequently, while in charge of a party of the Wheeler surveying expedition, he surveyed territory in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas. After a brief period of temporary service at Gen. Hancock's headquarters on Governor's Island, he was appointed quartermaster of the battalion of engineers at Willett's Point, and subsequently adjutant. He was promoted to be first lieutenant June 30, 1879. In 1883 he was appointed assistant professor of civil and military engineering and the art of war at the U. S. Military Academy, relinquishing this position to accept an appointment as aide-de-camp on Gen. Hancock's staff Aug. 2, 1885. He was the senior aide of Gen. Hancock at the time of his death. At this time he also performed the duties of chief engineer of the division of the Atlantic and the department of the east. After Gen. Hancock's death he was ordered to Washington as assistant engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia. On Jan. 10, 1887, he was promoted to be captain of engineers, resigning his commission Oct. 9, 1889. Obtaining leave of absence while assigned to temporary duty at the war department, in April, 1888, he entered upon a business career as general manager of the railway department of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., of Boston, Mass., becoming second vice-president of the company in April, 1891. He married Almira Russell Hancock, niece and adopted daughter of Gen Hancock, Apr. 24, 1879, at Governor's Island, and they had one child, Hancock Griffin. He died at Schenectady, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1907.

Eugene Griffin

ALSTON, Willis, congressman, was born in Halifax county, N. C., son of Capt. John and Ann Hunt (Macon) Alston; grandson of Joseph John and Elisabeth (Chancy) Alston and great-grandson of John and Mary (Clark) Alston, the first of the family in this country, who received a grant of 270 acres in North Carolina in 1711 in what is now Gates county. His grandfather, Joseph John Alston (1702-80), possessed 100,000 acres of land and about 150 slaves, and served in the general assembly during 1744-46. His father inherited part of this estate, and married a daughter of Gideon Macon and sister of Nathaniel Macon. No record of his early life is available, and in fact very little definite information concerning the early members of the Alston family exists. In "The Alstons and Allstons of North and South Carolina," by Dr. Joseph A. Groves, from which these facts of the life of Congressman Alston are taken, the following characteristics of the Alston family are mentioned: "In personal appearance they were tall, erect, muscular, with florid complexion, blue eyes and brown or flaxen hair. They held much wealth, though not given to money-making as a business, and have but seldom been panderers for political preferment or sought public honors. They have rather acted the part of wealthy country gentlemen who lived well, bestowed upon their families all the pleasures and luxuries which circumstances could afford, and dispensing hospitality with a liberal hand. Strong in their attachments and unyielding in their antagonisms, they have ever been ready to make common cause with a friend, defend injured innocence, befriend the weak or fight against whatever they conceived to be injustice, wrong or oppression, and as masters were kind and considerate to their servants." Willis Alston's name first appears in 1790 as a member of the house of commons from Halifax county, where he served for three successive terms. In 1794 he was elected to the state senate. In 1799 he was sent to the national congress, serving continuously until 1815 and again from 1825 to 1831, in the interim returning as a member of the house of commons for the years 1819-21. In 1812 he was chairman of the committee of ways and means in congress, a position of high responsibility and difficulty during the controversy with Great Britain. He was described as a man of great tact and distinguished as a consistent, uniform and decided politician. From his long service in congress he was called "Congress" Willis to distinguish him from his uncle, Col. Willis Alston, who was prominent in local politics. He was twice married: first, to Pattie Moore, who died without issue, and, second, May 29, 1817, at Wilmington, N. C., to Sallie Madaline, daughter of Joshua Potts of Smithville, N. C., a United States revenue collector, and by the second marriage he left five children: Charles J. P., Ariellah A., who married Col. James B. Hawkins, Leonidas, Missouri F., who married Archibald Davis Alston, and Edgar Alston. He died Apr. 10, (13?), 1837.

YOUNG, Edward Faitoute Condit, banker, was born at Malapardis, N. J., Jan. 25, 1835, the son of Benjamin Franklin Young, and a descendant of John Younge, who emigrated to America from England in 1638 and settled in Connecticut. Edward Young was educated at the public schools in Jersey City, and after completing his studies, engaged in the banking business. He was married July 26, 1854, to Harriet M. Strober, and had a son and a daughter. He was president of the First National Bank of Jersey City; of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City; of the New Coldale Coal Co.; of the commissioners of adjustment, Jersey City, and state director of the United Railroads of New Jersey; was treasurer of Jersey City, a member of the board of aldermen and first director-at-large of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson co.; director in the New Jersey Title Guaranty and Trust Co.; director in the Liberty National Bank, New York City, and member of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York. In 1880 he was presidential elector for Gen. Hancock. He was one of the organizers of the Children's Home in Jersey City, in 1863, and served as its secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president. He died in Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 6, 1908. (Portrait opposite page 119.)

CLARKSON, James Sullivan, editor, was born in Brookville, Ind., May 17, 1842, son of Coker Fifield and Elizabeth (Goudy) Clarkson of English ancestry. His great-grandfather, Richard Clarkson, came to the United States in 1775, settling first in New Hampshire and later in Maine; he was a colonel in the English army, being wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. His father was a member of the Indiana legislature, and was a recognized agricultural authority throughout the state of Iowa. Young Clarkson attended the public schools during the winter months while working on the farm in the summer and was for a time a student in the Brookville (Ind.) Seminary. He endured the hardships of a frontier life, among other things, driving ox teams to market on the Mississippi river, 190 miles away. He was an intense champion of the rights of the negro, and in his boyhood helped several fleeing slaves across Iowa from Missouri into Canada. Having learned the printer's trade in his father's newspaper office, the "Brookfield American," he entered the employ of the "Iowa State Register," of Des Moines, Ia., being in turn foreman, reporter, night editor, city editor and chief editor. In 1870 with his brother, Richard P. Clarkson, he purchased the "Register" and continued to edit it until 1889, when he sold his half interest to his brother. Under his editorship the "Register" was a power in the land, its reputation and influence extending beyond the state borders, and his brilliant editorials ranking with those of Joseph Medill of the Chicago "Tribune," and Henry Watterson of the Louisville "Courier-Journal." He was a rapid writer, and used an almost undecipherable chirography, which was the despair of the best compositors and the subject of a number of humorous anecdotes. His interest in politics began at an early age. As editor of the "Register" he led the Republican party in the movement to enfranchise the negro, Iowa being the first state to adopt an amendment to its constitution, a year in advance of the adoption of the national amendment. He was made chairman of the Republican state committee of Iowa at the age of twenty-five, and held the position for several years. In 1871 he was appointed by Pres. Grant, postmaster of Des Moines; was reappointed in 1875, resigning two years later because of his opposition to Pres. Hayes' southern policy. He was the choice of Pres. Harrison for postmaster-general in 1889, but with the other officers of the national committee he urged the selection of John Wanamaker instead; at Pres. Harrison's personal request he served for twenty months as first assistant postmaster-general. Upon his resignation Pres. Harrison offered him successively the Russian, Brazilian, Chinese and Japanese missions, all of which he declined. He was a delegate to each of the Republican national conventions from 1876 to 1896; a member of the

Republican national committee during 1880-96, and was president of the Republican League of the United States during 1891-93. In the campaigns of Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine for the presidency, he was one of the most active campaign leaders and gained the lasting and intimate friendship of both men. It was to Clarkson that Mr. Blaine wrote his famous letter from Italy, declining to allow his name to be used for renomination. When the Des Moines National Bank was organized in 1871 Gen. Clarkson became a stockholder and vice-president. Recognizing the necessity for increased railway facilities he organized and was president of the company that built the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (1874) and Wabash railways into Des Moines, and also president of the Des Moines Northern and Des Moines Northwestern railways for two years, 1882-84. In 1891 he removed from Washington to New York City, becoming president of the New York & New Jersey Bridge Co., which had been recently organized to build a bridge over the Hudson river at Fifty-ninth street, but the project remained in abeyance through the failure of the sinking fund commission of the city of New York to approve the West Street Marginal Freight Line, although all necessary legislation from both the federal and New York governments had been secured. In 1902 President Roosevelt appointed Clarkson surveyor of customs for the port of New York, a position he held for two terms. When he left this office he retired to a farm in Sleepy Hollow, Westchester co., N. Y. With Gen. Grenville M. Dodge he organized the Iowa Society of New York and was its president during 1907-10. During the Civil war he enlisted twice, but was rejected both times for physical disability. Gen. Clarkson was a man of strong convictions, and possessed the qualities of generosity and modesty to a high degree. He had the power of leadership and of making strong friendships, and was typical of the men who for fifty years gave the Republican party its life blood. He was described by his friend, F. M. Mills, as "a man of heart and soul—a man of the people, one whose whole being was wrapped up in love of humanity, whose heart was always in sympathy with the poor and distressed and with the downtrodden. He was always for the under dog in the fight, not only were his pen and his voice for them, but his pocket to the last cent." He was married Dec. 26, 1867, to Anna Clarinda, daughter of Dr. John Gilson Howell of Pella, Ia. Mrs. Clarkson was long famous for her exceptional beauty, and was one of the social leaders in Washington during her husband's stay there. They had three sons: Coker Fifield, Harold R. and Grosvenor B. Clarkson, the last being secretary of the National Council of Defense during the war with Germany. Gen. Clarkson died in Newark, N. J., May 31, 1918.

CHISOLM, Alexander Robert, soldier, was born in Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 19, 1834, son of Edward Neufville and Sarah (Maxwell) Chisolm, and a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Alexander Chisolm, who emigrated to the American colonies about 1746 and settled in Charlestown, S. C., where he married Christina Chisolm whose grandfather had also emigrated and settled in South Carolina about 1717. By this marriage he acquired a large estate, a part of which is now known as "Chisolm's Island," over 7 miles long and containing some 4,000 acres. Losing both parents in early childhood he was cared for by an aunt in New York. At the age of eighteen he returned South to take charge of two plantations (including one-half of Chisolm's Island) and 250 slaves left him by his father. He led the quiet life of a planter until the breaking out of the civil war, when he was made lieutenant-colonel in the South Carolina troops then organizing, and assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Beauregard. He was intrusted, together with Col. Chestnut and Capt. Lee, with the mission of demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter, and afterwards with the same officers, ordered Capt. James, at Fort Johnson, to fire the first gun. In the battle of Bull Run Col. Chisolm led the charge between the stone bridge and the Cub Run suspension bridge, capturing a New York battery of artillery with its officers, and also Col. Cochrane of the 69th New York infantry. On the night of July 18th, previous to the battle of Bull Run, Col. Chisolm rode sixty miles (thirty each way), by way of Thoroughfare Gap, and opened the communications between Johnston's and Beauregard's armies. At the battle of Shiloh Col. Chisolm wrote all of the original battle orders at Gen. Beauregard's dictation. Col. Chisolm returned home at the close of the war, sold his plantations, and went into the shipping business. In 1869 he removed to New York city, and established the "Financial and Mining Record," in connection with a bond and stock brokerage business, Gen. Thomas Jordan (who had been Beauregard's adjutant-general and a classmate of Gen. Sherman at West Point) becoming the editor. He was one of the organizers of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange, a member of the Union Club, the Confederate Veterans, Annandale (S. C.) Gun Club, Southampton Meadow Club and Morristown Club, and the Delta Psi fraternity. He was married, in 1875, to Mrs. Helen Margaret Graham, daughter of Gen. Richard Lawrence Schieffelin, son of the founder of the New York drug house of Schieffelin Bros. They had one son, Richard Schieffelin Chisolm. Col. Chisolm died in New York city, Mar. 10, 1910.

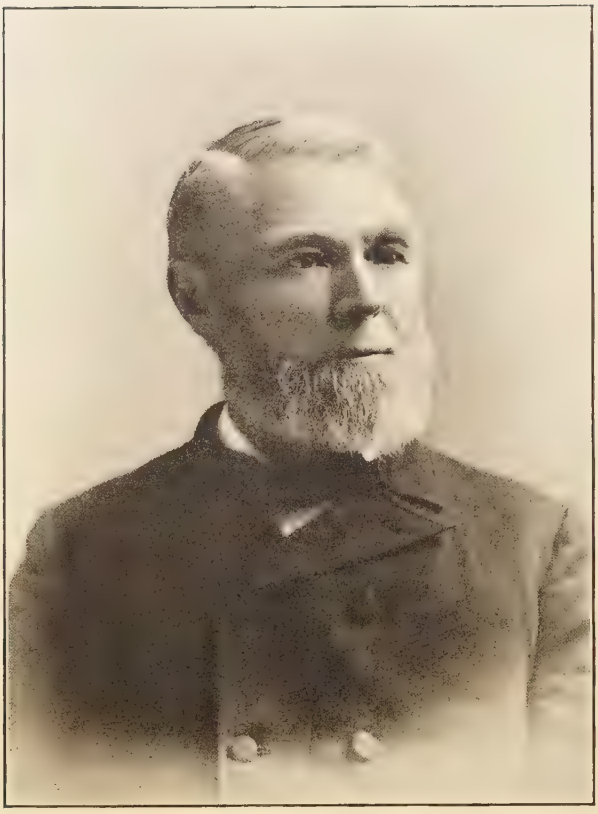
BURUM, Peter Grove, merchant and banker, was born in Blount county, Tenn., June 13, 1839, son of Henry and Nancy (Baggett) Burum. He was of German descent, his ancestors coming from Burum, Holland, to Long Island in 1636. His great-grandfather, Simon Boerum, was a member of the first continental congress, and his grandfather, Henry Burum, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and removed from Virginia to Hawkins county, Tenn., in 1784, where he bought a plantation which remained in the possession of the family for a number of generations. Peter G. Burum settled in Augusta, Ga., in 1859. He served in the 5th Georgia regiment during the civil war, and was captured at Bentonville, N. C. In 1870 he went into the grocery business, becoming a member of the firm of Miller, Bissell and Burum. Subsequently another grocery business was organized with B. O. Miller as partner, and in 1894 his son, Henry P. Burum, was admitted to the firm, which became Burum, Miller & Co. He was president of the Commercial Bank, the Augusta Steamboat Co., the Diamond Blue Granite Co. and the Augusta Cotton Exchange, and treasurer of the Augusta opera house. He was married in 1866 to Ellen Boutel of Augusta, and died there in 1900.

WINSHIP, Albert Edward, editor, was born at West Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 24, 1845, son of Isaac and Drusilla L. (Lathrop) Winship and a descendant of Lieut. Edward Winship, who came to this country from England and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1631. His education was interrupted by the Civil war in which he served as a private in the 60th Massachusetts volunteers in

1864-65. He was principal of one of the Newton (Mass.) grammar schools during 1865-68, and taught in the Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School during 1868-71. He studied at Andover Theological Seminary in 1875, and thereafter served as pastor of Prospect Hill Congregational Church at Somerville, Mass., until 1883, when he became district secretary of the New West (Congregational) Education Commission, with headquarters at Boston. From 1885 and for many years he was the editor of the "Journal of Education," a well-known educational weekly established in 1875, and was at one time president of the New England Publishing Co., which published it. He was editor-in-chief of the Boston "Evening Traveler" in 1890-91. Mr. Winship was a versatile and accomplished writer, and an instructive and impassioned speaker. He gave much time to the lyceum platform, speaking upon educational, philosophical and ethical themes. He was the author of "The Shop" (1889); "Life of Horace Mann" (1896); "Great American Educators" (1900); "Jukes-Edwards" (1900); "Danger Signals" (1919); "Socialized Geography" (1919) and "Community Morale" (1919). His pages are replete with crisp, bright, suggestive expressions that stimulate thought, and are heartily commended by the press, and warmly received by the reading public. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education during 1903-09; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1896; was president of the New England Press Association in 1895, of the American Institute of Instruction in 1896, and of the Massachusetts Republican Editorial Association from 1899 to 1906. He was a charter member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Twentieth Century Club and the Boston City Club. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was given him by the University of Nashville in 1898 and that of LL.D. by the University of Vermont in 1911. He was married, Aug. 24, 1870, to Ella R., daughter of Stilma E. Parker, of Reading, Mass., and has six children: George Parker, librarian of Harvard University; Laurence Leattle, editorial staff of the Boston Daily Globe; Edith Annette; Edna Elliott, Mildred Lathrop and Luella Parker, who married Irving Herr, of Kenwood, N. Y.

LAWSON, Leonidas Moreau, lawyer, financier and scholar, was born at New Franklin, Howard co., Mo., June 3, 1836, son of William Ray Bronough and Phoebe (Chanslor) Lawson, grandson of Rev. Jeremiah Lawson, a Methodist clergyman, and great-grandson of Gen. Robert Lawson, an eminent revolutionary officer of Virginia, who also rendered valuable service to Patrick Henry and to Thomas Jefferson when the latter was governor of Virginia. He was prepared for college under the tutelage of Prof. F. T. Kemper, and entering the senior class of the University of Missouri, he was graduated at the end of the first term when barely seventeen years of age, with the degree of A.B. While at the university he was elected professor of Latin and Greek in William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. Subsequently he studied law, and practiced that profession at Liberty and at Weston, Mo. At the latter place he became interested in railroad construction, helping to build the railroad from Leavenworth to St. Joseph, which became of signal use to the Union during the civil war, and which became a part of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. In 1860 Mr. Lawson was elected to the legislature of Missouri, and being a Union man, defeated a plan of the majority of the members to carry the state out of the Union by means of a militia bill. Upon the expiration of his term in 1861 he returned to the practice of law at Weston, but a year later removed to St. Joseph and formed a partnership with Jonathan M. Bassett. During the war he served on the staff of Gen. James Craig. In addition to his practice at St. Joseph, he was also interested in railroad and business enterprises. He was the founder and president of the State National Bank, and participated in organizing the German Savings Bank, the Merchants Insurance Co., the St. Joseph Law Library Association, of which he was president, and the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, afterwards the St. Joseph & Western. Subsequently he undertook the construction of the St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroad, now a part of the Santa Fé system, of which he was also president. In 1868 he removed to New York, where two years later, in association with his brother-in-law, Robert W. Donnell, and George E. Simpson, he established the banking house of Donnell, Lawson & Co., later Donnell, Lawson & Simpson. During 1874-78 he was the company's resident partner in London. The success of the firm was largely due to the intelligence, liberality and enterprise of Mr. Lawson, whose rigorous attention to details and insured integrity established a widespread confidence in him and his house. In connection with capitalists from Amsterdam, Holland, he reclaimed and sold immense acreage of Florida lands which have become highly productive. He also financed sales of large mining and irrigation properties in Texas and New Mexico. His banking house was instrumental in aiding the early mining developments in Butte, Mont., and was for many years the fiscal agent for the sale of bonds of many counties in the western states. He was a ready and forceful writer and a fluent and attractive speaker. In politics he was a lifelong Democrat, and his religious affiliations were with the Baptist church. He was a member of the Union, University, Union League, Manhattan, New York Yacht, Reform and United Service clubs; of the Downtown Association, the New York Historical Society, the Southern Society and other prominent bodies, and he was president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Missouri. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1908, and that of Litt.D. by the University of Nashville. He was married Dec. 13, 1860, to Theodosia, daughter of Col. John Thornton, of Missouri, and had two sons: William Thornton, a lawyer of New York, and Leonidas M. Lawson, Jr. Col. Lawson died while on a western tour at St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 28, 1909.

LEWIS, Elias, Jr., curator, was born at Westbury, L. I., Dec. 30, 1820, the son of Elias and Ann (Marston) Lewis. The Lewis family of Long Island goes back to colonial times. Two settlers named Lewis are mentioned in the first allotment of land at Hempstead, L. I., in 1647. One of these was probably the ancestor of Elias Lewis. He learned, in his father's shop, the trade of handloom weaving. In 1852 he removed to Brooklyn, and in a short time became connected, as partner, with the wholesale grocery house of Valentine, Bergen & Co., which connection was continued for over a quarter of a century. After his retirement from the firm he was elected president of the Brooklyn Bank, holding this position from 1880 to 1890. He was a director in the Brooklyn Home Life Insurance Co., Nassau Fire Insurance Co., Brooklyn Savings Bank, and others. He was one of the directors of the Brooklyn Institute, on Washington street, for several years, and was also



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Allen D. Candler

connected, as director or trustee, with several financial and philanthropic institutions. In 1864 the museum department of the Long Island Historical Society was organized at the suggestion of Mr. Lewis, and he was placed in charge of the work. The work of the museum department was to collect and preserve whatever might fitly illustrate the ethnology and natural history of Long Island; but a result of the work was a most instructive general collection of antiquities not from the island only, but from many other parts of the world. It contains also a classified collection of specimens illustrating the geology of Long Island —its mammals, birds, reptiles, molluscs, its land and marine plants, together with a miscellaneous collection of objects of scientific interest. The cases also contain a large number of objects of local historical interest and value. The work of arranging for exhibition this large collection was almost entirely done by Mr. Lewis. He was a frequent contributor to the local newspapers, giving the results of his study of the natural history of the island, and contributed several papers to the "American Journal of Science" and the "Popular Science Monthly." He was married to Mary J. Underhill, of Cedar Swamp (now called Glen Head), L. I., and had one child, Annie. He died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1894.

CANDLER, Allen Daniel, manufacturer and congressman, was born in Lumpkin county, Ga., Nov. 4, 1834, son of Daniel G. and Nancy C. (Matthews) Candler, and great-great-grandson of Daniel Candler of Bedford county, Virginia, who came to America in 1732 and married Elizabeth Anthony of Virginia. Allen Candler was graduated at Mercer University in 1859, with the degree A.B., receiving the A.M. degree shortly after the civil war and the degree of LL.D. in 1908 from his alma mater. For two years following his graduation he taught school, founding the Clayton High School of which he was principal in 1859-61. He read law, but did not practice. In October, 1861, he enlisted at Jonesboro as private in Co. H. 34th Ga. regiment and a year later was promoted to be captain. In May, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Ga. reserves, and in January, 1865, was made colonel of that regiment. Besides minor engagements he participated in the battles of Bridgeport, Tenn.; Richmond, Ky.; Baker's Creek, Miss.; the seige of Vicksburg; Missionary Ridge; Resaca; Cassville; Kennesaw Mountain, and the seige of and battles around Atlanta and Jonesboro. He was wounded at Kennesaw Mountain and lost an eye at Jonesboro. After the war he returned to Jonesboro, having as he expressed it, "one wife, one baby, one dollar and one eye." Resuming his occupation of teaching, he was vice-president of Monroe Female College 1865-66, principal of Clayton High School, 1867-69, and president of Bailey Institute, 1870-71. He was mayor of Jonesboro, in 1866. In 1870 he removed to Gainesville, Ga., and embarked in the lumber business. He was elected mayor in 1872, being elected to the state legislature as a Democrat, in the fall of the same year, and re-elected in 1874 and 1876. He became a member of the state senate in 1877 for one term. In 1882 he was elected to the national house of representatives serving by re-elections in the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses. In state and national councils, Mr. Candler was a solid and influential legislator, possessed of fearless convictions, unquestioned sincerity and decided ability. He was a member of the committees on banking and currency, mines and mining, and during his four terms and in the 50th congress was chairman of the education committee. He declined a re-election at the end of the 51st congress, but his partisans would not let him retire from public office in the prime of life and in 1894 he was appointed secretary of state by Gov. Northen to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Philip Cook. He served until 1898, when he was elected governor, holding the office two terms. In his messages while governor he urged tax reform, and advocated a bureau of labor-statistics, state ownership of the home for decrepit and indigent confederate veterans, regulation of child labor, and the re-organization of the militia, and other progressive measures. Gov. Candler's business activities were hardly less important than his political activities. In 1879-80 he built the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad, sixty-five miles in length, running from Gainesville to Social Circle, through Jefferson and was president of this road from 1879 until 1892. He also built in 1882 a part of the Gainesville and Dahlonega railroad, twenty-six miles in length and a street railroad for Gainesville in 1874. After the expiration of his term as governor, in 1902, he was commissioned by Gov. Joseph M. Terrell to compile the Colonial, Revolutionary and Confederate records of Georgia, and he was engaged in this work at the time of his death, and had already published several volumes of records. He was also co-editor with Gen. Clement A. Evans of the "Encyclopædia of Georgia." On June 13, 1913, a monument, erected by state officials to his memory, was unveiled at Alta Vista cemetery, Gainesville, Ga. In 1915 a new county in Georgia, made up from parts of Emanuel, Bullock and Tattnall counties was created, and named Candler in his honor. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Sons of the American Revolution, the United Confederate Veterans, and other social and fraternal organizations. He was married, Jan. 12, 1864, to Eugenia, daughter of Thomas J. Williams, a planter of Jones county, Ga. Their children were: Eugenia, who married D. L. Wardroper, of Lexington, Ky.; Florence, who married William K. Ashford, of Gainesville, Ga.; Marcus A.; Thomas C.; Hortense, who married F. K. Bunkley of Montgomery, Ala.; William D.; John C.; Victor Eugene; Annie; and Benjamin Lee Candler. Allen D. Candler died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26, 1910.

WOODBURY, Isaac Baker, musician and composer, was born in Beverly, Mass., Oct. 23, 1819, son of Isaac and Nancy (Baker) Woodberry, grandson of Isaac Woodberry, and a descendant of John Woodberry or Woodbury, who settled first at Cape Ann, Mass., in 1623-24, and afterwards removed to and was one of the first settlers of Naumkeag, now Salem, Mass., in 1627. When he grew to manhood he changed the spelling of his name to Woodbury, but his brothers and sisters retained the original form. Early in life he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Boston, but his love for music was keen and he devoted all his spare time to its study and to perfecting himself in playing the violin. Having a good voice he joined the Bay State Glee Club in 1839, giving performances in towns near Boston. For a while he lived in Bellows Falls, Vt., where he gave instruction in singing, and later spent a year in Europe. In 1851 he made a second visit to the Old World for the purpose of musical study, and on his return to the United States settled in New York city, where he taught singing-schools, published collections of psalm and hymn tunes and books on elementary theory and pieces for the melodeon; he also edited several elementary

newspapers on musical affairs—among them the "Musical Review" and the "Musical Pioneer." Some of his secular songs became popular, although they had no musical merit. The most widely known among them was, "Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home," and among his church hymns are "Siloam" and "Eucharist." His melodies are not strong, but the music is pleasing. He compiled several collections of church music and glees, among which were the "Anthem Dulcimer" (New York, 1850); "Liber Musicus" (1851); "Million's Glee-Book" (1853); "Cultivation of the Voice Without a Master"; "Self-Instructor in Musical Composition and Thorough Bass"; "Singing-School and Music Teacher's Companion"; and the "Melodeon and Seraphine Instruction Book." Mr. Woodbury died at Columbia, S. C., Oct. 26, 1858.

TERHUNE, Mary Virginia (Hawes), author, known by the pen-name of Marion Harland, was born in Amelia county, Va., Dec. 21, 1831, daughter of Samuel Pierce and Judith (Smith) Hawes. Her father was a native of Dorchester, Mass., but in early life removed to Virginia, where he engaged in commerce and was married. From both parents she inherited literary tastes, as well as from her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Judith Smith of Olney, Va., a woman of strong mind and of varied accomplishments. Whatever light literature found its way into the family circle was balanced in its effects by the British classics that composed the family library, the romances of Mrs. Stephens and Miss Leslie failing to supplant the works of Shakespeare and Rollin. At the age of nine, Virginia Hawes began to write compositions, under a governess, and was encouraged by her father in her efforts to produce purely literary work. At the age of fourteen she contributed regularly and anonymously to a newspaper printed at Richmond, and two years later sent to "Godey's Magazine" a sketch entitled "Marrying Through Prudential Motives." This was republished in many newspapers in this country and in England, was translated for a French periodical, translated back into English for a London magazine, and finally returned to its native country to be reproduced in its altered form as an English story. Her first novel "Alone" (1854) was published at the expense of her father, who had been her most encouraging though most trenchant critic; was republished in England, and two years later was honored by admission to the Tauchnitz library. Within twenty years' time more than 100,000 copies were sold in America, and succeeding volumes were scarcely less popular, especially the "Hidden Path" (1856). In 1856 Miss Hawes became the wife of Rev. Edward Payson Terhune, at that time pastor of the Presbyterian church at Charlotte Court House (now Smithfield), Va., and later, for eighteen years, of a Dutch Reformed church in Newark, N. J.; then of Congregational churches in Springfield, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., and of a Dutch Reformed church in the latter city, where the Terhunes lived for ten years. These residences in different parts of the United States broadened her field of vision and enabled her to introduce a variety of types of character into her books. For two years, 1876–78, she lived in Europe, part of the time in Rome, where Dr. Terhune was American chaplain, and to this absence from her native land is due "Loiterings in Pleasant Paths" (1880). She was editor for two years of a monthly called "Babyhood," also having charge of departments in "Wide Awake" and "St. Nicholas." In 1888 she established a magazine called the "Home-maker" and edited it for a number of years. Among her works are: "Moss Side" (1858); "Nemesis" (1860); "At Last" (1863); "Helen Gardner" (1864); "True as Steel" (1865); "Sunnybank" (1867); "Husbands and Homes" (1868); "Phemie's Temptation" (1868); "The Empty Heart" (1869); "Ruby's Husband" (1870); "Jessamine" (1871); "My Little Love" (1876); "Handicapped" (1882); "Judith" (1883); "A Gallant Fight" (1888), and "His Great Self" (1892). She has also published "Common Sense in the Household" (1872); "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea" (1874); "The Dinner Year-Book" (1877); "Eve's Daughters" (1882); "Common Sense in the Nursery" (1885) and other books on domestic life and home training, some of which have been as popular as her works of fiction. More than 250,000 copies of the Common Sense series have been sold. She originated the movement to erect a monument over Mary Washington's grave, and in its aid wrote "The Story of Mary Washington" (1892). In 1893–94 she visited the East, including Egypt and the Holy Land, in company with her son, newly graduated at Columbia University. Young Terhune gave his impressions of a portion of the tour in a volume, entitled "Syria from the Saddle"; the mother hers in a more elaborate work, under the caption of "The Home of the Bible." In 1897 she made another and a successful departure from paths previously trodden by her, by publishing an illustrated volume, "Some Colonial Homesteads and their Stories." The popularity of the book induced an urgent call for a second number of the series. She again spent a year abroad (1897–98), giving some of the results of her studies and travels in a book, issued at Christmas, 1898, entitled "Where Ghosts Walk; or, The Haunts of Familiar Characters in History and Literature." Among other literary enterprises that will engage her for, perhaps, years to come, is a series of popular illustrated biographies, the materials for which were collected in England and Scotland. This will include lives of Charlotte Brontë, Cowper, Sir Thomas More, John Bunyan, and John Knox. That she might fill the orders for literary work, increasing in number and importance instead of diminishing, as the years go on, Mrs. Terhune has been obliged to quit the lecture-field, where she wrought successfully in 1894–95, in the North, South, East and West. Her home is at Sunnybank, Pompton, N. J., a little over an hour's distance from New York; and she is thus enabled to keep in touch with literary associations in which she is actively interested. Her zealous studies in colonial history won for her the honor of being the first woman admitted to membership in the Virginia Historical Society; she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a vice-president of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and in 1898 was appointed a delegate from the American Historical Society to the international historical congress, held at The Hague, at the time of the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina. Her remarkable physical vigor and systematic methods of work have enabled her to accomplish an amount of literary, charitable and domestic labor possible to few women. Her contributions to periodicals would fill as many volumes as she has already published. In one of her most important works upon cookery, "The National Cook-Book" (1896), she collaborated with her daughter, Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, also well known as a writer upon domestic science and *belles-lettres*. Another daughter, Mrs. Virginia Van de Water, has earned an enviable reputation by short stories and essays; and her son, Albert Payson Terhune, is a New York journalist.

BLYTHE, James, first president of Hanover College (1832–36), was born in Rowan county, N. C., Oct. 28, 1765, and was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College, Va., in 1789. He was licensed by the presbytery of Orange, N.C., in 1791, and ordained by the presbytery of Transylvania, in 1793. He served as pastor of the Pisgah church, Kentucky, from 1793 to 1832. In 1794 he founded Kentucky Academy at Pisgah, which, with Lexington Academy, became Transylvania University the same year. For ten years, 1794–1804, he filled the chair of mathematics in Transylvania University, and then became president, which office he held until 1817. He was professor of chemistry in the medical department of Transylvania from 1822–30, and in 1832 was called to the presidency of Hanover College. Hanover College was the outgrowth of a desire on the part of the Presbyterian church in Indiana to provide herself with an educated ministry. Men fitted to endure the hardships of ministering to the scattered churches, among the constantly growing population of this western country, had to be trained on the ground. To provide for this training, the presbytery of Salem, embracing Indiana and Illinois, and connected with the synod of Kentucky, in 1826 requested the pastor of the church at Hanover, Rev. John Finley Crowe, D.D., to open and conduct an academy until further provision could be made. The school was opened Jan. 1, 1827, in a log-cabin near Dr. Crowe's house, with six pupils. This was the humble beginning of Hanover College, and of the McCormick Theological Seminary, at Chicago, Ill. The synod of Indiana was constituted May, 1826, and was composed of the presbyteries of Salem, Madison, Wabash and Missouri, the school at Hanover being temporarily placed under the care of the presbytery of Madison. Upon the application of this presbytery, the legislature of the state granted a charter, incorporating Hanover Academy, Dec. 30, 1828. In 1829 the presbytery transferred the care of the academy to the synod of Indiana, and that body made arrangements with the board of trustees to open a theological department under the provisions of the charter. The theological department was opened in 1830, when Rev. John Matthews, of Shepherdstown, Va., was unanimously elected professor of theology by the synod. This department was continued at Hanover until 1840. It was then removed to New Albany, Ind., and in 1859 to Chicago, Ill. The academy, which was chartered in 1828, grew steadily; regular college classes were formed, and in 1833 the legislature granted a charter incorporating it as Hanover College. The friends of the institution had been active in securing funds, and the necessary buildings for preparatory, collegiate and theological departments had been erected. The first catalogue issued after the change in the charter presents, for all departments, a faculty of seven professors and four assistants, and 183 students: theological, seven; collegiate, sixty-three; preparatory, 113. After resigning the presidency of Hanover in 1836, Dr. Blythe acted as stated supply of the church at Lexington, Ind., until his death. He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton College in 1805. In 1816 he was chosen moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, which met at Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1831 he was moderator of the convention of delegates from the presbyteries, which met at Cincinnati, on the suggestion of the general assembly, to consider the subject of domestic missions. Dr. Blythe was a profound scholar, and a man of superior ability, a fluent and ready speaker, strong in debate, and an excellent preacher. His long experience as a teacher in Transylvania admirably fitted him for his position as president of Hanover. The college grew rapidly under his management, the catalogue of 1834–35 showing an attendance of 236 students, gathered from a wide territory, embracing every state, from Pennsylvania to Texas and Missouri. This prosperity was followed by a period of darkness and trial. The manual labor system for aiding poor students, attempted by many institutions of that day, was tried at Hanover. It failed, and in 1835 was abandoned. The college was involved in debt, the expense of education was largely increased, and as a necessary consequence, a large number of the students withdrew. This, together with some disaffection in the faculty, led to Dr. Blythe's resignation in 1836. He died at Hanover May 20, 1842.

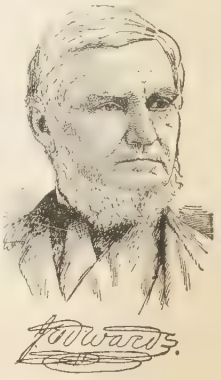
McMASTER, Erasmus Darwin, second president of Hanover College (1838–44), was born at Mercer Village, Mercer Co., Pa., Feb. 4, 1806. His collegiate course was taken at Union College, N. Y., whence he was graduated in 1827. He studied theology under his father, Rev. Dr. Gilbert McMaster (q. v.), and was licensed by the northern presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church, June 16, 1829. Having transferred his church relations, he was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, and installed in 1831 as pastor of the church at Ballston, N. Y., where he remained until called to the presidency of Hanover in 1838. For the previous two years, Dr. Matthews of the theological department had acted as president, and his administration was a constant struggle with difficulties and disasters. In 1837 a tornado which swept over the place left the principal college edifice in ruins. The buildings were repaired, however, and debts canceled, and though the institution was in feeble condition, without any endowment, it was strengthening for future growth when it came under Dr. McMaster's control. The latter was one of the strongest men in the Presbyterian church of his day. He was a true Christian gentleman, characterized by profound humility and a loving sympathy for all men. He had manly independence of thought, but along with it a broad and generous charity which never failed. The college grew rapidly under his presidency. Funds were secured, the number of students largely in-

creased, and the curriculum enlarged and improved. In 1843 Dr. McMaster conceived the idea of removing the college to the neighboring city of Madison, then one of the most important and wealthy business places in the state. He thought that if the institution was established there, the wealthy men of the city would rally to its support and build up the leading university in the West. Acting upon this idea he persuaded the board of trustees at a called meeting to surrender their charter to the legislature in return for the charter of a university at Madison. The old charter was given up, the new charter granted, and the college was removed to Madison. If all the friends of Hanover had rallied to the support of the new institution, Dr. McMaster's idea of building up the leading university of the West might have been realized. This, however, they refused to do. The college was divided—board, faculty and students—a part going with President McMaster to Madison, and part remaining with Vice-President Crowe at Hanover. The academy at Hanover under Dr. Crowe grew and prospered, and many of the students who had followed Dr. McMaster to Madison, returned. In 1844 Madison University was offered to the synod as a synodical college, but the offer was declined, the synod ordering the continuance of its college at Hanover. A new charter was obtained far more favorable than the one which had been surrendered, granting the powers of a university, and placing the institution fully under the control of the synod of Indiana. After leaving Hanover in 1844 Dr. McMaster was president of Madison University one year, after which he served as president of Miami University, Oxford, O., 1845–49. He was professor of systematic theology in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind., 1849–57, and professor of systematic theology in the Northwestern Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill., from June to December, 1866. He died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1866.

SCOVEL, Sylvester, third president of Hanover College (1846–49), was born at Peru, Mass., March 3, 1796. He was graduated from Williams College in 1822, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1824; was home missionary on the Delaware river one year, 1824–25; ordained by the presbytery of Albany, Aug. 19, 1825, pastor of the church of Woodbury, N. J., 1825–28; stated supply at Norristown, Pa., 1828–29; pastor Lawrenceburgh, Ind., 1829–32; stated supply at Elizabeth, Berea, Providence, and Harrison (O.) churches, 1832–33; pastor Harrison and Providence churches, 1833–36; and agent of the board of domestic missions, 1836–46. He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover in 1846, and was elected its president the same year. As agent of the board of domestic missions he had acquired an extensive acquaintance in the church, and had shown himself possessed of a talent for securing funds. During his administration a considerable sum of money was secured as the foundation for an endowment; students were gathered in, and the college entered upon a brighter career. But the period of Dr. Scovel's connection with the college was short. In 1849 an epidemic of cholera visited Hanover, scattering the students and carrying some to untimely graves. The president was one of the victims. He died at Hanover July 4, 1849.

THOMAS, Thomas, fourth president of Hanover College (1849–55), was born at Chelmsford, Eng., Dec. 23, 1812. He was graduated at Miami University, O., in 1834, and for some years after this taught in the schools of Rising Sun, Ind., and Franklin, O. He was ordained by the presbytery of Cincinnati, O., in July, 1837, and installed pastor of the church at Harrison, O., where he remained one year. He then became pastor of the church at Hamilton, O., a charge which he resigned in 1849 to accept the presidency of Hanover College. He was professor of biblical literature and exegesis in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind., 1854–57; stated supply of the First Presbyterian church of New Albany, 1856–58; pastor of the First church of Dayton, O., 1858–71; and professor of New Testament Greek and exegesis at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, O., 1871–75. Wabash College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1850. Dr. Thomas was a ripe scholar, an eloquent preacher, a born teacher, and a strong, independent, fearless, manly man. During his presidency Hanover College prospered financially, increased the number of its students, and developed a broader and higher course of study. He died in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 3, 1875.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, fifth president of Hanover College (1855–57), was born in Cincinnati, O., July 19, 1817. He was graduated from Hanover College in 1835, from its theological department in 1838, and taught in Kentucky from 1838 to 1842. He was licensed by the presbytery of Salem in 1843, and ordained by the presbytery of Cincinnati in 1844; was pastor at Montgomery, O., 1844–49; principal of Springfield Female Seminary, Springfield, O., 1849–51; pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne, Ind., 1851–55; president of Hanover College, 1855–57; pastor of the West Arch street church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1857–66; president of Washington and Jefferson College, 1866–69; pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., 1869–71; pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Peoria, Ill., 1871–77; professor of theology in the Danville Theological Seminary, Danville, Ky., 1877–81; pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, O., 1881–85; pastor at Long Branch, N. J., 1885–87; and pastor at Meadville, Pa., 1887–91.



He received the degree of D.D. from Washington and Princeton in 1856, and LL.D from Lafayette College in 1866. After the resignation of Dr. Edwards Prof. S. H. Thomson acted as president of Hanover for two years. President Edwards was a model Christian, and a man of rare kindness and sweetness of disposition. He was a fine scholar; direct, forcible and spiritual in his preaching, and remarkably exact and chaste in the use of language. Hanover never had a more loyal son, nor one who labored and prayed more earnestly for her welfare. His presidency, though short, was very successful, and he left the college in a more prosperous condition than he found it. He died in Peoria, Ill., July 13, 1891.

WOOD, James, sixth president of Hanover College (1859–66), was born at Greenfield, N. Y., July 12, 1799. He attended Union College, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1822; studied theology at Princeton, and was licensed by the presbytery of Albany in 1825. He was stated supply at Wilkesbarre and Kingston, Pa., 1825–26, and was ordained by the presbytery of Albany in 1826. He was pastor at Amsterdam and Veddersburgh, N. Y., 1826–34; agent of the board of education, 1834–39; professor in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind., 1839–51; agent of the board of education, 1851–54; associate secretary of the board of education, 1854–59; president of Hanover College, 1859–66; and president of Van Rensselaer Institute, Hightstown, N. J., 1866–67. Dr. Wood was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1864. The degree of D.D. was granted him by Marion College, Mo., in 1841. His presidency of Hanover College

covered the trying period of the civil war. The southern students, of whom there had always been a large number, were cut off. Many of the northern students enlisted in the army, and there was no chance to increase the endowment when the country was struggling for existence. Yet in spite of all these difficulties Dr. Wood kept the college going, and at the close of his term of office had the satisfaction of seeing it restored to something like its former prosperity and usefulness. At the close of President Wood's term of office there was an interregnum of two years, when Prof. Thomson again acted as president. Dr. Wood died at Hightstown, N. J., Apr. 7, 1867.

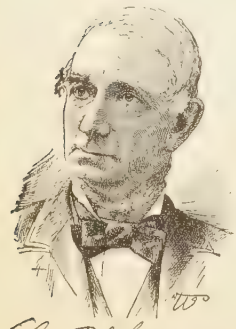
ARCHIBALD, George D., seventh president of Hanover College (1868–70), was born in Washington county, Pa., Feb. 15, 1820. He was graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., in 1847; studied theology at the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa.; was ordained by the presbytery of Monongahela (Associate Reformed), June 25, 1850; was pastor at Manchester, Allegheny City, Pa., 1850–55; pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, O., 1855–60; pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Madison, Ind., 1861–66; pastor of the Westminster church, New York city, 1866–68; president of Hanover College 1868–70; professor of homiletics, polity and pastoral theology, Danville Theological Seminary, 1870–82; president of Wilson Female Seminary, Chambersburgh, Pa., one year, while Danville was suspended, 1873–74; professor of mental and moral sciences, Wooster University, Wooster, O., 1882–84; and pastor at Covington, Ky., 1884–91. He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover College in 1865. The college improved under Dr. Archibald's presidency. The number of students was greatly increased and a general feeling of prosperity pervaded the whole institution.

HECKMAN, George C., eighth president of Hanover College (1870–79), was born at Easton, Pa., Jan. 26, 1825. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1845, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1848, and was ordained by the presbytery at Steubenville, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1849. He was pastor at Port Byron, N. Y., 1849–56, at Portage, Wis., 1857–60, and at Janesville, Wis., 1860–61; pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, Indianapolis, Ind., 1861–67; pastor of the State Street Presbyterian church, Albany, N. Y., 1867–70; president of Hanover College, 1870–79; pastor at Avondale, Cincinnati, O., 1879–88; and secretary of the general assembly's special committee on the ministerial relief fund, 1888–89. He has been pastor of the church at Reading, Pa., since 1889. He is a fine platform speaker, a very able, successful and popular preacher. The honorary degree of D.D. was given to him by Hanover College in 1868, and that of LL.D. by the same institution in 1890. Dr. Heckman was a man well known in the Presbyterian church at the time of his election to the presidency of Hanover College, and great expectations were thereby raised among its friends. These expectations were not disappointed. With characteristic zeal and energy he applied himself to his work, and it was soon evident that a new era had dawned for Hanover College. Students came in large numbers; the endowment fund was greatly increased; new buildings were erected, and the course of study greatly extended. The college entered upon a far more prosperous career than it had ever known before. But a dark day was still in store. A large part of the endowment fund was lost through the speculation of the treasurer of the board; debt was incurred, and this, added to the stringency of the money market, led Dr. Heckman to resign. He subsequently held pastorates in Cincinnati, O., and Reading, Pa. He died in Reading, Mar. 5, 1902.

FISHER, Daniel W., ninth president of Hanover (1879-1907), was born at Arch Spring, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 17, 1838. He attended Jefferson College, Pa., where he was graduated in 1857, studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., was licensed by the presbytery of Huntingdon in 1859, and ordained by the same presbytery in 1860. He was stated supply of the Thalia Street Presbyterian church, New Orleans, La., 1860–61; pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Wheeling, W. Va., 1861–76; pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Madison, Ind., 1877–79; and has been president of Hanover College since 1879. The degree of D.D. was given to him by Muskingum College, O., in 1874, and that of LL.D. by Wooster University in 1888. Owing to the financial troubles at the close of Dr. Heckman's (q. v.) presidency, a motion was made at the meeting of the board which elected Dr. Fisher president, to close the college until such time as the funds should accumulate sufficiently to justify reopening. This proposition was defeated by only one vote. The task before Dr. Fisher was a hard one. He had to clear off the debts, increase the endowment sufficiently to meet the running expenses, and restore confidence among the churches and friends of the institution. All this he did. The endowment was more than doubled, new buildings erected, new professors added, the library greatly increased, and the curriculum extended until it was the equal of any college in the country. In 1879 the board admitted young women to all the privileges of the college. Dr. Fisher was chairman of the Presbyterian general assembly on the organization of Union Churches in foreign lands, and a member of both revision committees in 1889-90 on the confession of faith and on a new statement of the doctrine of the church. He was vice-president of the board of directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary, and lecturer on anthropology in the latter. During 1889-93 he was an examiner at the U. S. mint, Washington, D. C. He was the author of "A Human Life" (autobiography) (1909); "The Unification of the Churches" and "Calvin W. Mateer, or Forty-five Years in Shantung." He was married April 15, 1860, to Amanda D., daughter of Michael Kouns of Ravenswood, Va., and had three children: Walter Lowrie Fisher, secretary of the interior in President Taft's cabinet; Dr. Howard Fisher, and Edith, wife of Halbert H. Britan of Lewiston, Me. Dr. Fisher died in Washington, Jan. 28, 1913.

LOCKE, Matthew, member of congress, was born near Salisbury, N. C., in 1730. He was a prominent man in the colonial service just preceding the revolution, and an earnest supporter of the actual struggle. In 1771 he was chosen a commissioner by the people of North Carolina to receive the fees of sheriffs and other colonial officers. He was a member of the house of commons in 1775, and a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1776. For thirty years he served his state in the legislature, and voted for the ratification of the U. S. constitution in that body in 1787. He took his seat in congress Dec. 2, 1793, serving until March 3, 1799. He was also a brigadier-general of state troops, and at one time had four sons in the revolutionary army. He died Sept. 10, 1801.

WHITWORTH, George Frederic, clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Eng., March 15, 1816. In 1828 he came to America with his parents, and in 1833 entered the classical course at Hanover College, and in 1838 was graduated from that institution. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Charlestown, Ind., until 1843, when he turned his attention to theology, and spent three years in the New Albany Theological Seminary (now located at Chicago, and known as the McCormick Theological Seminary), to prepare for the ministry. He first had charge of a church at Corydon, Ind., going thence to Cannelton, Ind., where he organized a Presbyterian church, and also had charge of a church at Hawesville, Ky., until 1853. In the spring of that year he left with a colony for Puget Sound, crossing the plains with ox teams. In 1854 he settled at Olympia, Washington territory, and organized there the first Presbyterian church that was established in that territory. Owing to the limited means of the early settlers and the meagre allowance made at that time by the Board of Home Missions, which had commissioned him as missionary to Puget Sound, Mr. Whitworth engaged temporarily in such business pursuits as did not materially interfere with his ministerial work, but somewhat curtailed his missionary labors. He was the first moderator of the presbytery of Puget Sound, organized in 1858, and in 1876 of the synod of the Columbia, and in 1890 of the synod of Washington. From 1880 until 1889 he was stated clerk of the synod of the Columbia, and for fourteen years has held (and still holds in 1892) a like position in the presbytery of Puget Sound. It was largely due to Mr. Whitworth's efforts that the Sumner Academy was relieved from its financial embarrassment, since which the curriculum has been enlarged, and the institution incorporated as Whitworth College, under the care of the synod of Washington. From its inception as an academy, he was president of its board of trustees. He was called the "Father of Presbyterianism" in the Northwest. He died in Seattle, Wash., Oct. 7, 1907.



Geo. F. Whitworth

SNELLING, William Joseph, author, was born at Boston Dec. 26, 1804, the son of Col. Josiah Snelling. He spent some time at West Point, but did not enter the army, and in youth engaged in fur-trapping in Missouri and lead-mining at Galena, Ill. From these pursuits he turned before 1830 to penwork, was employed on several newspapers, and wrote for the "New England Magazine," the "Galaxy," the "North American Review," and the "Boston Book." 1837. He published: "Tales of the Northwest;" "The Polar Regions of the Western Continent Explored" (1831); a satirical poem called "Truth, a New Year's Gift for Scribblers" (1832); and "Indian Nullification" (1835), which he wrote for W. Apes, a preacher of the Pequot tribe. In his last years he edited the Boston "Herald." His habits were not as good as his talents. He died at Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 24, 1848.

GORDON, Walter Scott, founder of Sheffield, Ala., was born in Walker county, Ga., Jan. 8, 1848. His great-grandfather was of Scotch descent, and one of seven brothers, who, emigrating to North Carolina and Virginia, became revolutionary soldiers. At fourteen he tried to enlist, but was thought to be too young, and at sixteen while at school in Columbus, Ga., organized a company, and was unanimously elected captain. Refusing home guard duty, the company disbanded, and he enlisted with the army of Tennessee, and was transferred to the army of Virginia, and served gallantly and with distinction on the staff of Gen. C. A. Evans. He was the youngest captain in the Confederate army, and was wounded at Petersburg. He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1868, in the class with Henry W. Grady. He read law under, and after admission practiced with Chief Justice Bleckley. His father's failing health removed him, after two years' practice, to Alabama, where he began his remarkable business career. In 1878 he came within a few votes of nomination for congress. With his brothers, Maj. Eugene C. and Gen. John B. Gordon, afterward governor and U. S. senator from Georgia, he developed coal mines in Alabama, and with them and Gov. A. Colquitt, bought the Georgia Western Railroad franchise, organized the construction of the Georgia Pacific Railway, making a fortune by this transaction. He was also interested in a railroad in Tennessee and Kentucky with his brother, Eugene, in 1883, which road was sold to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. in 1886. His crowning act was founding, in 1883, the vigorous city of Sheffield, Ala., seeing to its development and mapping its future. Beginning his work of building railways and towns at thirty-two years, his early death at thirty-seven closed a life of utility. He was a superb man in every respect. Handsome, of stately form and courtly manners, gentle and modest, and full of chivalry, with a genius for large enterprises, strongly practical and marked by executive power, he was a leader and public benefactor, and was a safe adviser and successful business man. He invented a coal-mining machine and a cotton screw. He married, in 1877, Loulie McLendon. He died suddenly in New York city Oct. 16, 1886.

Walter S. Gordon

TILLINGHAST, Thomas, jurist, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., Aug. 21, 1742. Nothing is known of his early life. From 1772 to 1780 he was a member of the state legislature, and in 1779 judge of the court of common pleas for Kent county, and a member of the council of war. The following year he was elected an associate justice of the supreme court, and continued in that position until 1787, and again from 1791 until 1797. From the latter year to 1799, and again in 1801 and until 1803 he was a member of congress. In 1777, when a committee was appointed by Rhode Island to estimate the damage done by British soldiers during the war of the revolution on the islands of Rhode Island and Conanicut, Mr. Tillinghast was a member of that committee. He died Aug. 26, 1821.

JORDAN, David Starr, ichthyologist and first president of Leland Stanford Junior University, was born at Gainesville, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1851, son of Hiram and Huldah (Hawley) Jordan, both teachers. He was probably descended from Rufus Jordan, who came over to Massachusetts from Jordan in Devon, Dartmoor, England, and settled in Connecticut, the line being traced through his son, Rev. Elijah, his son John and his son Rufus, the grandfather of our subject. He entered Cornell University at its opening session in 1868, and having devoted himself particularly to the study of botany, became an instructor in that science at the university in 1870, holding this position until he was graduated master of science in 1872. He was professor in Lombard College, Illinois, during 1872-73, and principal of the Appleton (Wis.) Collegiate Institute one year, leaving there to teach biology in the Indianapolis (Ind.) high school. In 1875 he took the M.D. degree at the Indiana Medical College, and in 1878 Ph.D. at Butler University. He had begun the study of fishes under Agassiz in 1882, and further pursued his studies in Wisconsin and Indiana. Reared on a farm, he entertained a boy's love for fishes, and told in his "Science Sketches" how his attention was early called to the fact that two streams, alike in that they were clear and spring-fed, flowing over gravel and clay, contained certain fish that were similar, but that the variety was larger in one stream than in the other. This led him to investigate the cause, and he wrote: "Since those days I have been a fisherman in many waters! not an angler exactly, but one who fishes for fish, and to whose net nothing large or small ever comes amiss." Indeed Dr. Jordan became a notable fisherman for the U. S. Fish Commission, with which he became connected in 1878, as well as for the science of ichthyology. His studies and explorations in this science have covered the waters of Georgia in 1876; the Mediterranean and North seas in 1879, 1881 and 1883; the Pacific coast states in 1880; Florida and Texas in 1882; the Florida Keys and the island of Cuba in 1884; Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas in 1884; Florida in 1886; the southern states in 1888; Colorado, Utah and the Yellowstone National Park in 1889; Mexico in 1895 and 1899; Japan in 1900; Samoa in 1901; Australia and New Zealand in 1896, 1897, 1904 and 1907. His last ichthyological work was a visit to Japan and Korea in 1911, when he secured a large collection of fishes from those countries. During 1879–81 he was a special agent of the United States census to report on the marine industries of the Pacific coast, and in 1896 he became U. S. commissioner in charge of fur seal investigations, continuing to serve in an advisory capacity until the fur seal herds were finally saved by the treaty of 1910. In 1909 he was international commissioner of fisheries to unify the fishing of the United States and Canada. Dr. Jordan contributed about 400 papers to scientific literature in various scientific periodicals. His "Manual of the Vertebrates" (1876) has passed through nine editions, while Jordan and Gilbert's "Synopsis of the Fishes of North America" (18—) and Jordan and Evermann's "Fishes of North and Middle America" (1896) cover the whole fish fauna of America north of the equator. Dr. Jordan was elected professor of biology in Butler University in 1875, retaining this position until 1879, when he was chosen to a similar chair in the University of Indiana at Bloomington, of which in 1885 he became president. In 1891 he was selected for the presidency of the new Leland Stanford Junior University, established at Palo Alto, Cal., thirty-three miles south of San Francisco, by the late Sen. Stanford and his wife. The gifts aggregated 90,000 acres of land in various parts of the state and $30,000,000 in cash. Dr. Jordan gathered about him a corps of professors from all parts of the world, each a specialist in his subject. While the university was primarily intended for the benefit of the Pacific slope, the liberality of its donors attracted world-wide attention, and upon its opening in the fall of 1891 there were 465 students, twice the number it was originally intended to accommodate. Pres. Jordan inaugurated a number of new educational ideas; for instance, the terms freshman, sophomore, junior and senior are not officially recognized. While the degree of A.B. requires the traditional four years, other degrees are conferred without regard to the time spent whenever the requirements are met by the students. There are no honorary degrees. At the termination of his administration in 1913, when the work of the president was divided, there were nearly 4,000 students and 229 professors and instructors. At that time the business administration was taken over by John Caspar Branner (q.v.), Dr. Jordan became chancellor, retaining in general the outside duties and continuing his classes in bionomics and in the history of internationalism, while devoting part of his time to social and educational reforms and investigations. His broader work in social and educational reforms and investigations included the study of the European war and the delivery of lectures both at home and aboard on behalf of internationalism and peace. He had long been interested in the problems of genetics, and having made a special study of war and the evil effects of war in destroying a nation's manhood, he became an ardent advocate, by both pen and voice, of universal peace. By visiting the leading cities in Europe and Asia he has done much to create a better intern tional understanding among civilized nations through his lectures in opposition to war. His publications on this subject are: "Imperial Democracy" (1898); "The Blood of the Nation" (1902); "The Human Harvest" (1907); "War's Aftermath" (1912); "War and Waste" (1913); "Ways to Lasting Peace" (1915); "The Spirit of Alsace-Lorraine" (1915) and "War and the Breed" (1915). Dr. Jordan's other publications not mentioned above are: "Synopsis of the Fishes of North America" (1882); "Science Sketches" (1887); "Care and Culture of Men" (1896); "The Fishes of North and Middle America" (with B. W. Evermann, 1896); "The Innumerable Company" (1896); "To Barbara" (poetry, 1897); "Footnotes to Evolution" (1898); "The Story of Matka" (1898); "The True Basis of Economics" (1899) "The Strength of Being Clean" (1900); "Standeth God Within the Shadow" (1900); "Animal Life" (1901); "The Philosophy of Hope" (1902); "Animal Forms" (with V. L. Kellogg and H. Heath, 1902); "Voice of the Scholar" (1903); "The Call of the Twentieth Century" (1905); "Concerning Variations in Animals and Plants" (1906); "The Fossil Fishes of California" (1907); "Evolution and Animal Life" (with Vernon L. Kellogg, 1907); "Life's Enthusiasms" (1907); "The Higher Sacrifice" (1908); "Fishes" (1908); "The Religion of a Sensible American" (1909); "The Fate of Iciodorum" (1909); "Fish Stories" (with C. F. Holder, 1909); "Fishes of the Philippine Islands" (1910); "The Care and Culture of Men" (1910); "Ulrich von Hutten" (1910); "The Stability of Truth" (1911); "The Heredity of Richard Roe" (1911); "The Fishes of

Formosa'' (1912); ''The Fishes of Korea'' (1912); ''La Guerre et la Virilite'' (1912); ''Le Maisson Humaine'' (1912); ''The Story of a Good Woman'' (1912); ''Unseen Empire'' (1912); ''Syllabus of Lectures on International Conciliation'' (1912); ''A Catalogue of the Fishes of Japan'' (co-author, 1913); ''America's Conquest of Europe'' (1913); ''Eric's Book of Beasts'' (for children, 1913); ''What Shall We Say'' (1913); ''La Cosecha Humana'' (1914); ''The Ways of Pangermany'' (1915); ''The Root of the Evil'' (1917) ''The Genera of Fishes from Linnæus to Cuvier'' (1917) ''The Future of Alsace-Lorraine'' (1918); ''The Balkan Tragedy'' (1918), and ''Democracy and World Relations'' (1918). Besides these published volumes Dr. Jordan has written hundreds of articles and delivered many addresses on education, science, internationalism, world peace, etc., for periodicals in America, Great Britain and Germany, and also in the notes of the proceedings of learned societies and government bureaus. His work, both as educator and scientist, won world-wide recognition, and in Europe he ranks with Metchnikoff, Freud and Wallace. He was a life-long advocate of universal peace, writing and speaking on the subject from both the moral and the biological standpoint, and his opposition to the European war and the United States' participation in it caused widespread criticism. In 1915 he was president of the World's Peace Congress, and he was chief director of the World Peace Foundation during the years 1910-13. He was also a vice-president of the American Peace Society, a member of the American Neutral Conference Committee, a member of the American Union Against Militarism, ''League to Enforce Peace,'' the Liberty Defense Union, American League to Limit Armaments, People's Council of America, etc. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (president, 1909-10); the National Education Association (president, 1915); the American Philosophical Society; the American Ornithologists' Union; the Biological Society of Washington; the California Academy of Science (president, 1896-1904 and 1908-12); the Simplified Spelling Board; the Cobden Club of London; the Zoological Society of London; the Naturalists' Club of Sydney, N. S. W.; the Royal Swedish Academy of Science, Stockholm, as well as an honorary member of various other scientific associations. His clubs are the University, Bohemian and Olympic of San Francisco. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Cornell in 1886; Johns Hopkins, 1902; Illinois College, 1905; Indiana University, 1909. Dr. Jordan was twice married: (1) May 10, 1875, to Susan, daughter of Sylvester S. Powen, of Hinsdale, Mass. She died in 1885, leaving three children: Edith, who married N. L. Gardner, Harold and Thora; and (2), Aug. 10, 1887, to Jessie L., daughter of Charles Sanford Knight, of Worcester, Mass. Their children were Knight (Lieut., U. S. Navy), Barbara (deceased), and Eric Jordan.

STANFORD, Leland, U. S. senator, and the founder of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, was born at Watervliet, N. Y., Mar. 9, 1824, the fourth son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Phillips) Stanford and a descendant of Thomas Stanford, or Staniforth, who resided at Concord, Mass., in 1644. From this Thomas Stanford and his wife, Sarah Jones, the line of descent is traced through their son David and his wife, Lydia Morse; their son Caleb and his wife, Ruth Cozzens; their son Abner and his wife, Jemima Green; and their son Lyman and his wife, Elizabeth Roberts, who were the grandparents of Leland Stanford. The Stanfords appear to have been farmers and small merchants. Abner, of the fourth generation, was a Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted with the Massachusetts troops on Apr. 27, 1775, and fought through the war for independence, taking part in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. Josiah Stanford, the father of Leland Stanford, was a prosperous farmer who, besides working his land, took contracts for the construction of roads and bridges. He aided in the construction of the Albany & Schenectady Railroad (now part of the New York Central system), one of the first railroads in America. In his youth Leland Stanford worked on his father's farm, ''Elm Grove,'' and assisted in the railroad construction work. At the age of twenty he began the study of law and entered the office of Wheaton, Doolittle & Hadley at Albany, N. Y., in 1845. He was admitted to the New York bar, but in 1848 removed to Port Huron, Wis., where he practiced for four years. The loss of his law library and most of his belongings by fire in 1852 changed his plans for the future, and he decided to go to California, where three of his brothers were engaged in business. Reaching Sacramento, Cal., in July, 1852, he proceeded to Michigan Bluff, Placer county, where he opened a general store. In 1856 he became a partner in the business conducted by his brothers at Sacramento, and he moved to that city. This business soon grew to large proportions, mainly due to Leland Stanford's managing ability. He made hosts of friends through his business connections, many of whom urged him to enter the political arena, and in 1857 he was nominated for state treasurer on the Republican ticket. The Democratic party was in great majority in California before the civil war, and Leland Stanford, with his party, was defeated. He was again defeated in 1859, when he was Republican candidate for governor. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago, where he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. He became a close friend of Lincoln through the acquaintance formed in Chicago, and after Lincoln's inauguration in 1861 he spent several weeks in Washington conferring with the President and his cabinet about affairs on the Pacific coast. While in Washington the Republicans of California again nominated him for governor of the state, and in the fall of 1861 he was elected California's first Republican governor with a plurality of 33,000 votes. The governor's post during the civil war was a trying one, for the population of California was about evenly divided in its sympathies as between the North and the South. Governor Stanford, however, guided the state through the first two years of the war with such success that both parties, in both branches of the California legislature, voted him the thanks of the people of the state. He not only kept California loyal to the Union, but during his term the state debt was reduced by half, a normal school was authorized, and much important legislation of a local nature was passed. Prior to his election the Central Pacific Railroad had been projected, and he became one of the principal figures in its construction, with Mark Hopkins, C. P. Huntington and Charles Crocker. Mr. Crocker supervised the building of the road, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Huntington

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David Starr Jordan

Leland Stanford

The National Cyclopædia of American Biography

looked after the financing, while Mr. Stanford used his influence and legal knowledge to secure the needed legislation. He was president of the company from 1861 until his death. It was he who struck the first blow in the building of the line Feb. 2, 1863, and he drove the last gold spike on May 20, 1869. (See Huntington, Collis P., Vol. XV., p. 16.) Until 1885 Mr. Stanford devoted himself to the interests of the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the California & Oregon, and various other branch and controlling lines, with which he was connected. He also had an interest in the Oriental & Occidental Steamship Co. plying between San Francisco, Hong Kong and Yokohama, and he was instrumental in the establishment of woolen mills and sugar manufactories, besides giving much time to agricultural and architectural pursuits. In 1885 he was elected U. S. senator on the Republican ticket and was re-elected four years later, and was serving in the senate at the time of his death. He was chairman of a number of important committees, and an earnest advocate of plans to have the national government aid the agricultural classes with loans, or with unencumbered lands during periods of financial depression. Senator Stanford's crowning work of public beneficence was the founding of Leland Stanford Junior University, a non-partisan and non-sectarian institution, at Palo Alto, Cal., as a memorial to his only child, Leland Stanford, Jr., who died in Florence, Italy, Mar. 14, 1884. To this end Senator Stanford had an enabling act passed by the California legislature Mar. 9, 1885. His endowment grant to the university consisted of the Palo Alto ranch, 9,000 acres; the Vina land, 59,000 acres; the Gridley ranch, 22,000 acres; the Stanford home in San Francisco; real estate in various parts of California, and interest-bearing securities,—all valued at $30,000,000. The cornerstone of the university was laid May 4, 1887, and it was formally opened to students Oct. 1, 1891, with David Starr Jordan as president. The attendance for the first year was 599, and the first class, numbering thirty-eight, was graduated in 1892. The attendance at the university has grown yearly until at the present time (1919) it has about four thousand students. The main buildings of the university, twenty-six in number, are built in the old Spanish mission style, and are arranged in two quadrangles, one inner and one outer, with open arcades and surrounding courts. They are of buff sandstone, the stone work being broken ashlar with rock face. The buildings of the outer quadrangle form a façade a thousand feet in length, in the center of which is an arch eighty-seven feet in height, the piercing of which is forty-seven feet. There are also several buildings outside the quadrangles. The Leland Stanford Junior Museum, which contains the archæological and art collections of the university, is situated a quarter of a mile from the quadrangles. The chemistry building stands half way between the museum and the quadrangles. Outside the quadrangles are also Encina Hall, the men's dormitory; Roble Hall, the women's dormitory; Encina Gymnasium; Roble Gymnasium; the University Inn; the workshops and laboratories of the various departments. Besides the departments at Palo Alto, the university maintains a department of medicine in San Francisco, its buildings consisting of clinic and laboratory, Lane Hospital, library and nurses' home. It also maintains a biological laboratory at Monterey Bay and has a splendid library of 210,000 volumes, containing a number of noteworthy special collections. The buildings of the university were partially destroyed in the earthquake of 1906 but were rebuilt. The general control of the university was reserved to its founders during their lifetime, but in July, 1903, Mrs. Stanford, under a special act of legislature, turned the control over to a board of twenty-four trustees. This board—chosen for life—was considered too large and was allowed to become reduced by leaving unfilled the vacancies caused by death. Besides his many other interests, Senator Stanford also took a deep interest in the breeding of race horses and maintained at his Palo Alto estate stables where some of the fastest race horses in America were bred. At the end of the year 1891 every world's trotting record was held by Palo Alto horses. He was an extensive traveler and an admirer of works of art, expending immense sums on the purchase of paintings, sculptures and other art works which adorned his residences at Palo Alto and San Francisco. The latter, long known as the Stanford Palace, was destroyed in the earthquake and fire of 1906. Leland Stanford was a man of great vitality, tremendous industry and rare courage; a man of public spirit, with a keen insight into affairs, and he contributed greatly to the upbuilding of the commonwealth of California. He was married Sept. 30, 1850, to Jane, daughter of Dyer Lathrop, of Albany, N. Y., and their only child, Leland Stanford, Jr., died in Florence, Italy, Mar. 14, 1884. In 1889 Mrs. Stanford deeded her entire remaining property to the Leland Stanford University. She also built a children's hospital at Albany, N. Y. Her charities and deeds of kindness have made her name a cherished memory. She died at Honolulu, en route for Japan, Feb. 28, 1905, under mysterious circumstances. She was poisoned, but whether accidentally, in taking medicine, or intentionally, by the act of another, was never determined. Her body lies beside that of her husband and son in the Stanford mausoleum, one of the finest in America, located at Palo, Alto, not far from the University. He died at Palo, Alto, June 20, 1893.

STANFORD, Thomas Welton, merchant, was born in Albany, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1832, brother of Leland Stanford. In 1851 he went West to join his brother Leland, who had settled in California. He conducted a general store in Sacramento, Cal., and retired at the end of five years with a competency. After a brief period of travel he decided to go to Australia. Petroleum and kerosene lamps were then unknown in Australia, and Mr. Stanford took a large consignment of both the oil and lamps to Melbourne in 1860. He also acquired the exclusive rights for Australia of the Singer sewing machine. He retired from active business in 1880, and devoted the rest of his life to collecting works of art, and studying the problems of psychic research. He was deputy consul-general for the United States in Melbourne for a number of years and was a life member of the board of trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University, founded by his brother. He made valuable contributions to the university in the realm of letters, art and science, and endowed a fellowship of $100,000 for psychic research, leaving the residue of his estate, amounting to over $500,000, for the same purpose. He was married in 1869 to Minnie Watt, a native of Canada, who died in 1870 without issue. He died in Melborune, Australia, Aug. 28, 1918.

EXALL, Henry, capitalist, was born in Richmond, Va., Aug. 30, 1848. His paternal grandfather was an English astronomer and a divine of renown, and his father was Rev. George G. Exall, a Baptist clergyman, well known in Virginia and the South, who came to this country from England when a child. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Pierce, a ship-builder of Philadelphia, and the representative of a family long prominent in the naval construction of this country. Mr. Exall's early education, interrupted when he was thirteen years of age by the outbreak of the civil war, was acquired at his father's academy. Two years later his strong Southern sympathies sent him into the Confederate service. He was the boy of his brigade, but his brave and brilliant soldiership made him conspicuous, and after the battle of Ream's Station, his brigade commander presented him with a sword, in recognition of his services. After the war he studied law, but abandoned it for commercial life. In 1867 he removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where he engaged in merchandizing and the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1877 his business sent him to Texas, and he was so impressed with the great possibilities of this state that he determined to settle there. He has since represented Texas many times at conventions of cattlemen, bankers and politicians, as well as at commercial congresses and expositions. He was a member of the convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1884, and the same year was a delegate to the cattlemen's convention which met at St. Louis. In 1885 he was appointed vice-president for Texas of the cotton centennial at New Orleans, and was made colonel and quartermaster-general of the Texas volunteer troops. He was elected vice-president for Texas of the American Bankers' Association, meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., and assisted in the organization of the North Texas National Bank, of Dallas, of which he is vice-president. In 1887 he was chairman of the state democratic executive committee, when the issue of prohibition threatened to split the democratic party in twain, and in 1889 was president of the Texas state fair and Dallas exposition. He is a faithful believer in the future of his state, has told the story of her possible greatness to the moneyed men of the East, and to travelers from all sections, and has been the developer of her resources beyond any other one man. His personal accumulations, in the meantime, have approximated $1,000,000, a purse that is opened with no sparing hand when state enterprises need encouragement. In fact, every dollar that he has made for himself is represented by $10 made for the people among whom he lives. Mr. Exall has just finished the construction of one of the most imposing and costly buildings of the South. His public addresses are the embodiment of an earnest study of what is necessary for the betterment of the community; and when they contain direct advice, every word is spoken from the heart. Mr. Exall is not known as the donor of any conspicuous charity, but he is the quiet distributer of more gifts to worthy objects than the average man of twice his wealth; and while he prefers to keep secret his benevolence, it is well known that no worthy cause is ever presented to him with a request for help that does not receive a prompt and liberal response. He has been repeatedly urged to allow himself to become a candidate for governor, but has refused. As a commissioner-at-large for the United States to the World's Columbian Exposition, he is bringing to bear upon its organization rare business abilities, which cannot fail to be of great value to the people of Texas and of the United States.

Henry Exall

JENNINGS, Robert W., founder and manager of Jennings' Business College, Nashville, Tenn., was born in Edgefield, S. C., March 19, 1838. At the age of sixteen he commenced clerking in a retail store, and in 1855–56 became bookkeeper for the Trion Manufacturing Co., at Trion, Ga. In January, 1857, he went to Nashville, Tenn., where he secured a position as bookkeeper for the wholesale house of Gardner & Co., remaining with them until 1861, when he entered the Planters' Bank as bookkeeper. In 1864 he filled an important position in the great dry goods house of A. T. Stewart & Co., N. Y., by whom he was directed to examine the books running back for a period of nineteen years. In 1865 he was teller of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, Louisville, Ky., a post which he resigned in December of that year, to accept a partnership in the two firms of Evans, Gardner & Co., New York city, and Evans, Fite & Co., Nashville. Withdrawing from these concerns in 1872, he was, until 1884, the senior partner in the wholesale houses of Jennings, Goodbar & Co., Jennings, Eakin & Co., Jennings, Dismukes & Woolwine, and R. W. Jennings & Co. Thus Mr. Jennings brought to his work as a business educator the ripe experience of thirty years in actual business. His college, which was established in July, 1884, has had a remarkable growth, the register showing the names of more than 900 students, representing twenty-one states and territories.

R. W. Jennings

HAVEN, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Dennis, Mass., Jan. 4, 1816. After graduating from Amherst in 1835, he taught for two years in the New York Institution for the Deaf, at the same time preparing for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary. Then entering Andover, he was graduated in 1839, ordained and took charge of the Congregational church at Ashland, Conn. In 1846 he was called to the Harvard church, Brookline, Mass., remaining there four years; and, in addition to his pastoral duties, editing "The Congregationalist." His fame as a theologian and student of philosophy being established, he was called to the chair of mental and moral philosophy in Amherst in 1850, and thence in 1858 to the chair of systematic theology in the Chicago Theological Seminary, resigning the latter in 1870 on account of failing health. After returning from his travels in Germany, Egypt and the Holy Land, he devoted a short season to lecturing upon ancient and modern philosophy and the English classics. He then resumed his educational work as acting professor of mental and moral philosophy in the Chicago University, holding the chair until his death. He was widely known for a varied and thorough scholarship, and as the author of philosophical works of rare value. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Marietta in 1859, by Amherst in 1862, and that of LL.D. by Kenyon in the latter year. He published: "Mental Philosophy" in Boston (1857); "Moral Philosophy" (1859); "Studies in Philosophy and Theology," in Andover (1869); and "Systematic Divinity" in Boston (1875). He died in Chicago May 23, 1874.

SHERMAN, Sidney, pioneer, was born in Massachusetts, in March, 1805. In 1831, when twenty-six years of age, he settled in Covington, Ky. Stirred by the appeal of Texas for aid he

raised a company in Cincinnati and Covington and reported to Gen. Houston during his retreat from Gonzales to San Jacinto. On the organization of the army under the wise policy of Gen. Houston in favor of discipline, Capt. Sherman was elected colonel of the second regiment. He led most gallantly in the first engagement at San Jacinto Apr. 20, 1836, and in the final contest on the 21st he commanded the left wing of the little army and was the first to open the engagement by a decisive advance on the enemy, while the veteran, Burleson, led the right in an advance that was never checked. Gen. Houston commanded and was in the forefront of danger until wounded by a ball that shattered the bones of his ankle joint. Col. Sherman's gallantry was the theme of praise by all who witnessed it, while his humanity toward the prisoners captured, especially toward the wounded, won all hearts. At the expiration of his services in 1837 he located at Houston and in 1846 at Harrisburg, on Buffalo bayou, almost in sight of the battle-ground. In 1839 he was elected major-general of the Republic. In 1842 he served in its congress and in 1852–53 in the state legislature. With these exceptions he never held public position; but he was the chief projector of the first railroad built in Texas, from Harrisburg thirty miles in the direction of Richmond, now forming a part of the great transcontinental route from New Orleans and Galveston *via* Houston, San Antonio and El Paso to San Diego and San Francisco, meeting at El Paso the Southern Pacific from California, and joined at the same place by the Texas and Pacific from St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1855 Gen. Sherman removed to Galveston and resided there until his death. Blessed with a rare and devoted wife he reared an admirable family. His only son, a young man of great promise, fell in the civil war His daughters are most estimable and accomplished ladies. His own character, as a citizen, gentleman and Christian was spotless. He died at Galveston, Tex., in 1873.

VAN ALLEN, Garret Adam, fire underwriter and financier, was born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1835, the eldest son of Adam Van Allen, a wholesale lumber merchant and banker of that city. The Van Allens are of Dutch antecedents, whose ancestors have resided in Albany county for fully two centuries. Garret A. was educated in the Albany Academy, and in 1850 began his business career as a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods store. He subsequently filled various clerical positions in banks at Albany, and in 1854 became chief clerk and attorney for his father. In 1857 the elder Van Allen retired from the lumber business to become cashier of a bank, and his son accepted the position of deputy county treasurer. In 1859 he became prominently identified with the Commerce Insurance Co., of which he was the first secretary, from 1859–67, when he became vice-president, which office he held until 1884, when he succeeded his father as president. Fire underwriting may, therefore, be said to have been Mr. Van Allen's life business, and in that profession he passed through various experiences, such as the Chicago, 1871, and Boston, 1872, conflagrations, in which the Commerce Company paid out over $500,000 in losses. In that connection, he has been prominently identified with the National Board of Fire Underwriters, holding positions on its executive committee, and as chairman of the incendiarism and arson committee.

In 1864, becoming impressed with the value and importance of the national banking system, then recently brought into existence by S. P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, Mr. Van Allen so urged its advantages upon the gentlemen with whom he was associated in the Commerce Insurance Co., that with four of them he became one of the five incorporators and first directors of the First National Bank of Albany, N. Y. He has been a director of that institution since 1864; vice-president from 1876–84, and in September of the latter year succeeded his father as president. Mr. Van Allen is a prominent member of the Bankers' Association, was vice-president for New York state in 1889–91, and was elected a member of its executive council at New Orleans, La., in November, 1891, for three years. He has also been identified with a number of important business enterprises; is vice-president of the National Savings Bank of Albany, vice-president of the Thomson Pulp & Paper Co., treasurer of the Capital City Malleable Iron Co., director of the South End Bank, trustee of the Holland Trust Co., New York city, and connected in various ways with other important corporations. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, of the Holland Society, and of the Albany Institute. Mr. Van Allen was married on Sept. 6, 1860, to Elizabeth Morgan Barker, of Newport, R. I. They have but one child, a daughter, Mrs. Anna V. A. Jenison, whose husband is secretary of the "Commerce," and associated with Mr. Van Allen in other business enterprises. In politics he has always been a republican, and has only held elective offices twice, viz.: fire commissioner from 1874–78, and alderman from 1888–92.

THOMSON, Charles, secretary of the Continental congress, was born at Maghera, County Derry, Ireland, Nov. 29, 1729. In 1741 he, with three older brothers, landed at New Castle, Del., their father having died on the passage. Another brother, who had preceded them, enabled Charles to study under Dr. F. Alison; he proved a most diligent student, and became a teacher in Friends' schools at New Castle and Philadelphia. Before he reached the age of thirty he was a commissioner to treat with the Iroquois, and was adopted by the Delawares, who gave him a name signifying "truth-teller." At Philadelphia he won Franklin's friendship, and is said to have started the local opposition to the stamp act. He threw all his energies into the incipient struggle for freedom, and the singular purity of his character gave him great influence. John Adams called him "The Sam Adams of Philadelphia, the life of the cause of liberty." He was for some time in business, and was secretary of several patriotic and literary societies. In 1774 he married Benjamin Harrison's sister, and was chosen secretary of the first Continental congress, which met in Carpenter's Hall, Sept. 5th. His services were gratuitous the first year, and continued until 1789. Meanwhile he kept an additional record, which he afterward destroyed, fearing to hurt the feelings of some by reflections on their conduct or that of their ancestors. After the adoption of the constitution he helped to organize the new government, and was sent to inform Washington of his election to the presidency. Declining further office, he retired to Montgomery county, and gave his time to a new translation of the Bible, rendering the Old Testament from the Septuagint. This

work was included in his re-translation of the entire Bible, which appeared in four volumes in 1808, and won him much praise from scholars as the first English translation of the Septuagint ever published. The title of the work was "The Holy Bible containing the Old and New Covenants, commonly called the Old and New Testaments translated from the Greek." It is now very rare. Thomson also left a work in manuscript, "Critical Annotations on Gilbert Wakefield's Works," which has been preserved in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This manuscript is said to be highly creditable to the author, both as an example of classical learning and intellectual acumen. He also wrote "An Enquiry Into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians," with notes on their customs (1759) and a "Synopsis of the Four Evangelists; or, A Regular History of the Conception, Birth, Doctrine, Miracles, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension of Jesus Christ, in the Words of the Evangelists" (1815). He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton College in 1822. He died at Lower Merion, Pa., Aug. 16, 1824.

MONTGOMERY, William Watts, jurist, was born in Augusta, Ga., Nov. 11, 1827, son of William and Janet S. (Blair) Montgomery and grandson of Dr. J. H. Montgomery, of Scotch-Irish family, who came over from Ireland to Georgia in the latter part of the eighteenth century and married Mary Bird, of Maryland, sister of the grandmother of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar. He was educated at Georgetown College, D. C., and at the University of Georgia, which he left in 1847, during his senior year. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practiced law at Wainesboro two years with John Shewmake. Returning to Augusta in 1854, he was solicitor-general (1861-65), then ceasing practice, unwilling to conform to the government requirements from all southern lawyers. He resumed practice in 1868 with Gov. H. V. Johnson, and in February, 1872, was appointed by Gov. Smith judge of the supreme court of Georgia for a term of one year. Thereafter, until 1888, he practiced in partnership with ex-Judge James S. Hook. In the case of the Macon and Augusta Railroad *vs.* Frank L. Little, Exr., which is reported in "Georgia Reports," Vol. XLV., he, with Judge McCoy, sustained the legality of the October session of the legislature of 1870, Judge Warner dissenting. The decision involved tremendous results—no less than another reconstruction of the state—and was attended with deep public feeling. He delivered the ruling which settled this question finally and beneficially for the public weal, and which has never been questioned. Judge Montgomery was married, in 1852, to Maria H., daughter of Edward F. Campbell. He died in Augusta, Ga., Jan. 9, 1897.

THOMAS, William Widgery, diplomat and author, was born in Portland, Me., Aug. 26, 1839, son of William Widgery and Elizabeth White (Goddard) Thomas, and a brother of Gen. Henry G. Thomas (q.v.). His father was mayor of Portland in 1861–62, and his grandfather, Elias Thomas, was treasurer of Maine during 1823–30. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1860, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1866. While studying law in Portland he was sent abroad in 1862 his mission being to carry a treaty to Turkey. He shortly afterward became vice-consul-general at Constantinople and subsequently acting consul at Galatz, Moldavia. Before the close of the year he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln one of the thirty "war consuls" of the United States, and sent to Gothenburg, Sweden, where he mastered the Swedish language and translated Rydberg's "Last Athenian." For his services there he received from Sec. Seward "the special thanks of the department of state." Returning home in 1865, he completed his law studies at Harvard, and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1866. He advocated the settlement of Swedes in Maine, presenting in his report as commissioner of the settlement of public lands of Maine the first definite, practical plan for Swedish immigration. The state legislature of 1870 adopted his proposition, and hastening to Sweden, he recruited a colony of fifty-one Swedes whom he brought to America in 1870, founding the colony of New Sweden in the forests of northern Maine on July 23. He remained with the colony four years until its success was assured. This new settlement had over 3,000 inhabitants in 1916 and has been the means of attracting many thousands of Swedes to Maine and throughout New England. Mr. Thomas was representative in the Maine legislatures of 1873, 1874 and 1875, speaker of the house the last two sessions. In 1879 he was state senator, declining a re-election. He was president of the Maine Republican convention in 1875; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880 which nominated Garfield for the presidency, and in 1883 Pres. Arthur appointed him minister-resident to Sweden and Norway. He was the first representative of the United States to address the king in the Swedish language and the first to hoist the American flag at Stockholm. He held the post during Pres. Arthur's administration, and his departure was the occasion for a public farewell banquet given him by citizens of the Swedish capital. In 1887 he returned to Sweden on a mission of his own and married Miss Dagmar Törnebladh, a Swedish lady of noble birth. Upon the election of Pres. Harrison, Mr. Thomas was returned to Stockholm as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. During his second term he helped secure the appointment of a Swedish jurist as chief justice of Samoa under the treaty of Berlin, and a Norwegian statesman as a member of the tribunal of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain on the Behring Sea fisheries controversy. He initiated negotiations resulting in the extradition treaties of 1893 between the United States and Sweden and Norway, and he was instrumental in securing a freer market for American goods. On the arrival of the U. S. S. Baltimore at Stockholm, in 1890, with the body of the great Swedish-American, John Eriesson, Mr. Thomas, in an eloquent address, delivered the honored ashes of the inventor of the Monitor to the king and people of Sweden. When Cleveland became president, Mr. Thomas was succeeded by Thomas B. Ferguson, but in 1897 Pres. McKinley appointed him to the same post and upon presenting his credentials as American minister for the third time, King Oscar warmly greeted him as an old friend. On the unveiling of the bronze monument to John Eriesson at Stockholm, Sept. 14, 1901, the eleventh anniversary of the reception of his revered remains in Sweden, Mr. Thomas delivered the oration in the Swedish language in the presence of the Swedish royalties, court, cabinet and 25,000 people and was publicly thanked by the crown prince representing the king. He resigned in 1903, after fifteen years, on which occasion the American consular officers in Sweden presented him with a silver loving cup, and Sec. Hay

C. C. Thomas

wrote, "You have had the longest, the most distinguished and the most useful term of service (in Sweden and Norway) that any American has ever had, and I congratulate you heartily on it." During his diplomatic career he three times secured the good offices of King Oscar in the settlement of controversies between the United States and Great Britain or Germany. He induced Sweden to make a large exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and again at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, after the Swedish government had twice declined. He was not only persona grata at the Swedish court and among the people, but is highly esteemed by the Swedish population of the United States, who chose him as their orator at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the landing of the first Swedish colony in America, which was held at Minneapolis in September, 1888. On various occasions he delivered addresses in the Swedish language throughout the Western states. Besides the translation mentioned above, he was the author of "Sweden and the Swedes" (1892), published in both the English and Swedish language, and numerous articles for the periodical press of Sweden and America. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bethany College in 1901 and by Bowdoin in 1913. His first wife died in 1912, leaving one son, Oscar Percival Thomas, and on June 2, 1915, he was married to Mrs. Aina Törnebladh, his first wife's sister. Mr. Thomas is a corresponding member of the Royal Swedish Academy for Literature, History and Antiquities, a member of the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Maine Historical Society, Portland Fraternity Club, the Idun, a Swedish Literary Society, H. M. King Gustaf's Shooting Club, "Nya Sällskapet" of Stockholm, Royal Swedish Yacht Club and the Portland (Me.) Yacht Club, of which he was a founder.

HINDMAN, William, U. S. senator, was born in Dorchester co., Md., Apr. 1, 1742, the son of Jacob Hindman, a wealthy landowner, who was of English ancestry, and high sheriff of Talbot co., Md. His son, being intended for the bar, was sent to London and entered at the Inns Court, where he completed his legal studies, and in 1765, having returned home, was admitted to the bar. In 1766 Jacob Hindman died, and his son inherited his large landed estate. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war William Hindman was made secretary of the Calvert county committee of observation, and was appointed to carry out the resolves of the council of safety, which at this time held supreme power in Maryland. He was a member of the state convention and treasurer of the eastern shore of Maryland from 1775 to 1777. In the latter year he was elected to the first senate of Maryland, where he served until 1784, being a member of the Continental congress during the next four years. From 1789 to 1792 he was a member of the executive council. He was elected to the second congress to complete the unexpired term of Joshua Seney, and was in the U. S. senate 1800-1, when he retired from public life. A life of Senator Hindman, written by Samuel A. Harrison, M.D., was published at Baltimore in 1880. He died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19, 1823.

BINGHAM, William, U. S. senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 8, 1752, son of William and Mary (Stamper) Bingham. Entering the College of Philadelphia, the forerunner of the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated in the class of 1768. His exceptional business abilities bringing him into public notice, he was sent to Martinique as an agent for the continental congress and was appointed British consul at St. Pierre on that island in 1771. During 1776-81 he served as agent of the American colonies there. He was a delegate to the continental congress from Pennsylvania in 1787-88, and two years later was sent to the Pennsylvania legislature, where in the following year he was made speaker. He was returned to the state legislature as member in 1794, again becoming speaker. In 1795 he became U. S. senator, and in 1797 was president pro. tem. of the senate. During his term in the upper house, he was a strong supporter of President Adams. Having amassed immense wealth, in 1793 he purchased for $250,000 over 2,000,000 acres of land in the state of Maine which he described in a pamphlet issued at that time. He was also the author of "A Letter from an American on the Subject of the Restraining Proclamation" (1794). Senator Bingham was a member of the American Philosophic Society, and was a trustee of the College of Philadelphia from 1791 until his death. He was married to Anne, daughter of Thomas Willing, of Philadelphia, noted for her beauty, grace of manners and generous hospitality, which the abundant means of her husband enabled her to dispense. They had two daughters: Anne Louisa, who was married to Alexander Baring, negotiator of the Webster-Ashburton treaty; and Marie Matilda, who was married (1) to James Alexander Comte de Tilly; (2) to Henry Baring, brother of Lord Ashburton, and (3) to Marquis A. Blaisel. Senator Bingham died in Bath, England, Feb. 7, 1804.

ROBBINS, Chandler, clergyman, the grandson of Chandler Robbins (see p. 59) was born at Lynn, Mass., Feb. 14, 1810. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1829, and in divinity in 1833. He was pastor of the Second or Old North church (Unitarian) in Boston from December, 1833, until 1874: in this charge succeeding H. Ware, Jr., and R. W. Emerson. He served as chaplain in the state senate for many years, and was a founder of the Children's Hospital in 1869, an active member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and one of the editors of the catalogue of its library, and of Vols. I. and II. of its "Proceedings." He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1855. He wrote for the "Christian Examiner," the "Knickerbocker," and other magazines; compiled a "Social Hymn Book" (1843); a larger "Hymn Book for Christian Worship" (1854); and a Liturgy" (1854); and was the author of hymns (1845), one of which has been widely used; of Sunday sermons; of a "History of the Second Church" (1852); and a Memoir of Maria E. Clapp (1858). He died at Weston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1882.

RAY, George Washington, jurist, was born at Otselic, Chenango county, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1844, son of Asher Minor and Melissa P. (Gray) Ray, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was colonel of the Otsego co. militia, and justice of the peace for thirty-six years. The son was educated in the public schools and at Norwich Academy, New York. He served during the last year of the civil war as a private in Co. B, 90th N. Y. volunteers, and as brigade clerk of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 19th army corps. Returning home he studied law with E. H. Prindle at Norwich, N. Y., was admitted to the bar in 1867, and rose to eminence, especially as a criminal lawyer. He was chairman of the Chenango County Republican committee for many years, and in 1880 a member of the state committee. Elected to congress in 1882, he at-

tracted attention by speeches on the tariff, the Fitz John Porter bill, the bonded whiskey bill and post-office and river and harbor appropriation bills. While conducting a successful law practice at Norwich, N. Y., he was an active member of the board of education, of which he was president for fifteen years. In 1890 he was again elected to congress and served by re-election in the 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, being chairman of the committees on invalid pensions and the judiciary. He framed the national bankruptcy law and secured its passage in the house of representatives, and also the amendments thereto passed in 1902. In 1898 he was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt justice of the supreme court of the state of New York for the 6th judicial district, but declined the position so as to remain in congress. In September, 1902, he was appointed U. S. district judge for the northern district of New York by Pres. Roosevelt. He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, Red Man and Elk, member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the New York State Historical Association, the American Geographical Society, the American Forestry Association, and the American Society of International Law.

DIKE, Henry Albyn, merchant, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1825, the son of Albyn Valentine and Phoebe (Prince) Dike. At an early age he moved to New York and engaged in the wool business. He made a success in the business and later with his brothers, James and Camden C. Dike, organized the firm of Dike Brothers. During the civil war he was a prominent member of the executive committee of the Sanitary Commission of Brooklyn. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a director in the Chatham National Bank, of New York. He retired from business soon after the war, and in 1873 removed to Montclair, N. J. He was prominent in church and charitable work. He was married in 1859, to a Miss Miller, of Worcester, Mass., and died at Montclair, N. J. in 1887.

NOXON, B. Davis, lawyer, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 21, 1788, the son of Dr. Robert Noxon. He received an academic education and studied law in the office of Philo Ruggles. On his admission to the bar he began the practice of law in Onondaga county, removing in 1829 to Syracuse, N. Y. Before he moved to Syracuse he had already achieved a high reputation throughout Central New York, and for about forty years he stood at the head of the bar, no name being oftener found in the law reports. He wielded great influence in politics in connection with the whig party, with which he was allied as long as it existed. He died in Syracuse, N. Y., May 13, 1869.

WILSON, Francis, actor and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7, 1854, son of Charles E. and Emily Von Erdon (Craycroft) Wilson. He early evinced a taste for histrionic work, but his parents, who were Quakers, tried to dissuade him from his resolve to go upon the stage and he ran away from home to join a traveling troupe. At the age of sixteen he was appearing in black face and song and dance sketches in partnership with James Mackin. They were seen at the Harvard Athenæum in Boston and for two seasons were one of the attractions of the San Francisco minstrels. While in Chicago young Wilson took lessons in fencing and entered the sword contests at the Gilmore Garden games in 1876, winning the amateur championship of America. Yet the impetus behind the swordplay was the boyish desire to become a tragedy actor, and with this in view he had committed to memory a number of Shakespearian parts. In 1877 he sought an engagement in the stock company playing at the Chestnut Street Theatre and accepted a position as utility man at $15 a week, although at the time he was receiving $100 a week as a minstrel performer. His part was a small one, that of Cool in "London Assurance," but in the fourth week of his engagement he was given the rôle of Lamp, the theatrical manager in the comedy "Wild Oats," in which he made an instant success. During the remainder of that season and the following, he was seen in a great number of excellent comedy parts, among them Sam Garridge in "Caste's." In 1879 he appeared with Annie Pixley in "M'liss," and in 1880 as the Baron in "Our Goblins," a light musical comedy. He purchased a controlling interest in the latter and took it to San Francisco, but the venture proved disastrous, and through it and a subsequent production of "Pinafore" he lost all he had saved, some $5,000. His portrayal of Sir Joseph Porter marked his entry into comic opera, a field that was destined to bring him rich rewards. Returning to New York, he was engaged by John A. McCaull as leading comedian in a new comic opera company, and he first appeared as Don Sancho in the "Queen's Lace Handkerchief," which greatly added to his reputation and popularity. At the Casino in New York he created the principal comedy rôles in "Nanon," "The Gypsy Baron," "Nadjy" and "Erminie." Being now firmly established as comedian of the first order, he appeared in 1889 as the star and manager of his own company, producing "The Oolah" (1889); "The Gondoliers" (1890) and "The Merry Monarch" (1890); "The Lion Tamer" (1892), a revival of "Erminie" (1893); "The Chieftain" (1894); "Devil's Deputy" (1895); "Half a King" (1897); "The Little Corporal" (1898); "Cyrano de Bergerac" (1899); "The Monks of Malabar" (1900); "The Strollers" (1901), and "The Toreador" (1902). In 1904 he returned to "legitimate" comedy under the management of Charles Frohman, with "Cousin Billy" (Le Voyage de M. Perrichon), by Clyde Fitch, and in 1896 he played David in the celebrated all-star revival of "The Rivals." His subsequent successes were "The Mountain Climber" and "The Little Father of the Wilderness" (1905–06); "When Knights Were Bold" (1907–09); "The Bachelor's Baby" (1910), and "The Spiritualist" (1911), the two last plays written by himself. Mr. Wilson is an enthusiastic collector of books, prints and manuscripts and a student of psychic science. He is the author of "The Eugene Field I Knew" (1898); "Joseph Jefferson; Reminiscences of a Fellow Player" (1906); "Letters of an Actor to His Daughter" (19—), and the following plays: "Lord Dick"; "The Magic Ring"; "Captain January"; "The Bachelor's Baby"; "The Meddlings of Richard Lemhester"; "The Spiritualist"; "The Myd Mystery" (with L. T. Bradley), and "Little Dolly Waters" (a musical comedy). He is a member of the Lambs and Players clubs, New York. As president of the Actors' Equity Association he took a leading part in the strike which closed most of the New York theatres in the summer of 1919. He was married, Sept. 9, 1881, to Mira Barrie, of Chicago, and had two children: Frances and Adelaide Wilson. The former, as the wife of Monsieur Charles Huard, attracted attention during the German invasion of France by her Red Cross work and her book, "My Home in the Field of Honour" (1916). His first wife died in 1915, and on Jan. 25, 1917, Mr. Wilson was married to Edna E. Bruns.

WILLIAMS, Chauncey Pratt, financier, was born at Upper Middletown (now Cromwell), Conn., March 5, 1817, the son of Josiah and Charity Shaler Williams. His early life was passed upon his father's farm and in attendance at the common and high schools of his native town, from which he received his education. He very early in life became interested in financial and political economy. He then began to collect European and American publications upon banking and financial matters, and to study the works of various authors on these subjects. In 1833 Mr. Williams first visited Albany, N. Y., and in 1835 became a resident of that city. He soon made himself known as a financier, and in 1861 received recognition of the esteem in which he was held when he was asked to take charge of the Albany Exchange Bank which was then in financial difficulties. Mr. Williams performed the trying duties of his position with such ability that in 1872, some years after the National Exchange Bank had supplanted the Albany Exchange Bank, he was elected president of the corporation.

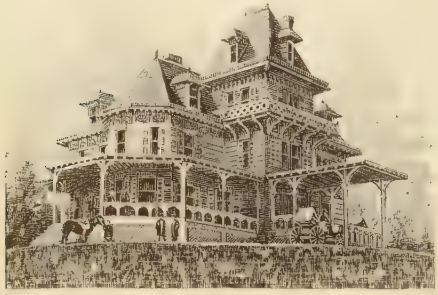
Through his excellent management, practical experience and thorough knowledge of finance, he placed the new bank on a footing with the best banking institutions in the United States. Mr. Williams spent the winter of 1875–76 traveling in the various countries of Europe, and at the same time making a study of the banking systems abroad, the history of commercial and political science and the methods of business life among foreign nations. He has never been prominently before the public except in a business way, having always felt a disinclination for political life. He was, however, from 1842–57 repeatedly the candidate of the very unpopular old liberty party for congress from the Albany district. He was always a strong abolitionist. From 1849–50 he served as alderman from his ward, but with these single exceptions has positively declined to take part in political affairs. In 1868 he published an able "Review of the Financial Situation of Our Country," which was then of absorbing interest, a task for which by study, education and research he was particularly well fitted. In 1875 his paper read before the Albany Institute on "Money, True or False," was full of practical suggestions and won universal attention. In 1878 he contributed a series of papers to the Albany "Journal" on the greenback question, in which he arrayed himself boldly against the principles of the greenback labor or national party, and in 1886 read a paper before the Albany Institute on "Gold, Silver and the Coinage of the Silver Dollar" which was subsequently published in pamphlet form. On Oct. 13, 1887, he read an address on the "National Banks and State Taxation" before the American Bankers' Association, in which he criticises forcibly and comprehensively the adverse decision of the supreme court of the United States in exempting the stocks of other corporations from taxation, when at the same time the shares of the national banks are taxed, notwithstanding the restriction of congress limiting the taxation of such shares to a rate not greater than it imposed on other moneyed capital. Had Mr. Williams written nothing else, this address alone would establish his reputation as an accomplished writer on the banking and financial problems of the day. In 1887 he resigned the presidency of the National Exchange Bank and retired from active business. He has made himself conspicuous in opposing what he regarded as the excessive, unwarrantable and illegal taxation of the shareholders of banks throughout most of the United States and especially of the state of New York, and has conducted suits upon his own responsibility running through several years, at an expense of over $15,000, to bring the state laws imposing these excessive taxes to the adjudication of the United States supreme court. In his writings Mr. Williams has endeavored to keep in touch with all questions of finance and public economy that are in the true interest of his country. In 1842 he was married to Martha A. Hough, of Whitesboro, N. Y.

SPRAGUE, Nathan Turner, financier, was born at Mount Holly, Rutland Co., Vt., June 22, 1828, the son of Nathan Turner Sprague, a native of Massachusetts, and Susan (Button) Sprague, of Vermont. The Spragues are of English stock; the first of the family to come to America settled at Salem, Mass., in 1629, later removing to Charlestown, Mass. In 1636 William Sprague went to Hingham, Mass., in company with his father-in-law, Anthony Eames, and in 1637 received grants of land in that town. The father of the subject of this sketch was a successful business man, and was distinguished for his industry and energy. He was a large landholder, and was honored with many positions of trust, and was influential in shaping public affairs. He served in the state legislature nineteen terms, and was judge of the county court for a number of years. His son Nathan began his business career in a country store, at Brandon, Vt., at the age of nineteen. In 1851 he severed his mercantile connections, and became engaged in financial operations, establishing in 1864 the first National Bank of Brandon, one of the first national banks organized in this country, of which he became president, and has since held that office. In 1867 he purchased the Howe Scale Co., with all its local and business properties. Under his management the property became very valuable, and was soon one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Vermont, employing several hundred skilled mechanics. In 1870, in connection with Gen. H. H. Baxter and Trenor W. Park, he formed the Baxter National Bank of Rutland, and was for a number of years director and general manager of the concern. Mr. Sprague served in the state senate in 1872, and subsequently in the assembly for two terms. In 1879 he made investments in real estate in Brooklyn, and is one of the largest owners of realty in that city. In 1883, associated with other prominent citizens of Brooklyn, he established the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, of which he was made president, and in 1886 established the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn. In 1889 he purchased the North Western and Florida railroad, and was elected president. He equipped it the same year with new rolling stock, and laid over 6,000 tons of new steel rails. Mr. Sprague has given liberally, both in time and in money, to the advancement of various public institutions. He is trustee of the Berkeley Institute, the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, the Brooklyn Free Library, the Hanson Place Baptist church, president of the East Greenwich Water Supply Co. of Rhode Island: was for five years president of the Sheep Breeders' Association, and for five years president of the American Agricultural Association of the United States. He has always been prominently identified with the republican party. Mr. Sprague was married on Nov. 1, 1849, to Minerva, a daughter of Alfred Hull,

of Wallingford, Vt. She died in 1856. His second wife was Melinda J. Evans of Springfield, O. After her death in 1885, he was married to Elizabeth Harrison of Brooklyn. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23, 1903.

CRANE, Oliver, clergyman and author, was born at West Bloomfield (Montclair), N. J., July 12, 1822. He is a descendant in a direct line from Jasper Crane, one of the founders of the city of Newark, N. J., and was born in the oldest house in the town. This house was occupied for three weeks by Gen. Washington as his headquarters during the revolution. Oliver's father, Stephen F. Crane, was a well-to-do farmer, and his mother was a daughter of Peter Smith, private secretary of Washington at Morristown during the winter of 1779–80, and for many years after clerk of Sussex county, N. J. In the face of great difficulties he prepared for college, entered Yale as a sophomore, was graduated with honor in the class of 1845, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1848. He was ordained in April of the same year, and soon after appointed a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions to Turkey. He acquired the Turkish language and did efficient service during the next five years at Broosa, Aleppo, Aintab, and Trebizond. The ill health of his wife then compelled his return to America and the following year he became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Huron, N. Y., and in 1857 pastor of that in Waverly, N. Y. Being reappointed missionary in the spring of 1860 he went back to Turkey and was assigned to Adrianople, but his wife's failing health again, in 1863, occasioned his return to his native land. The next year he was elected professor of Biblical and oriental literature in Rutgers Female College, N. Y. city, but declined, to accept a call from the Presbyterian church of Carbondale, Pa., where he was installed as pastor. In the spring of 1870 he resigned, and the following year settled in Morristown, N. J., where he devoted himself largely to literary work, among other things aiding Gen. H. B. Carrington in the preparation of

Oliver Crane



"The Battles of the Revolution," which has become a standard work. Previously, in 1865–66, he had been appointed by his presbytery to prepare a manual for the use of its churches, and in 1869 he had been elected moderator of the large synod of New York and New Jersey. In 1880 he was chosen secretary of his college class, in which capacity he prepared an exhaustive biographical record of every member, a book which was a pioneer in this line of publication. In 1888 he published a hexametrical, line-by-line version of Virgil's "Æneid," the result of much critical labor, which was favorably received. In 1889 he issued a small volume of poems, under the title "Minto, and Other Poems." In 1856 he was elected a corporate member of the American Oriental Society, of which he is now one of the senior members. He is a member of several historical societies, and for four years past has been, by appointment of the governor, a member of the board of examiners of the Scientific College of New Jersey. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater; M.D. by the Eclectic Medical College of New York city in 1866; D.D. by the University of Wooster, O., in 1880, and LL.D. by the Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., in 1888, the last being mainly in recognition of the scholarship evinced in his version of Virgil's "Æneid." His life has been a very active one, including, as it does, extensive traveling in Turkey, Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, assiduous investigating and versatile writing. He died Nov. 29, 1896.

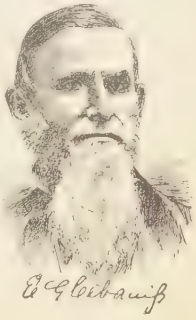
SCHNEIDER, Joseph, oculist and aurist, was born at Weiglsdorf, Silesia, Germany, Dec. 10, 1845. After completing his preliminary studies at Breslau, in the fall of 1868, he took up the arts and sciences in the University of Wuerzburg, Bavaria; this course being ended, he devoted himself to the study of medicine at the same institution. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war he was appointed surgeon under Prof. Linhart in one of the field hospitals, and at the close of the war he began the study of ophthalmology and otology as a specialty, receiving in 1872 an appointment as assistant to Drs. Baron von Welz and Troltsch in the Eye and Ear Hospital in the University of Wuerzburg. This position he held until 1874, when he was appointed to a lectureship in the same department, which he filled until 1878. In 1878 Dr. Schneider continued his studies at Vienna under the direction of the renowned Drs. Von Arlt, Polliter, Gruber and Schroeter, finally completing his special education in 1881 at Halle, Saxony, under Profs. Schwartz and Von Graefe. While pursuing his studies at Wuerzburg, he wrote treatises on subjects relating to the eye and ear, among them one on "Sympathetic Ophthalmia after Cataract Extraction;" "Chancroid of the Conjunctiva;" "Foreign Bodies in the Orbit;" "Blenorrhœa," etc. In 1881 he came to the United States, located at Milwaukee, Wis., and enjoys the reputation of being one of the leading occulists and aurists of America. Among his patients are to be found persons from New York and California, Texas and Canada. The number of individual cases examined during his ten years' residence has been about 30,000. The number treated each day under his supervision, at his office and private hospital, is about 150, and the number of operations performed each year is about 500. In 1890 he returned for the first time to his native country as a representative to the International Medical Congress held at Berlin. He is a leading member of the medical societies of Germany: among them the Ophthalmological Society of Heidelberg, Die Naturforschende Gesellschaft zu Halle, Chemische Gesellschaft zu Wuerzburg, International Medical Congress, and also of the local, state and national medical societies of America.

Jos. Schneider

BRADWELL, Myra, lawyer (*née* Colby), was born in Manchester, Vt., Feb. 12, 1831, the daughter of Eben and Abigail (Willey) Colby. The maternal side of her family was well represented in the war of the revolution, two members of the Willey family taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Myra was taken to western New York during infancy, and remained there until she was nearly twelve years old She then went to Chicago, where she lived for the greater part of her life. Myra was educated at Kenosha and at the ladies' seminary in Elgin, in which she afterward became a teacher; later she taught school in Memphis, Tenn. In 1852 she was married to Judge B. Bradwell, whose father was among the pioneer settlers of Illinois. When Mrs. Bradwell first began the study of law under the tutelage of her husband she had no idea of becoming a practitioner, but subsequently felt that she might be a valuable assistant to her husband in his business. She applied herself vigorously to her studies and passed a most creditable examination, but on account of being a married woman was denied admission to the bar. She did not despair, but bent all her energies in the direction of removing this legal defect. Her application was refused by the supreme court of the state of Illinois, and she sued out a writ of error against the state of Illinois from the supreme court of the United States. Her case was argued in 1871 by Matt. Carpenter, senator from Wisconsin. Though the decision was adverse to Mrs. Bradwell's application, she never again renewed her application for admittance to the bar, and was much surprised to receive a certificate of admission, upon the original application, from the very court that had refused her years before. Mrs. Bradwell was the first woman in the United States to apply for admission to the bar; the first woman who became a member of the Illinois press association; also the first woman who became a member of the Illinois state bar association. In the year 1869 Mrs Bradwell established the Chicago "Legal News," the first weekly legal paper ever published in the western states, and was its editor and business manager for many years. The legislature gave her a special charter for her paper, and passed several acts making its contents evidence in the courts, and a valid medium for the publication of legal notices. She found time in her busy life to do much charitable work. During the civil war she took an active part and rendered valuable services in aiding the sick and wounded soldiers, and she was for nearly thirty years a member of the Soldiers' Home board. She was one of the founders of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, and its treasurer for fifteen years She was untiring in her efforts to have the World's Fair of 1893 located at Chicago, and was one of the board of lady managers and chairman of the committee on law reform of its auxiliary congress. She was the mother of four children, two of whom survived, Thomas and Bessie, both married. She died at her home in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1894.

ALLEN, John, member of congress, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., in 1763. He removed to Connecticut, where he practiced law, and was for several years a member of the state council. He also represented Connecticut in the last congress that was held in Philadelphia, from 1797 to 1799. He died in Litchfield, Conn., July 18, 1812.

CABANISS, Elbridge Gerry, jurist, was born in Greene county, Ga., in 1802. His ancestors came with the Huguenots from France. He was reared in the same house with Senator Benj. H. Hill, whose father was his guardian, received such education as the country school afforded, and a course of law at Yale. He removed to Forsyth, Monroe Co., Ga., and was elected judge of the court of ordinary, a position which he held until 1858, when he became judge of the superior court. He was elected to the state legislature in 1861, and reported the minority action of the committee on the state of the republic in favor of conscription. He declined to run for governor in 1863; was a member of the reconstruction constitutional convention of 1865; was elected to congress in 1865, but was not admitted to his seat; and in 1870, when the state leased the Western and Atlantic railroad, he gave up his large law practice to accept the responsible post of auditor, which he held until his death. Judge Cabaniss enjoyed a large measure of public confidence. He was a conservative man of solid sense, and possessed the influence that belongs to wise judgment and scrupulous conscience. He was a safe leader—clear-headed and calm-tempered. After the war, when the reorganization of the democratic party and the restoration of good government were attended with difficulty and danger, he was chosen chairman of the democratic executive committee, and retained the position until the struggles attending reconstruction were over, and the state was safely democratic. His name was a synonym for honor. He was a pious Baptist and a prominent Mason and Knight Templar. He married Sarah Chipman, of Monroe county, whose father came early to Georgia from Massachusetts. Eight children survive him, five of them sons, who are among Georgia's best professional and business citizens. He died in Atlanta, Ga., in April, 1872.



SHAYS, Daniel, rebel, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., in 1747. The first that is known of him is on his appearance at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he served as an ensign. He continued to fight during the war, and eventually rose to the rank of captain, when he resigned. He settled at Pelham, now Prescott, where he remained quiet until 1786. At that time, immediately after peace, Massachusetts shared with the other states a resentful feeling, occasioned by the tardiness of congress in acting for the the purpose of establishing a currency and in paying off the troops that had served during the war. A great deal of ill-feeling was occasioned throughout the country on account of the generally unsettled condition of affairs. In Massachusetts, in several of the western counties, conventions were held, lists of grievances were drawn up, committees of correspondence were organized, and an effort was made to set in motion against the existing government the same machinery which had been successful in overturning that of Great Britain Locally, there were complaints made that the salaries of officials were burdensome, the character of the state senate too aristocratic to suit the tone of the average voter, the taxes too heavy, etc. It was demanded that a large issue of paper money should be made, a proposition which was earnestly resisted by those statesmen who perceived the existing condition and probable fate of the Continental currency. Gradually the feeling grew more irritable, and popular disturbances occurred, although the conventions which were held deprecated violence. In certain counties there were

outbreaks, mainly directed against the courts, where, it was alleged, justice could not be obtained. Especially there was great feeling in regard to the impracticability of the legal collection of debts; in some instances the courts were actually prevented from sitting. The state militia was feeble, and not only that, but in many instances in sympathy with the mobs they were called upon to put down. The legislature, it appears, made some effort toward action which would lessen the public irritability, but without success. At last Daniel Shays made his appearance in Springfield, as the leader of a body of men, numbering about 1,000, the cause of whose assembling appears to have been a desire to prevent the session in that town of the supreme court of the state. Gen. William Shepard was ordered by the governor to occupy the court-house with as many of the militia as he could gather together—a very small number—but the court adjourned after a three days' session. In December Shays appeared in Worcester, at the head of a body of rebels, and from there marched to Rutland, Vt. By this time, however, he had become alarmed at the position he was occupying, and expressed privately his wish to desert his followers, provided he could be pardoned. It happened that no one with whom he had come in contact had power to accede to his petition, and he continued in his relation to the insurgents. In January, 1787, there was a concentration of a considerable body of these at Springfield, with the intention of capturing the arsenal, which was protected by Gen. Shepard, at the head of about 1,000 militia. In the meantime Gen. Benjamin Lincoln was appointed by the government and council to the command of a detachment of militia, consisting of four or five thousand men, and was ordered to march from Boston, through the counties of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire, to oppose the progress of the insurgents and compel them to submit to the laws. Shays sent to Gen. Lincoln a proposition for a truce, but without waiting for a reply he attacked the Springfield arsenal, on Jan. 25th. The militia gave the insurgents fair warning, firing at first over their heads, but, as they would not retire, a volley was fired into their ranks, killing two men and wounding one, whereupon the entire body retreated ten miles. On Gen. Lincoln's force coming up and pursuing the main body of the rebels, they continued their flight from one town to another until February, in the meantime making propositions to Gen. Lincoln, suggesting various concessions, which were not granted. They reached Petersham Feb. 3d, and then had a forced march of thirty miles through a blinding snow-storm, closely followed by the state troops. They were at length overtaken, 150 captured and the rest dispersed, which was the end of Shays's rebellion. Afterward certain of the leaders were sentenced to be hanged, but they were eventually pardoned. Shays lived in Vermont for a year after his failure at rebellion, when he was pardoned, and removed to Sparta, N. Y. In his old age he was granted a pension for his services during the revolution. He died in Sparta Sept. 29, 1825.

GOODRICH, Chauncey, member of congress, was born in Durham, Conn., Oct. 20, 1759, the son of Elizur Goodrich, distinguished as a clergyman and scholar. He was graduated from Yale in 1776 with honors, and was subsequently tutor there for several years. He established himself in the practice of law at Hartford in 1781, and soon attained eminence in his profession. In 1793 he was a member of the state legislature, and a representative from Connecticut in congress from 1795 until 1801. He was a member of the state executive council from 1802 until 1807, when he was elected to the U. S. senate in place of Uriah Tracy, deceased, serving until 1812, when he resigned to become mayor of Hartford. In 1813 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, and in 1814 he was a delegate to the Hartford convention. He died in Hartford Aug. 18, 1815.

STARK, Joshua, lawyer, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 12, 1828, the son of Rev. J. L. and Hannah G. Stark, both of whom were natives of Bozrah, Conn. They removed to Canajoharie, N. Y., in the spring of 1839, and three years later to the village of Mohawk. The son was prepared for college at Little Falls, N. Y., and in the spring of 1846 entered the sophomore class of Union College. From January, 1847, to January, 1848, he was employed as tutor in Fauquier county, Va., but his love of learning was so strong that he pursued his studies during this time, and kept up so well that upon examination he was permitted to resume his standing with the class, and was graduated in 1848. In the fall of that year he entered a law office at Little Falls, N. Y. While applying himself to his legal studies with the industry that has ever been characteristic of his life, he was compelled to devote a portion of his time to other work as a means of maintenance, and was, for a while, an assistant instructor in an academy, village clerk, and town superintendent of schools. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of New York at general term at Watertown, July, 1850. With a few books and little money, he set forth in the fall with Milwaukee as his point of destination. He did not locate immediately in Milwaukee, but proceeded to Cedarburg and formed a partnership with F. W. Horn. Satisfied that the field was not promising, Mr. Stark removed to Milwaukee on May 19, 1851, and has since made that city his home. In 1853 he was elected city attorney, and in November, 1855, was chosen democratic representative of the first Milwaukee assembly district in the state legislature. He served as chairman of the committee on judiciary, and as a member of the committee on banking and was made speaker *pro tem.* Mr. Stark was elected district attorney in 1860, and retained the office until 1862. While holding the office of district attorney, he was able to render important service to the public. Mr. Stark has served the people in many ways. He is president of the Milwaukee Bar Association, and was for nine years president of the school board of Milwaukee and *ex-officio* member of the committee on high schools and of the board having control of the public library. Among the important law suits in which Mr. Stark has been engaged may be mentioned the case of the Northern Transit Co. *vs.* the Grand Trunk Railway Co., in which he was associated in the defence with G. W. Hazelton. The action was brought to recover $250,000 on a breach of contract for interchange of traffic during the years 1879–80. Also the well-known cases of Noesen *vs.* the Supervisors of Washington; Odell *vs.* Rogers & Burnham; the Wells-McGeogh case; the Wisconsin State Treasury cases, etc. Mr. Stark is a sound and able lawyer, and ranks very high in his profession, as a man of integrity and persistent energy, thorough in his work and possessing fine business qualifications. His generous deeds are performed without ostentation but in abundance, and there are very many whose loads have been lightened by his hearty sympathy and generous aid.

Joshua Stark

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Theodore Thomas.

THOMAS, Theodore, musician, was born at Eseus, Hanover, Germany, Oct. 1, 1835, the son of August Thomas, a violinist. His first musical instruction was received from his father, and at the age of six he made a successful public appearance. In 1845 his family came to the United States, and for two years he played violin solos at concerts in New York city. In 1851 he made a trip through the Southern States and on his return to New York, he played first violin in concert and operatic performances, during the American engagements of Jenny Lind, Sontag, Crisi, Mario and others. He was leading violinist under Arditi, and subsequently held the same position in German and Italian troupes, at times officiating as conductor, until 1861, when he withdrew from the theatre. He had begun a series of chamber concerts in New York in 1855, in connection with J. Mosenthal, second violin; Carl Bergmann, violincello; G. Matzka, viola; F. Bergner, flute; and William Mason, pianist, and these were continued season by season until 1869. In 1862 he became conductor of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society and was its leader until 1891. His first symphony concerts were given in Irving Hall, New York city in 1864-65, and were continued, except the years 1869-72, until 1878, when he became director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, O. In the summer of 1866, in order to secure the efficiency which only comes to musicians who constantly practice together, he began giving evening concerts at the Terrace Garden, New York, removing to the larger Central Park garden in 1868. In 1869 he made his first concert tour with an orchestra of forty players, afterward increased to sixty. Another tour was made in 1883. The programmes during these trips, as well as in New York, were noticeable for their catholic nature and for their great number of novelties. The conductor's tendencies were, moreover, toward the newer school, but he did not neglect the older, for he introduced to his hearers many compositions by the acknowledged masters. In the summer of 1876 he was musical director of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. In April, 1879, he was unanimously elected conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society. Mr. Thomas conducted musical festivals at Cincinnati, O. bi-annually for thirty years, from their inception in 1872; also festivals in Chicago in 1882 and 1884; and a great festival in New York city in 1882. He was musical director of the American Opera company, which opened in January, 1886, and in 1891 at the request of the guarantors of the Chicago Orchestra became its musical director, remaining with it until his death, and developing it until it became one of the best orchestras in the world. Mr. Thomas taught the people to love Beethoven, popularized Wagner, and was the first to play the works of Berlioz, Saint-Saens, Dvorak, Richard Strauss, Tschaikowsky, and other modern composers. He kept abreast of the best and most modern European thought, and even in advance of its practice. As a maker of programs he had scarcely any equal. He conducted with quietness and firmness, and insisted on perfect drill and discipline among his men. He established in this country the low pitch of the orchestra, and introduced uniform bowing. Outwardly stern and impassive, he had a rare instinct of the sensuous beauty, the passion, and emotional significance of music. He was instrumental in educating the American public highly to esteem the orchestra. He was twice married, (1) in 1864 to Minna L. Rhodes, of New York and (2) to Rose Fay, of Chicago. His children were: Franz C., Hector W., Herman, Minna, who married D. N. B. Sturgis, and Marian, who married G. H. Carter, both of New York city. Theodore Thomas died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4, 1905.

WICKHAM, Charles Preston, congressman, was born in Norwalk, O., Sept. 15, 1836, son of Frederick and Lucy (Preston) Wickham, of New England stock. He received an academic education, was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and after being admitted to the bar in 1858, began the practice of law in Norwalk. He served with the 55th Ohio infantry through the civil war as private, lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, taking part in the bloodiest battles of the war, from Gettysburg through Resaca and Atlanta to Bentonville. While a major he received a commission from the president for "gallant and meritorious service in the Carolinas." Resuming his law practice after the war, he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1866 and 1868 and judge of the court of common pleas in 1880 and 1885, resigning in 1886 to run for congress. He was elected a representative to the 50th and 51st congresses. He was married, August, 1860, to Emma J., daughter of Frederick A. Wildman, of Connecticut. His last years were spent in retirement in Norwalk.

MARKS, Solon, surgeon, was born in Stockbridge, Vt., July 27, 1827. He was educated in the academy at Royalton, Vt., and in 1848 went to Wisconsin. Soon after his arrival he commenced the study of medicine and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. In 1853 he opened an office at Jefferson, Wis. In the civil war he was commissioned surgeon of the 10th Wis. volunteer infantry. After one month of regimental service he was detailed upon the staff of Gen. Sill as brigade surgeon, and remained in that position, actively engaged, until after the capture of Huntsville, Ala., in the spring of 1862, when he was placed in charge of the military hospitals established at that point. In the fall of that year he was assigned to duty as chief surgeon of Gen. Rosseau's division, and held that position until the army of the Cumberland was organized, when he was made surgeon-in-chief of the first division of the 14th army corps, with which command he remained until the expiration of his term of service. Being with the army in nearly every engagement, he gained wide experience in that department of the profession to which by natural inclination he was best adapted, and to which in subsequent years he devoted himself, making surgery a specialty. At the close of the war Dr. Marks settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, general surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system of railroads during 1870-1902, and president of the state board of health for a number of years. He was a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1870; the American Medical Association; American Surgical Association, and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. In 1873 he traveled in Europe, visiting the hospitals of London, Paris and elsewhere. Dr. Marks contributed some valuable papers to medical literature, among them: "Treatment of Aneurism, and Report of Cases," "Treatment of Fractures of the Skull, and Report of Cases," "Treatment of Ununited Fractures with Report of Cases," "Trephining the Sternum for Removal of a Foreign Body from the Anterior Mediastinum, with the Report of the Case," and "Mechanical Treatment of Diseases of the Hip Joint." He died in Milwaukee, Sept. 29, 1914.

KELLOGG, Edward Henry, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Ira, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1828. He is descended from Asa Kellogg, who lived in Sheffield, Mass., about 1720. Tradition says that the family was originally Scotch, and that being partisans of King James of Scotland, they came with that prince to England, when he ascended the throne of Great Britain as James I. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Kellogg was a native of Sheffield, Mass., who removed to Saratoga county, N. Y. His father was Silas Kellogg, a plain, unassuming farmer, as were his grandfathers on both sides, but all were leading men of sobriety, sterling worth and influence in the communities where they lived and died; and their record of respectability has been admirably sustained through a long line of descendants. His maternal grandfather, Capt. James Simpson, who was also of Scotch descent, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and did guard duty at the age of fourteen. Mr. Kellogg was educated at the Victory Academy and the Quaker Seminary at Venice, N. Y. He began his business career as a clerk in a store at Auburn and afterward at Rochester.

He removed to New York city in 1851, and accepted a position as clerk in a commission house, in which he subsequently became a partner. In 1858 he commenced the manufacture and sale of lubricators, using as a basis animal and vegetable oils. Soon after the introduction of petroleum for illuminating purposes he saw the possibility of it as a lubricator, was one of the first to discover these properties, and after experimenting, succeeded in obtaining a product which has since been recognized as the standard for purity and excellence, both in this country and in Europe. These experiments led to the adoption of two different combinations, classified as "anti-corrosive cylinder oil" and "anti-friction machinery oil" which effected a complete revolution in lubricators, and to a great extent superseded the use of animal oils for this purpose, causing not only a saving of fifty per cent. in the quantity required to give a cleanly, cooling preparation for lubrication, but an equal saving in power, fuel, destruction of plant, and other injurious influences arising from defective lubrication. From the beginning of his experiments Mr. Kellogg aimed to produce a high-standard rather than a low-priced lubricator, believing that it would prove more economical in the end and give better satisfaction to the consumer. Starting out at the age of sixteen to work his way, he has, through courtesy, good judgment, patience, and business ingenuity, brought his productions deservedly to the front rank of appreciation and demand, as economical, machinery and trouble saving; and they are used by the largest, finest, and fastest steamships that float the oceans and lakes, as well as by the most carefully critical among miners and manufacturers in all departments of locomotion and propulsion. In 1876 Mr. Kellogg established a branch house in Liverpool, which has since become the distributing centre for all parts of Europe. The same principle that actuated Mr. Kellogg in the manufacture of the purest and best class of goods has governed him in all his transactions, and he is known to the business community as a man of the strictest integrity and uprightness of character. He has been for many years a resident of Brooklyn, where he is well known and highly esteemed in social circles, and has been for many years an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity and an earnest advocate of the principles inculcated by the order. He died in New York city, Nov. 19, 1900.

FREEMAN, Nathaniel, member of congress and physician, was born in Dennis, Mass., Apr. 8, 1741. He studied both medicine and law, and became distinguished as a physician and surgeon. In 1765 he settled in Sandwich. He entered loyally into the revolution, commanded a regiment of militia in the expedition to Rhode Island, and served as brigadier-general of militia from 1781 until 1793. He rendered important service in the state legislature, and was a member of congress from 1795 until 1799. For forty-seven years he was judge of probate, and for thirty years judge of the common pleas. He was noted as an orator, and published in 1802 "A Charge to the Grand Jury at Barnstable." He died in Sandwich Sept. 20, 1827.

HAWTHORNE, James Boardman, clergyman, was born in Wilcox county, Ala., May 16, 1837. His father, Kiddar Hawthorne, was a planter and Baptist clergyman, who, in a ministry of fifty-five years is said to have baptized over 5,000 converts. The father was of Scotch-English descent, the first member of the family coming to America about 1750. Having removed from North Carolina in 1817, he was one of the pioneers in the territory of Alabama, and fought under Jackson in the Seminole war. The mother of James was Martha Baggett, of South Carolina. James attended schools at Oak Hill and Camden, Ala., and attended Howard College for three years. When eighteen years old he began the study of law in Mobile. He had professed religion at sixteen and wished to be a minister, but ambitious friends persuaded him out of it. At a great revival under Dr. Teasdell, of Washington, D. C., he had a renewal of conviction, and gave up the law for the ministry. In his twenty-second year he took a theological course at Howard College for two years. He was called to the Broad Street Baptist church, Mobile, in 1860, at twenty-three, and was pastor when the war began. He enlisted as a private with fifty of his church members, August, 1861, becoming chaplain of the 24th Alabama regiment. Ill health caused his discharge the second year, but after four months' rest he went back to the army as a missionary, preaching and nursing in the hospitals. After the war he was called to the Baptist church at Selma, Ala., and after serving in Baltimore, Louisville, and New York city, where he preached in the Tabernacle church, he went to Montgomery, thence to Richmond, and finally to the First Baptist church in Atlanta, Ga., where he has been since 1884. Dr. Hawthorne is one of the noted pulpit orators, not only of the South, but of the nation. Called to the largest churches and the best pulpits, he draws immense congregations. A finished scholar, his sermons are powerfully vivid and aflame with the spirit of practical religion. His ministry in New York was a new era in his preaching, under the stimulus of cosmopolitan rivalry with great minds, and large libraries for equipment. His diction is finished and picturesque, and affluent with historical illustration. He has been an ardent temperance champion and an aggressive advocate of every good cause.

BROWN, John Jackson, educator, was born at Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1820. His paternal grandfather was a Methodist minister under John Wesley. Young Brown passed his early life in the country and was under the religious influence of a pious family. In 1828 he joined the East Genesee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of fine mental endowments which he had cultivated by careful and continued study. Mr. Brown filled pastorates in various churches in western New York until 1857, when he accepted the chair of natural sciences in Dansville Seminary, which position he filled for two years, when he became principal of the institution and during his administration did much toward raising the standard of the school. In 1863 Mr. Brown was called to become principal of the East Genesee Conference Seminary at Ovid, N. Y., and soon came to be known as one of the foremost educators of the state. He had meanwhile continued his studies in the various departments of natural science, and had become an authority in optics and chemical analysis, his services as an expert being in constant demand; he evinced great genius in the invention and manufacture of physical apparatus. In 1865 Mr. Brown accepted the chair of natural science in the Falley Seminary at Fulton, N. Y., which he filled until 1870, when he was elected to the chair of chemistry and industrial mechanics in Cornell University. He soon attained high rank among his associate professors in this institution in the scientific department, and won the pseudonym of "Cyclopædia of Science." When Syracuse University was established in 1871, he was unanimously called to the chair of physics and chemistry in that institution. His devotion to the Methodist Episcopal church caused him to sever his connection with Cornell and accept the chair at Syracuse. This position he held until his death. In 1889 he was made *emeritus* professor and given unlimited leave of absence to recuperate his failing health. Dr. Brown was for five years editor of "Humphrey's Journal of Photography," and for eleven years editor of the scientific department of the "Northern Christian Advocate." Dr. Brown contributed a number of valuable articles to various scientific periodicals. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, a profound scientist and ardent investigator, and received the honorary degrees of A.M. and LL.D. In 1848 he was married to Sarah Wiley, of Springwater, N. Y., a lady of culture and refinement, who was an able assistant to him in his work as an educator. He died at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1891.

J. J. Brown,

SCOTT, Robert Nicholson, soldier, was born at Winchester, Franklin Co., Tenn., Jan. 21, 1838, the son of W. A. Scott, D.D. He went with his father to San Francisco in 1854, and was reading law there when he was commissioned a lieutenant of the 4th infantry in January, 1857. After service on the Pacific coast he joined the army of the Potomac in March, 1861, and was acting adjutant-general to the 1st brigade U. S. infantry with Casey's division and elsewhere, with an interval in 1863–64 as senior aide to Gen. Halleck. He became a captain in September, 1861, served at the siege of Yorktown, was wounded at Gaines's Mill, and brevetted major for gallantry there. He was again on Gen. Halleck's staff 1867–72, was then assigned to the Shattuck School at Faribault, Minn., as instructor in military science, and prepared a "Digest of the Military Laws of the United States" (1872). He had command at Fort Ontario, N. Y., 1873–77, and after that was stationed at the capital and had charge of the publication of war records, besides temporary service in 1878 with the committee of congress on the reorganization of the army. He was made a major in 1879, a lieutenant-colonel in 1885, and died at Washington March 5, 1887.

HICKMAN, Hamilton Hilliard, cotton manufacturer, was born in Elbert county, Ga., June 4, 1818. His family was of German descent. His father was Walter H. Hickman, and his mother, Martha Dooley, a relative of the noted and witty Judge Dooley, of Georgia. Hamilton had an academic education, and at sixteen years began clerking. In 1852 he had bought out the whole concern and ran it successfully up to the war. In 1867 he was elected president and treasurer of the Graniteville cotton factory and is now president of that and the Vaucluse factory, both in South Carolina, but near, and having an office in, Augusta, Ga. Mr. Hickman was president of the Bank of Augusta for ten years, president of the board of trustees of Summerville Academy, director of the Georgia railroad, president of the Augusta Orphan Asylum, and president of the Southern Manufacturers' Association, and has been deacon in the First Baptist church forty years, and treasurer of the Hepsibah Association twenty-seven years, and trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Hickman stands foremost among the ablest and most successful cotton-mill presidents of the United States. His administration of his factories has been remarkable. He took charge of the Graniteville mill when it was run down, its stock depreciated and $50,000 in debt. In three years he paid off the debt, appreciated the stock, improved the mill and at the same time paid regular dividends. Out of the profits he has reduced the stock from $716,000 to $600,000, and built the new Vaucluse mill at a cost of $360,000, buying with it 2,000 acres of land, besides doubling the capacity of the Graniteville mill. His administration has been a marvel of successful management. The two mills employ 715 hands, have 970 looms and 34,500 spindles and use 1,000 cotton bales a month. At the last meeting of the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Association, as president, he made a powerful address, showing the great growth of this industry in ten years, from 667,854 spindles to 2,130,823, claiming southern labor to be the best, and endorsing reciprocity and steamship subsidies. Mr. Hickman is as much a religious and commercial leader as a great manufacturer and cotton mill authority. His long life has been stainless in its private and social excellence. He was married in 1845 to Sarah Whatley, and died in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 15, 1904.

H. H. Hickman

SMYTH, Thomas A., soldier, was born in Ireland. He came to America in boyhood, and became a coachmaker at Wilmington, Del. Embracing with ardor the cause of his adopted country, he raised a company of three-months' men in the spring of 1861, served with them in Virginia, became major and colonel of a Delaware regiment, and rendered able and gallant service through the war, being promoted to rank brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864 for his conduct at Cold Harbor. While in command of the 2d division of the 2d army corps, he was wounded near Farmville, Va., Apr. 6, 1865, and died three days later at Petersburg.

MYNATT, Pryor L., lawyer, was born on a farm in Knox county, Tenn., Sept. 7, 1829, son of Joseph and Eliza (Hickle) Mynatt and great-grandson of Richard Mynatt, a native of England who came to this country early in the eighteenth century and settled in Prince William county, Va. He was graduated at Marysville College in 1849. After teaching school in Tennessee and Alabama, he studied law in Knoxville, Tenn., and in the Lebanon Law School, and practiced at Jacksboro, Tenn., until the civil war. He enlisted in company I, 2nd Tenn. cavalry regiment, became captain and assistant commissary in the 1st Tenn. cavalry under Col. James E. Carter and was promoted to be major in 1863. After the battle of Resaca he was assistant commissary on the staff of Gen. W. Y. C. Humes, commanding the Humes division of cavalry, being constantly in the field and present in many battles. The war over, with property confiscated and without money or friends, he removed to Atlanta, Ga., where he built up a large practice. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1877, and was made a state legislator in 1878. He was counsel for the East Tennessee railroad system and the Atlanta and Florida railroad, and was principal attorney for the Air Line Railroad in a bond case involving $11,000,000, which he won; he upheld the Georgia railroad commission as constitutional in the state and federal courts, in a stubborn litigation of three years, against the wealthiest railroads; he maintained the constitutionality of the Atlanta prohibition law against an army of the ablest counsel, and he carried the Tumlin estate case of $75,000 against the views of his associates. A powerful corporation lawyer, he was distinguished for his knowledge of principles and mastery of pleading. He was a Democrat, and an adherent of the Presbyterian sect. He was a man of literary culture and a public-spirited citizen. Mr. Mynatt was married, May 31, 1860, to Alice, daughter of Maj. Campbell Wallace of Knoxville, Tenn., and was survived by two children: Joseph L. and Alice W. Mynatt. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 2, 1900.

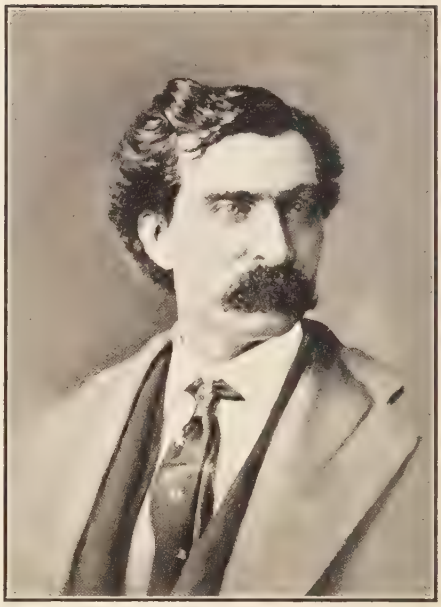
HUBNER, Charles William, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16, 1835. His parents were German. He had a public school and academic education, and his pious and gifted mother trained him in German classics, teaching him the hymns of Luther and others, and the best poems of Schiller, Goethe and Jean Paul, and such writers, before he was ten, imbuing him with the poesy of their genius. He spent several years studying in Germany, and upon his return in 1855, served in mercantile pursuits three years in Missouri and Iowa, traveled a year in England, Switzerland and Germany, taught school in middle Tennessee, and was professor of music, in 1861, at the Fayetteville (Tenn.) Female Academy. He served through the civil war in the Confederate army, often contributing to papers and magazines. In 1866 he was associate editor of the Selma (Ala.) "Daily Times," in 1867 of the Jacksonville (Ill.) "Journal;" then he spent a year in Europe, and finally located in Atlanta, Ga., in 1870. He was editor of the "Georgia Musical Eclectic," news editor of the "Constitution," literary editor of the "Christian Index," editorially connected with the "New Era," "Herald," "True Georgian," "Whig," "Journal," and the "American," and a prolific contributor to magazines. He was the author of "Souvenirs of Luther" (1872); "Wild Flowers," a book of poems (1876); "Cinderella," a lyrical drama (1879); "Modern Communism" (1880); "Poems and Essays" (1881), and "Prince and Fairy," a lyrical drama (1883); "War Poets of the South" (1896); "Representative Southern Poets" (1906); "Poems" (1906). He married Ida A. Southworth in 1865, who died in 1876, and Frances Whitney in 1877. Mr. Hubner is a genuine poet and translates into his written thought the high qualities of his spirit. Numbers of his lyrics have been set to music. He was assistant librarian of the Young Men's Library Association, Atlanta, 1895 to 1900; since 1900 to date (1920) member of the staff of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. In 1909, during the Poe Centennial Celebration at the University of Virginia, he received from the University the Poe memorial medal in recognition of his poem written for the occasion. (Portrait opposite page 143.)

SHULTZ, Theodore, Moravian missionary, was born at Gerdauen, Prussia, Dec. 17, 1770. Entering the foreign missionary field of the Moravian church in 1799, and was sent to Surinam in South America, where he was stationed for seven years. He produced a harmony of the Gospels in the language of the Arrawak Indians. He held parochial charges in the United States, and from 1821 to 1844 had the care of the property of the southern district, with residence at Salem, N. C., where he died Aug. 4, 1850.

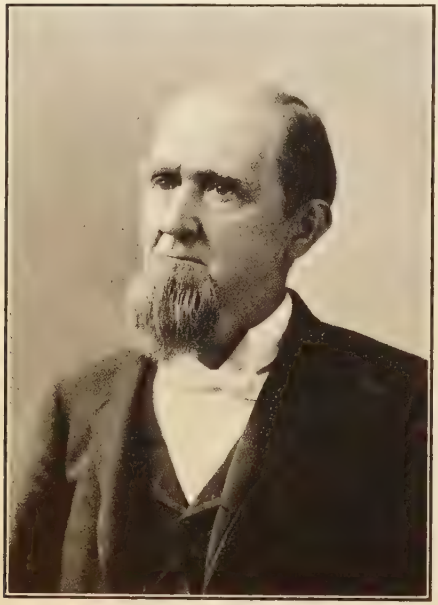
SHULTZ, Henry Augustus, Moravian bishop, was born in Surinam, Guiana, Feb. 7, 1800, son of Rev. Theodore Shultz (above), and after being graduated at the Moravian Theological Seminary, was pastor of churches in his denomination. He was a delegate to the general synod of the church, which met in Herrnhut, Saxony, in 1864, and was made a bishop. He died at Bethlehem, Oct. 21, 1885.

SHERIDAN, William E., actor, was born in Boston, Mass., June 1, 1839. He entered the employ of a stationery establishment in 1855, but after two and a half years in this position he quit mercantile pursuits for the stage. He made his début Mar. 15, 1858, at the Howard Athenæum in Boston, as Robin, in "Town and Country." His next engagement was with Pike's stock company, then playing at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, O., where he appeared in heavy parts during the seasons 1859-60-61. Joining the Sixth Ohio Volunteers, he fought with them through the Civil War until severely wounded at the battle of Resaca in 1864. He rose to be captain and acting signal officer. He rejoined Pike's company at Cincinnati in March, 1866, having already appeared at Niblo's Garden, New York, in 1865, in Dion Boucicault's "Arrah Na Pogue." He was leading man at the Olympic theatre in St. Louis, Mo., for one season and then played in the larger cities of the United States, including New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, and San Francisco. He supported Edwin Booth at the Star Theatre, New York, for three seasons, playing among other parts "Othello," to Booth's "Iago." Under Sheridan's direction a number of splendid Shakespearian revivals were made at the Chestnut street theatre in Philadelphia, Pa., in which he acted the principal roles, but the venture did not prove a profitable one. In 1880 he took part in the English production of the "Danites," and in 1882 he visited Australia, where he was received with favor. Upon his return he was seen at the Star Theatre, New York, as Louis XI, and, at the close of the engagement toured the United States, in "Lear," "Othello," "Merchant of Venice," "Ingomar," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" and other plays. While visiting Australia, a second time, a prosperous engagement was cut

CHARLES W. HUBNER
POET



WILLIAM E. SHERIDAN
ACTOR



LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON
CONGRESSMAN

MYRON W. WHITNEY
SINGER

short by his death from apoplexy. Sheridan in his day was considered one of America's greatest actors, although the historians of the American stage have overlooked him almost entirely. Frank Leslie's Weekly, Nov. 10, 1883, said of him: "It is as 'King Lear' that Sheridan finds the greatest scope for his originality and force. He is massive, powerful, regal; from the first . . . to the last Mr. Sheridan is master of the situation and leaves upon his auditors the final impression of a noble work." Critics of his day said that he was extremely successful in submerging his own personality into the part he was playing. He was a man of magnetism and force, and held his audiences from first to last. He knew his Shakespeare so well that many theatregoers of his day considered him a better Shakespearian scholar than Edwin Booth. This is no doubt an overestimate of his ability, but the fact remains that he was a great and intelligent actor who has passed from the memory of the American stage, leaving scarcely a name. He was married (1) in September, 1864, to Sarah E. Hayes, of Boston. She was drowned in Long Island Sound in 1872 and he was married (2), to Louise Davenport, who was of a theatrical family and who appeared with him as leading lady for several years, notably as "Parthenia," in "Ingomar," in 1884. He died at Sydney, Australia, May 31, 1887.

LIVINGSTON, Leonidas F., congressman, was born in Newton county, Ga., Apr. 3, 1832, son of Alfred Livingston, a farmer. His grandfather, of Scotch-Irish descent, settled in Georgia before 1776, and served in the revolutionary war. Young Livingston was a private in Cobb's Legion in 1861, and served under Gen. Bragg, in the West, in 1862, continuing in the service until May, 1865. He then bought a farm from his father and pursued that calling during most of his life. In 1869 he was elected one of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society; was its vice-president from 1871 until 1884, when he was elected president. In 1874 and 1879 he was a representative in the state legislature, and in 1882 was state senator. He was elected president of the state alliance of Georgia in 1888, an honor which was again conferred upon him two years later. In 1890 he was elected as representative to the fifty-second congress and remained in the national congress until 1909, serving on the committee on appropriations and as chairman of the agricultural committee. As Presbyterian elder, he was several times a delegate to the general assembly, making national repute in a debate with Rev. S. K. Smoot, in St. Louis, in 1887. Col. Livingston was a natural orator, and won success in every arena of speaking—the hustings, the legislative halls and in conventions. As a legislator he was the firm and eloquent champion of the people, the foe of monopolies, and the leader and exponent of the farmers. He died in Washington, Feb. 11, 1912.

WHITNEY, Myron William, singer, was born in Ashby, Mass., Sept. 6, 1836, the son of William and Fanny (Lincoln) Whitney. His first paternal American ancestor was John Whitney, who came from England and settled in Watertown, Mass., in June, 1635. From him and his wife Elinor the line of descent is traced through their son John (born in England) and his wife Ruth Reynolds; their son Benjamin and his wife Abigail Hagar; their son Ensign David and his wife Rebecca Fillebrown; their son Josiah and his wife Sarah Lawrence and their son Josiah and his wife Mary Barnett, who were the grandparents of the singer. Ensign David Whitney was one of the original proprietors of land in Paris, Me., in 1736; Josiah Whitney, great-grandfather of Myron Whitney, served with a Waltham company during the Revolution and William Whitney, father of Myron, was one of the oldest residents of Ashby, and for many years led the singing in the Ashby Congregational church. Myron N. Whitney received his first musical training in the village singing school, and after studying in the schools of Ashby went to Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H. In 1854 he went to Boston and placed himself under the tuition of E. H. Frost, a singing teacher of prominence. While a pupil of Frost he was a member of the Tremont Temple choir as leading basso. The choir gave several concerts in and around Boston and in a presentation of the "Messiah," in 1858 he sang the solos "Why Do the Nations Rage?" and "The Trumpet Shall Sound," with such success that his popularity was firmly established, and for eleven years thereafter he devoted himself to concert singing. In 1869 he went to Italy for vocal training under Vannucini, and was a pupil of the noted English teacher Randegger, in London. In 1872 in company with Madame Rudersdorf, he made a concert tour through England, Scotland, and Ireland in which he was acclaimed the leading concert and oratorio bass soloist. He added to his laurels by singing at Oxford, England, the arduous rôle of Polyphemus in Handel's "Acis and Galatea," which was written by Handel for a bass voice of exceptional range. He returned to America in 1876 to appear at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, after which he sang in the great musical festivals in the United States and England, achieving his greatest successes at the famous Birmingham (Eng.) festivals. He was soloist at the concerts of the Handel and Haydn Society, Boston; the New York Oratorio Society; the Cincinnati Festivals, and the Saengerbund Festival in Cincinnati in 1890. His operatic career began in 1879 in the all-star cast which produced "Pinafore" in Boston. He was for years leading basso of the Boston Ideal Opera Company, and the American Opera Company; his most notable opera rôles being the King in "Lohengrin," and Sarastro in the "Magic Flute." He appeared with such singers as Patti, Parepa Rosa, Emma Juch, Campanini, Nilsson, and other leading singers of his time. At one time he was soloist in Christ Church, New York City, and he also filled a similar position at Murray's Church in Boston. Mr. Whitney's voice was of the exceptional compass of nearly three octaves, and was sonorous and perfectly trained. He was married, in 1859, to Eleanor Breasha, of Boston, and had three children: William Lincoln, Elizabeth Gertrude and Myron William, Jr. He died at Sandwich, Mass., Sept. 19, 1910.

SEUSEMAN, Joachim, Moravian missionary, was born in Hesse Cassel about 1710. He was one of the early settlers of Bethlehem, Pa., labored among the Indians for twelve years, and lost his wife by their hands at the outbreak of the French war in 1755. His last years were spent in preaching to the slaves in Jamaica, where he died in 1772.

SEUSEMAN, Gottlob, son of Joachim Seuseman, was born in 1742, followed in his father's steps, and was through life a missionary to the Delaware, and other tribes, going as far west as Michigan, and gaining much repute for zeal and eloquence. His labors extended into Canada, where his last years were spent. He died at Fairfield, Can., Jan. 4, 1808.

TINKER, Charles Almerin, electrician, was born at Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., Jan. 8, 1838. He is descended from John Tinker, one of the early settlers of Windsor, Conn. His grandfather removed to Vermont previous to the revolution, and was one of the volunteers who went to the defence of Bennington. In infancy Charles was taken by his parents to Michigan, where he received a common-school education. He subsequently attended Newbury Seminary, Vermont, but, owing to sickness, did not complete his course. In 1852 he obtained a position as clerk in the post-office at Northfield, where he was taught the "Bain" system of telegraphy by J. Elliott Smith, afterward superintendent of the New York City Fire Alarm Telegraph. In 1855 he became an operator for the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Co., at Boston, and soon after for the Cape Cod Co., in the Merchants' Exchange, having acquired a knowledge of the "Morse" system after a week's practice. He entered the office of the "Caton" lines in Chicago, January, 1857, and became manager of the Illinois and Mississippi Co.'s office at Pekin, Ill. There he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, then a practicing lawyer in the courts of Illinois. At Mr. Lincoln's request, Mr. Tinker explained to him the methods of telegraphy, and an intimacy thus began, which was resumed later when Mr. Lincoln was president of the United States and Mr. Tinker was employed as telegraph operator in the war department at Washington. Mr. Lincoln was a frequent visitor to Mr. Tinker's office during the war, and first received from him the news of his renomination for President, and the nomination of Andrew Johnson for vice-president. A word uttered by Mr. Lincoln on this occasion, intimating his preference for Mr. Hamlin, was recalled in later years by Mr. Tinker, and was the means of settling an important controversy that arose after Mr. Hamlin's death. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Tinker returned to Chicago, and entered the service of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Co., and two years afterward that of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., as bookkeeper and operator. About the same time he joined the Chicago Light Guard, and at the breaking out of the civil war was offered the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment, but finding that he could do better service for the government as telegraph operator, he declined the offer. He entered the U. S. military service in the war department at Washington, and was almost immediately ordered to service in the field under Gen. Banks, and opened a military office at Poolesville, Md., the day succeeding the battle of Ball's Bluff. He performed similar service under Gen. Wadsworth at Upton Hill, where he was selected as one of eight operators to serve under Gen. McClellan on the steamer Commodore, and afterward in the army headquarters in front of Yorktown and Richmond. He was present at the evacuation of Yorktown, and at the battle of Williamsburg, and at Gen. Hentzelman's headquarters at Savage Station after the battle of Fair Oaks. While at the front he lost his health, and returned to Vermont. Later he was appointed by Maj. Eckert cipher operator in the war department at Washington, where he had as associates D H. Bates and A. B. Chandler. At the close of the war he was appointed manager of the United States military telegraph, a position which he held until its affairs were settled and turned over to the regular telegraph companies. He then succeeded D H Bates as manager of the Western Union Washington office, serving

therein until January, 1872, when he became superintendent of telegraph and general train dispatches of the Vermont Central Railroad at St. Albans, with jurisdiction over the lines of the Western Union and Montreal telegraph companies on that railway system. In 1875 he was appointed general superintendent of the Pacific division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., with headquarters at Chicago; but four years later, this company having fallen under the control of the Western Union Co., he resigned, and accepted the management of the telegraph lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., as its superintendent. While holding this position he became one of the incorporators, with Jay Gould and D. H. Bates, of the American Union Telegraph Co., and received from Mr. Gould a cheque for $2,500,000 to pay for his subscription to its capital stock. He was also superintendent of a division of that company. In 1881 he was appointed aid to Gen. Eckert, then general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and Feb. 1, 1882, was made general superintendent of the eastern division, comprising all the territory from Washington, D. C., north to the Canada line, west to the Ohio river, and east to Cape Breton. Mr. Tinker is vice-president of the American District Telegraph Co., of New York, and an officer and director in numerous other telegraph and telephone companies. He has been for several years prominent in the religious and social circles of Brooklyn, and was for some time an officer and trustee of the Washington avenue Baptist church of that city. He was one of the organizers and is vice-president of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters, and a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of Vermont. He was married, in 1863, to Lizzie A. Simkins, of Ohio, who died in April, 1890, leaving three grown children, two others having died in infancy. He died in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, Mar. 12, 1917.

LAWSON, Thomas Goodwin, jurist, was born in Putnam county, Ga., May 2, 1835. His father, a farmer, died during his infancy. Reared on a farm, he alternately worked and attended the common schools, until he entered Mercer University, from which he was graduated in 1855. He studied law under Judge Ebenezer Starnes, ex-justice of the Georgia supreme court, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, in Augusta, Ga., and located in Eatonton, in the county of his birth, where he has since lived. He married, in 1860, Mary F. Reid. He was elected state representative in 1861, serving until 1866, varying his legislative duty by participation as a private soldier in the war, having about fifteen months' service. He was nominated for congress in 1868, but no election was allowed; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1877; elected judge of the superior court in 1878 and 1882, retiring in 1886, and devoting himself to farming; in 1888 was elected against his desire state representative, and in 1890 elected as a democratic national representative to the fifty-second congress. Judge Lawson, during his active practice, was one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in Georgia, building up a moderate fortune, and rarely losing a client's case. He was a strong, learned and laborious practitioner, and when he was transferred to the bench graced the ermine and won the highest distinction as a just and able judge. As a public man he has carried the weight due to his sound views and exalted honesty. In 1868 he carried, in a masterly canvass, a republican district for Seymour As a legislator he took a

leading part in all important legislation enacted during the fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses. At home he had large agricultural interests and was identified with many business enterprises. He was a trustee of Mercer University, and also took a leading part in the affairs of the Baptist church. He was married Nov. 27, 1860, to Mary Frances, daughter of Edward Reid, of Eatonton, Ga., where he died Apr. 16, 1912.

ROOT, Josiah Goodrich, manufacturer, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., May 28, 1801. He was descended from an old Northamptonshire (England) family. His father being a farmer, the boy worked on the farm in the intervals of attendance at the town schools. At this period Pittsfield was becoming a home of woolen manufacture, looms for the making of broadcloth having been set up there in 1804. Josiah entered one of these mills and became a master workman, then started in business for himself, setting up a small mill for dyeing and finishing goods. When wool-spinning and weaving were transferred from the homes of the people to large establishments, Mr. Root devoted himself to setting up machinery and starting mills for other parties. In 1833 he was employed to set up the machinery of a new woolen mill at Watervliet, N. Y., of which he became manager, operating it with success for the next three years. This was the nucleus of the extensive establishment of James Roy & Co. In 1836 Stephen Van Rensselaer of Troy, the patroon, who had been running flour mills, decided to engage, instead, in woolen manufacture, and built the Tivoli mills, engaging Mr. Root as manager, a position the latter continued to hold until 1839, when he became proprietor. For sixteen years thereafter, he was well known as a woolen manufacturer. Then the city of Albany purchased the control of the water of the patroon's creek for the purpose of supplying the city of Albany with pure water, and this necessitated the closing of his mills. He purchased the hosiery business and machinery of Thomas Fowler, at Cohoes, about the same time and became the largest manufacturer of knit underwear in the United States. He made many improvements in this manufacture by the introduction of new machinery, and about 1859 erected a new and larger building, called the Tivoli hosiery mill, one of the best appointed in the country, and received his sons, Andrew J. and Samuel G., into partnership under the firm name of J. G. Root & Sons. In 1869 the senior partner retired, the business being thereafter continued under the firm name of J. G. Root's Sons. Samuel Gilbert Root, the elder son, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., June 26, 1826, and Andrew Josiah Root, the younger, in Albany, Jan. 12, 1834. Samuel received a good common-school education, entered the woolen mill of his father when a boy, acquired a thorough knowledge of all the details of the business, thereby fitting himself to superintend the mechanical and manufacturing department, when he became a partner. Andrew had the advantage of a full academic course and a thorough business training in Albany He accordingly superintended the accounts of the firm, and succeeded his father as the executive manager of the business. The panic of 1857 caused a general stoppage of the cotton and hosiery mills at Cohoes, but only for two weeks In 1874 the firm suffered a loss of nearly $200,000, as well as a grave interruption of their business by the complete destruction of their mills by fire. This fire occurred when the operatives, about 300 in number, were all at work, but fortunately the fire escapes proved entirely adequate, and no employé was in any way injured. A new building was immediately erected, called, like its predecessor, the Tivoli hosiery mill. It was built in the most substantial manner, provided with every reasonable safeguard in case of fire, and furnished with all the improved appliances for heat, light and ventilation. Jan. 1, 1875, the concern was reorganized as a corporation under name of the "Root Manufacturing Co." with Josiah G. Root, president; Andrew J. Root, treasurer and general manager; Samuel G. Root, superintendent, and George Waterman, Jr., secretary. New facilities have since been added through the purchase of the Mohawk mill. The subject of this sketch established, in 1859, the bank which is now the National Bank of Cohoes; he was one of the original directors and afterward vice-president and acting president. He enjoyed in the highest degree the respect of the community in which he resided. In 1881 S. G. Root withdrew and A. J. Root succeeded to the entire business. The annual sales amount to about $1,000,000. Josiah G. Root died Feb. 2, 1883.

CARLTON, Henry Hull, congressman and ex-president of the Georgia senate, was born at Athens, Ga , May 14, 1835. He was educated at the Georgia State University, and in 1856 was graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced until 1872, except during the war, when he served as lieutenant, captain, and major of artillery, being repeatedly and severely wounded. He became a lawyer in 1872, state representative in 1872, 1874 and 1876, declining to be speaker of the house of representatives, preferring a position on the floor, was elected speaker *pro tem.*, and chairman of finance committee; was delegate to the democratic national convention in 1876; owner and editor of the Athens "Banner" for several years; city attorney for Athens in 1880; state senator and president of the senate in 1884, 1885 and 1886, and national representative in 1887 and 1889. He declined re election to the fifty-second congress, and organized and is president of the Southern Investment Co., with the head office in Washington, D. C. As a physician, lawyer and legislator, Dr. Carlton has been a successful and influential leader. He possesses consummate powers of political management, is ardent and unyielding in his convictions, a loyal friend and ally, and a perilous opponent; courtly in his manners, and genial in spirit, immovable and aggressive in courage, he has always been a picturesque figure in political contests. A polished and eloquent speaker, he is at home in any gathering. With a fine faculty for public affairs, and devotedly patriotic and public-spirited, he must continue to be a useful instrumentality in Southern progress.

BULLOCK, Stephen, member of congress, was born in Massachusetts about 1735. He was a lawyer by profession, and a man of public note. He was a member of the constitutional convention of the state, and at various times served in both branches of the state legislature He was elected to congress and held his seat from 1797 until 1799. Subsequently he was appointed judge of the common pleas for Bristol county, and afterward was a member of the executive council. He died in his native state in 1816.

MILLER, Thomas, physician, Washington, D. C., was born at Port Royal, Va., Feb. 18, 1806. His grandfather, James Miller, came from Scotland and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Roy, the founder of Port Royal. His father, Thomas Roy Miller, married Sally Attaway, daughter of Richard Buckner, of Westmoreland county, Va., and removed to Washington in 1820, to fill a government position tendered him by President Monroe. The subject of this sketch was one of the youngest of fifteen children, his eldest sister being the wife of Col. Samuel Lewis, nephew of Gen. Washington. He obtained his preparatory education at Bowling Green Academy, Virginia, and pursued a classical course at Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C. He began his medical studies in 1825 under Dr. Edward Cutbush, a surgeon in the U. S. navy, and continued them under Dr. Henry Huntt, of Washington, who had been a surgeon in the war of 1812. After attending a course of lectures at Columbian College, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his medical degree in 1829. The same year he commenced the practice of his profession in Washington with earnestness and assiduity. Possessing a calm and placid temperament and fine mental attainments, he soon achieved success and took high rank as a physician. During the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera, in 1832, he was remarkably skillful in the treatment of that disease, and was self-sacrificing in his devotion to its victims at the Central Hospital. He gave evidence of great ability as a surgeon in 1839, by successfully removing, without the use of anæsthetics, a very large tumor over the jugular vein, from the neck of an aged person. From that time his professional skill became widely known. With six others he organized the Washington Medical Institute in 1830. He was the chief founder of the Washington Medical Association in 1833; gave efficient aid in establishing the City Infirmary in 1834, and the hospital for the insane a few years later; was one of the corporators of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia in 1838; the first president of the Pathological Society in 1841; many years president of the board of health and member of the city council, and consulting surgeon to the Hospital for Women, the Children's Hospital and the government hospital for the insane. He was a member of the section on anatomy and physiology at the National Institute; member of the Columbia Institution, of the American Historical Society, the American Medical Association, and a regular attendant at the national sanitary quarantine convention. Having devoted special attention to anatomy, he was appointed professor of anatomy in the medical department of Columbian University in 1839, and filled the chair with distinguished ability for twenty years, then served as *emeritus* professor and president of the medical faculty until his death. Dr. Miller was a masterful lecturer and a thorough teacher. His medical practice embraced people of all classes, among them most of the presidents from Harrison to Lincoln, a large number of members of foreign legations, and others of the highest social rank and of liberal fortune. Kind and benevolent by nature, he frequently gave his services to the humble, the poor and the needy. His commanding presence, equanimity, gentleness and cheerfulness of disposition secured for him general esteem, endearing him to his associates in his profession and to all who knew him. Dr. Miller was married July 30, 1833, to Virginia C., daughter of Gen. Walter Jones, of Washington. Their children were: Anne L., who died in infancy; Anna Thornton, wife of Stirling Murray, Esq., of Leesburg, Va.; Walter Jones and Thomas, who died in childhood; Virginia; Sally C., widow of Arthur Fendall, Esq.; Thomas Jesup Miller, a lawyer in Washington, died in 1886, and Geo. Richards Miller, who practiced medicine with great success for two years and died in 1872. Dr. Thomas Miller died Sept. 20, 1873, and his *cortége* was the largest of any private funeral which had occurred up to that time in Washington.

GILBERT, Mahlon Norris, Protestant Episcopal bishop coadjutor, of Minnesota (1886-1900), was born at Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y., March 23, 1848, the son of Norris and Lucy (Todd) Gilbert. His great-grandfathers, on both paternal and maternal sides, were revolutionary soldiers. The family removed from Connecticut to New York in 1817. Mahlon N. Gilbert was educated at Fairfield Seminary and at Hobart College, but he had to leave the latter in his sophomore year because of pulmonary trouble. He spent two years in Florida for the benefit of his health, paying his way by teaching. He had charge of the school of the Good Shepherd at Ogden, Utah, a parish school among the Mormons. In 1872 he became a candidate for religious orders, and entered the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, Minn., where he was graduated in 1875. He was ordained deacon in June, 1875, by Bishop Whipple and assigned to a large mission at Deer Lodge, Mont. In October, 1875, he was ordained priest by Bishop Tuttle, and was rector of St. James, Deer Lodge, for three years and of St. Peter's, Helena, Mont., for the same period of time. He was eminently successful and very popular in Montana, and his name was mentioned for bishop of the diocese. In 1881 he declined a call from St. Mark's, Minneapolis, Minn., but in the same year accepted a call from Christ Church, St. Paul. He restored the prosperity of Christ Church parish, and made himself greatly beloved of his congregation. In 1886, when Bishop Tuttle went to the diocese of Missouri, Dr. Gilbert was elected coadjutor to Bishop Whipple, and was consecrated on Oct. 17, 1886, in St. James' Church, Chicago, Ill., by Bishops Lee, Bedell, Whipple, Coxe, Doane, Brewer and Pulison. Because of the advanced age of Bishop Whipple, the chief care of the diocese, with its schools and large missionary work rested on Dr. Gilbert. The diocese flourished under the charge of Bishop Gilbert. He took a deep and personal interest in all its affairs, being especially interested in the establishment of missions, and he established missions at White Bear, Fort Snelling, Merriam Park, and Randolph street. He was a deputy at the general convention held in St. Paul in 1886. He received the degree of D.D. from Seabury Divinity School and from Hobart and Racine colleges. Hobart gave him the degree of M.A. in 1880; Racine, Seabury and Hobart gave him the degree of S.T.D. in 1886, and Hobart conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1895. He was the author of numerous addresses and missionary reports. Bishop Gilbert was a man whose life was absolutely devoted to the service of his Maker, a service in which he found both his work and his recreation. His absolute sincerity won him respect among churchmen and laymen alike, and his affable and charming manner won for him a large circle of friends. Bishop Gilbert was married in 1880 to Fannie Pierpont Carvill, of Philadelphia, Penn., and he died in St. Paul, Minn., March 2, 1900.

SNOW, Elbridge Gerry, underwriter, was born at Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 22, 1841, in the direct line of descent from Richard Snow, who came to New England previous to 1640. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the revolution. Elbridge was educated at Fort Edward institute, Fort Edward, N. Y., and read law for a time in an office in Waterbury. After a short experience in an insurance office in Waterbury, he entered in 1862 the New York office of the Home insurance company, of which he became the Massachusetts general agent in 1873. His success in this capacity led to his appointment, in April, 1885, as assistant secretary in the New York office. Three years later he was elected a director and vice-president of the company, which positions he still holds (1895). He is a member of numerous organizations, among them the New York geological society and the New England society.

DAMROSCH, Leopold, musician, was born at Posen, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1832. His fondness for music was early evident, but in deference to his parents' wishes he studied medicine and took a physician's degree at Berlin, in 1854. His education as a violinist began in 1841 and was completed in 1847, under the guidance of Hubert Ries, and Dehn and Böhmer. He made his first appearance as a violin virtuoso at Magdeburg in 1856. In the same year the celebrated Liszt gave him an engagement in the Weimar court orchestra. This master afterwards dedicated to his young friend, for such Damrosch had become, his symphonic poem entitled "Tasso." In 1858 Dr. Damrosch was summoned to direct the Philharmonic society of Breslau, and won distinction in bringing out works by Wagner, Liszt and Berlioz. In 1860 he resigned this position and took several concert tours with Bulow and Fansig. In 1862 he organized the Breslau symphonic orchestra, at whose concerts Liszt and Wagner sometimes conducted the rendering of their own works. He also established here a choral union, and made frequent appearances as a violinist in Leipsic, Hamburg and elsewhere. In 1871 he accepted the call of the Arion society in New York city to become its conductor.

His first public appearance in the United States was at Steinway hall, May, 1871, in the triple character of conductor, composer and violinist. He was warmly welcomed. In 1873 he organized the Oratorio Society of New York, with but twelve singers. In its third concert in New York its membership was one hundred, and it had the aid of an orchestra. In 1878 he organized a second body, the Symphony society of New York, whose prosperity was due, in a large measure, to his energy, ability and wisdom. He brought before the American public very many works before unheard here, such as Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust" and "Messe des Morts," Wagner's "Siegfried" and "Gotterdammerung," Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel," etc., etc. He is entitled to the honor, also, of having arranged and held the first grand musical festival in New York. He was afterwards chosen, at three days' notice, to direct the fortunes of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York city, and on a brief trip to Europe engaged and brought to this country a company of European ability which included Fraulein Haufstaegel, Materna, Brandt and Kraus, with Herren Schott, Standigel, and Robinson. He opened the season at the Metropolitan opera house, Oct. 17, 1884, and established German opera in this country, laying the foundation for the Wagnerian movement, which soon swept over the land. It was the first time that Americans heard the operas of that great composer, given with careful attention to ensemble, perfection of detail in scenery and costumes, and finely drilled chorus and orchestra. Dr. Damrosch set the standard by which those coming after him have been guided. The enormous labor involved in organizing this undertaking, the petty jealousies and the prejudices that had to be overcome, were finally too much for his strength, and near the close of his season, when the performances had become a veritable triumph to his genius, he was attacked by pneumonia, which caused his death. The symptoms of Dr. Damrosch's last illness were developed while he was conducting a rehearsal of Verdi's "Requiem" with his much beloved Oratorio society. He was a man of rare native musical powers and of extreme musical cultivation, intensely devoted to the production of German composers, but not without a catholicity of taste and judgment, which led him to recognize musical merit and ability wherever found; and he therefore won the esteem and regard of a very wide circle of admirers The degree of doctor of music was conferred upon him by Columbia college (New York), in 1880. He married Helena von Heimburg, a German lieder songstress, about the year 1857. Dr. Damrosch died in New York city Feb. 15, 1885.

DAMROSCH, Walter Johannes, musician, was born in Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 30, 1862, son of Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the eminent composer and musical director. The son had the advantage of an early training in music under the tutorship of his father. He studied the piano with Max Pinner, counterpoint and harmony with Rischbieter and Urspruch, and the mysteries of phrasing and conducting from Hans Von Bulow. When nineteen years old he assisted his father in the great musical festival of May, 1881, by conducting at rehearsal several sections of the large chorus in New York and Newark, N. J. The same year he was elected conductor of the Newark Harmonic society, and under his direction the society attained a high standard of musical excellence, and produced choral works of the greatest magnitude, including Rubenstein's "Tower of Babel" and Beethoven's "Choral Fantasia," young Damrosch himself playing the piano parts. During Dr. Damrosch's fatal illness (1885), the son was suddenly called upon to conduct the German opera then in progress, and upon his father's death he assumed the directorship of the Metropolitan opera house and conducted the orchestra. He also succeeded to the conductorship of the Oratorio and Symphony societies. He took the German Opera Company, the same year, on a tour which included Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Boston, producing "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Walküre," "Prophety," "Fidelio," and other great works, and met with a success that was phenomenal. In March, 1886, he presented for the first time in the United States Wagner's "Parsifal," perhaps one of the most difficult of that composer's operas. In Germany, during the same year, he conducted some of his father's compositions at Sondershausen, Thuringia, by invitation of the Deutsche Tonkünotler-verein, of which Dr. Franz Liszt was president. In January, 1887, he produced at the Metropolitan Opera House

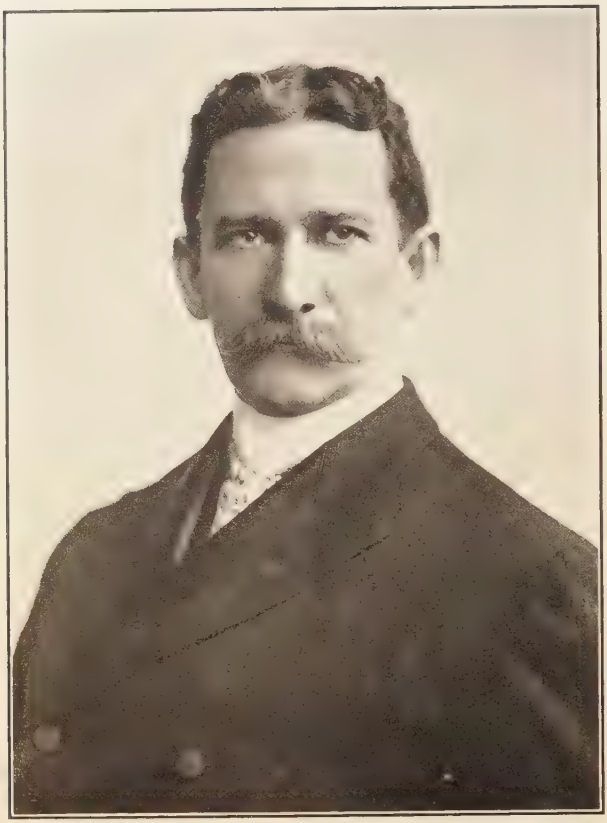
Carl Goldmark's opera "Merlin," its first presentation in the United States. As a musical conductor Mr. Damrosch has produced many important novelties, among them: Saint Saen's, "Samson and Delilah," Eugen D'Alberts' first symphony, Berlioz's "Requiem" and "Damnation de Faust," all of Beethoven's, and several of the Tschaikowsky symphonies. It was at his personal request and under his auspices that Tschaikowsky visited New York in 1891. Both he and D'Albert praised Mr. Damrosch's work, and that most captious of critics, Dr. Von Bulow, was so delighted with his pupil's conducting of Grell's "Messa Solemis" that he wrote him a letter of the highest praise. In May, 1890, Mr. Damrosch was married to Margaret, daughter of James G. Blaine. In the lecture field he has been as successful as with the baton, and his lectures on the "Dramas of Wagner" have been applauded in every large city in the United States. He illustrates the purely musical part of the lecture on the piano, of which instrument he is the master. His piano playing is a delight, marked with exquisite taste and refinement, his accompaniments being especially sympathetic and graceful. His musical memory is prodigious, being never at a loss to locate a theme, and he plays innumerable symphonies, concertos and songs without notes. This he has acquired by unremitting study and untiring labor. His remarkable musical equipment, his dominant will, combined with his genial temperament and tireless industry, have made him one of the few great conductors of the age. As a composer Mr. Damrosch has written an opera on Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," libretto by George Parsons Lathrop, which is the first opera on a strictly American theme. He has also written a number of smaller works.

DAMROSCH, Frank, musical educator, was born in Breslau, Germany, in 1859, the eldest son of Dr. Leopold Damrosch and Helene von Heimburg. His godfather was Lizst, after whom he was named "Franz." He began studying the piano at seven, and at the age of ten sang in the "University Chorus," at a performance of the "Creation." Lizst, Wagner, Rubenstein, Carl Taussig, Joachim, and other great musicians were frequent visitors in his home, and this atmosphere with which he was surrounded, and the constant example which his father gave him, instilled in him from the first a deep and abiding love of music in its highest and noblest form. In 1871 the family followed Dr. Damrosch to America, where he had accepted the leadership of the Arion society. His sons were sent to the public school, and Frank afterwards entered the College of the city of New York. Under the impression that his brother's talents overshadowed him, he decided to take up a business career, and after a few years of this life in New York, he left in 1879 for Denver, Colo. There he spent six years of an active life full of experiences. All this time his nature craved a musical existence. By unceasing efforts he organized a musical society, made up of whatever material he could find, and from which was developed the Denver chorus club, and after some years he engaged exclusively in musical work. With the chorus club he performed all the principal oratorios. In 1884 he was made superintendent of music in the public schools of Denver. This appointment caused him to make a serious study of the then existing methods of sight-singing. On the death of his father in 1885, he returned to New York to share with his brother the responsibilities which Dr. Damrosch had left them. He was married in 1888 to Hetty Mosenthal. He accepted the position of chorus master of the German opera, and retained this until 1891, when German opera in New York came, for the time being, to an end. Such free hours as were left him, were employed in teaching singing, piano and harmony, and in conducting various private societies and in instructing classes in sight-singing. He was elected conductor of the "Musurgia," one of the largest male chorus clubs in New York. He is conductor of the "Choral club," New York, and the Oratorio society of Bridgeport, Conn., organist of the "Society for Ethical Culture," and of the "Musical art society of New York," organized by him. For the use of his classes he published a "Popular Method of Sight Singing," which has met with much favor. In 1892 he organized the People's singing classes, in which he instructed about 1,000 working men and women in sight-singing. These classes numbered in 1894 about 3,000 members. All instruction is free, the weekly dues of ten cents being for the rent of the halls and current expenses. He is bringing into the homes of the poor the love of all that is highest and noblest, purifying not only their lives, but their children's children, making better fathers, mothers, husbands and wives, and citizens. He is a teacher possessing in a rare degree the power of imparting knowledge, and of making his pupils respond with the best that is in them.

LAWTON, Alexander Robert, lawyer, was born in St. Peters' Parish, Beaufort District, S. C., Nov. 4, 1818. At sixteen years of age he entered West Point, from which he was graduated in 1839 as 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery. Resigning from the army in January, 1841, he studied at the Harvard law school, was admitted to the bar in Columbia, S. C., in December, 1842, and settled in Savannah, Ga., January, 1843. He became president of the Augusta and Savannah railroad company in 1849, colonel of the 1st volunteer regiment of Georgia in 1852, representative to the legislature in 1855, and state senator in 1860. He was a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, in command of the military district of Georgia in 1861, served in Virginia, June, 1862, was wounded at Sharpsburg, Maryland, under Stonewall Jackson, and was quarter-master general of the Confederate states from 1863 to the end of the war. He was again a representative to the legislature in 1874, delegate to and vice-president of the constitutional convention of 1877, and chairman of its judiciary committee, president of the Tilden electoral college of Georgia in 1876, and chairman of the Georgia delegation to the national democratic conventions that nominated Gen. Hancock at Cincinnati and Grover Cleveland at Chicago. Gen. Lawton was nominated U. S. minister to Russia, by President Cleveland in 1885, but by his own request his name was withdrawn. President Cleveland appointed him U. S. minister to Austria-Hungary in 1887. Gen. Lawton has been pre-eminent as statesman, lawyer, soldier and orator. He drafted and secured the charter of the Atlantic Gulf railroad, which united Georgia and Florida, and was an able protector of American interests in his diplomatic career. He has had a large practice, and as chief counsel for the Central railroad system for twenty-one years, has treated questions of corporate rights and contracts in state and national supreme courts with power. His addresses before the Georgia and American bar associations, in 1882 and 1884, on Gen. R. E. Lee, at Savannah, in 1871, and in 1885 to the general assembly of Georgia on laying the corner-stone of the new capitol, were full of eloquence.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Walter Rainwater



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

R. H. Edmonds

He was a founder of the American Bar Association, in 1879, and its fifth president, in 1882. Lawton Memorial, a hall for public use, was erected in Savannah to his memory by his widow. He was essentially a domestic man and his favorite diversion was English literature. Gen. Lawton was married Nov. 5, 1845, to Sarah Hillhouse, daughter of Adam Leopold Alexander, of Washington, Ga., and had four children, Corinne Elliott, Louisa Frederica, who married Leonard C. Mackall, of Baltimore; Nora, who married Henry C. Cunningham, of Savannah and Alexander Rudolph Lawton, a lawyer and president of the Central of Georgia Railway Co. He died in Clifton Springs, N. Y. July 2, 1896.

RIPLEY, Chauncey B., lawyer, was born at the Ripley Hill Homestead, South Coventry, Tolland Co., Conn., May 14, 1835, son of Chauncey Ripley, and grandson of Jeremiah Ripley, who built the Ripley homestead, and was an officer in the revolutionary war, and subsequently county judge. He was prepared for college at the Connecticut Literary Institution, and afterward entered the University of Rochester for two years. While pursuing the studies of his junior year, he was professor of mathematics in Flushing Institute, Flushing, L. I. He subsequently entered the senior class of the University at Lewisburg, Pa., and was graduated as honor man of his class. In 1867 the faculty of Lewisburg selected him to deliver the master's oration, and at the same time conferred upon him the degree of A.M. Mr. Ripley entered the senior class of the law department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated LL.B. in 1865 valedictorian of his class. He was at once admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in New York city. While pursuing his studies he was also engaged in the office of Prof. Benjamin Vaughn Abbott, and assisted him in compiling his series of law books. For many years he was a member of the committees for awarding prizes and examining candidates for diplomas and degrees at the law school of the University of the City of New York. He quickly attained a high place in his profession, and acquired a clientage which would have been sufficient to engross the entire time and attention of a less energetic man. But being an earnest advocate of university education, he found opportunity to do much active work in that direction, and by his encouragement and substantial assistance was the means of giving many young men the advantage of a collegiate or professional education. In 1888 Bucknell University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. "for distinguished attainments in legal learning," and when the chapter of alumni of Sigma Chi was organized in New York city he was elected its president. In addition to his contributions to legal literature, some valuable articles for the leading periodicals, and of his numerous public addresses a number have appeared in pamphlet form. Dr. Ripley was married Oct. 4, 1865, to Cornelia, daughter of Hon. Gideon Ross, of Westfield, N. J., and died in New York city Nov. 12, 1893.

HILL, Frank Pierce, librarian, was born at Concord, N. H., Aug. 22, 1855, son of Cyrus and Nancy (Walker) Hill. At the age of seventeen, he entered Dartmouth, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1876. He returned to Concord and was employed by his uncle in the hardware business, removing in 1878 to Lowell, Mass. In 1881 he was elected librarian of the city library, and since that time has continued to follow the profession. He classified and arranged the 30,000 volumes in the Lowell city library. In 1885 he was called to the position of librarian of the public library at Paterson, N. J., the first free public library in the state organized under the law of 1884. In 1888 he resigned to become the head of the Salem (Mass.) public library, but the attractions of New Jersey were too strong to permit him to remain very long outside her borders, and upon a unanimous call of the board of trustees he went to Newark, N. J., in 1889 to take charge of the library there. He was called to Brooklyn in 1901 to reorganize the public library there which had been established in 1897. In 1903 the consolidation was effected between the Brooklyn public library and the old Brooklyn library. At Paterson, Salem, Newark and at Brooklyn, N. Y., he had the difficult task of organizing new institutions. In 1917 he was chairman of the American Library Association War Finance Committee which raised $1,800,000 for the purpose of providing books and magazines for soldiers and sailors in the war with Germany, at home and abroad; in the following year he was made chairman of a similar committee (which was afterwards joined with the United War Work Campaign Fund) to raise $3,500,000 for the same purpose. In 1906 Dartmouth college conferred the degree of Doctor of Letters upon Mr. Hill. He is a member of the American Library Association, of which he was secretary during 1891-95, and president in 1906. He was married May 17, 1880 to Annie M., daughter of Dr. Robert Wood, of Lowell, Mass. Their children are: Nathaniel W.; Marion M., who married Thomas D. Bailey; Robert F.; Frank P., Jr.; Edith W., who married James H. Leighton, and Howard R. Hill.

EDMONDS, Richard Hathaway, editor and publisher, was born in Norfolk, Va., Oct. 11, 1857, son of Richard Henry and Mary Eliza (Ashley), Edmonds, of English descent. His father was a Baptist minister, and died in 1858, and the widow and her three children moved from Virginia to Baltimore, Md., where Richard H. Edmonds was reared and educated. In 1875 he secured a clerkship with "The Journal of Commerce" Baltimore, and subsequently became bookkeeper and one of the editors. In 1882 he assisted in founding and became editor of the "Manufacturers Record," Baltimore, being associated with his brother, William H. Edmonds, until the latter's death, in 1898, in the undertaking. He has been for many years its editor and president of the Manufacturers Record Publishing Co. It was stated in the initial number of the "Manufacturers Record" that its purpose was to make known to the world the natural resources and commercial possibilities of the South, and it took as its motto: "The Development of the South means the enrichment of the Nation." It has labored consistently for permanent, substantial progress of the South and has been untiring to bring about a closer business relationship between the South and other sections of the country. It is perhaps the most widely quoted industrial newspaper in the world; it is more often quoted in the congress than any other journal. Mr. Edmonds was an organizer and director of the International Trust Co., Baltimore, and the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Co., but in 1911 withdrew from all outside enterprises to give his entire attention to the "Record," which under his management has become one of the foremost industrial and financial journals in America. He is a charter member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, member of the American Statisti-

cal Association, National Institution of Social Sciences, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science and National Geographic Society. He is author of the following pamphlets on the industrial development of the South: "Facts About the South," "Thirty Years of Southern Upbuilding," "The South: The Nation's Greatest Asset," "The South's Redemption from Poverty to Prosperity," "Training Southern Boys for their Mighty Task," "The Old South and the New," "America's Amazing Advance," "A National Inventory," and "Sunrise in the South," besides numerous newspaper articles about the South and general business conditions. When the European war broke out, he began a vigorous and aggressive campaign in the "Record" to arouse America to the importance of preparedness, warning her of the certainty of becoming involved in the war before it was ended. Mr. Edmonds was married in Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1881 to Addie Louise, daughter of Abiather W. Field, a manufacturer of Baltimore.

KELLOGG, Charles White, merchant, was born at Brutus (now Sennett), Cayuga co., N. Y., May 21, 1815, son of Frederick and Tryphena Ely (White) Kellogg, grandson of Asa Kellogg, and a direct descendent of Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, one of the early settlers of Farmington, Conn., who removed thence to Boston in 1659. After a common-school education, he was a clerk in Kelloggsville, Skaneateles, Auburn and Troy. He then became connected with Kellogg & Co. (his uncle and cousins), who were importers of heavy hardware, and commission merchants at Troy, and after three years was admitted to the firm. In 1840 he married Demmis D. Comstock, daughter of Peter Comstock, known as the "Napoleon of the North," and became his father-in-law's assistant in many of the numerous branches of business and extensive public enterprises undertaken and accomplished by Mr. Comstock in the development of northern New York. Removing to New York city in 1851, he engaged in a produce commission business first under the name of Fuller & Kellogg, and later in his own name until the civil war. In 1865 he started a machinery-oil business, under the firm name of Kellogg & Co., and in 1867, he formed a copartnership with his son, under the firm name of Peter C. Kellogg & Co., dealing in trotting horses and other thoroughbred live stock by auction. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1894.

ESTILL, John Holbrook, journalist, was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 28, 1840, son of William Estill, a book-binder and printer. The house in which the subject of this sketch was born, was afterwards the publication office of the farmer secession organ, the "Charleston Mercury." In 1851, the family removed to Savannah, Ga., and there he began, at the age of eleven years, to set type, in the course of time passing through all the grades of a printing office. When the Civil war broke out, he early joined the Confederate army, and was one of the detachment of soldiers that occupied Fort Pulaski. He afterwards served in Virginia, and was at one time disabled by wounds. After the war, he worked as a journeyman printer, and in 1867 secured control of the well-known Southern newspaper, the "Savannah Morning News," which he built up to be one of the most complete printing houses in the South. He was public spirited to the fullest extent, and was an important factor in making Savannah the leading commercial city of that section. He was a county commissioner, member of the board of education, president of the Bethesda Orphan Home, and represented Georgia on the national committee of the Democratic party. He was married, and died in Savannah in 1907.

SMITH, Nathaniel, jurist and member of congress, was born in Woodbury, Conn., Jan. 6, 1762, son of Richard and Annis (Hurd) Smith, and brother of Nathan Smith (q.v.) U. S. senator. His father settled in Judea Society, Woodbury, Conn., about 1750. The "History of Woodbury" says he probably came from Lyme, Conn. Numerous members of the Smith family were residing in the adjoining town of Haddam, and judging from the similarity of the given names, Richard Smith belonged to that branch; he married a daughter of Nathan Hurd. The son's opportunities for schooling were meagre, and at an early age he was obliged to work for his living. Both he and his brother, Nathan, became traveling merchants, peddling their wares all the way from Philadelphia to northern Vermont. On one occasion, it is related, they started from Philadelphia by different routes, agreeing to meet at the court house in Rutland, Vt., on a certain day. Nathaniel arrived first, and while waiting for his brother listened to the trial of a suit in court. When Nathan appeared Nathaniel told him about the case, saying it was not well managed by either lawyer, and declared his intention to study law. This was the turning point in his life. Entering the law office of Judge Topping Reeve, he made rapid progress notwithstanding his lack of education, was admitted to the bar in 1787 and opened an office in Woodbury. He immediately rose to eminence in his profession. His powers of thought and elocution gave him almost unlimited dominion over his audience and some of his arguments were masterly forensic efforts. In 1789 he was elected to the general assembly and served by re-election five terms. He was a distinguished member of the House and took a leading part in its deliberations. To him the state of Connecticut was indebted for some of the leading measures of those times. He took an active part in measures for abolishing slavery, founding the public-school system of the state, and settling the public lands belonging to Connecticut. In 1795 he was elected a member of the national congress, where he served four years, declining a second re-election. He particularly distinguished himself in the discussions in the lower house relating to the ratification of the British treaty. On leaving congress he entered the state senate, serving from 1800 to May, 1805. In the following year he was elected judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, filling that judicial office with distinguished ability and impartiality. Many of his decisions are still the law of the state. In 1814 he was one of the leaders of the famous Hartford convention, and strongly defended the patriotic purposes of its chief actors. He was regarded in his time as one of the intellectual forces of Connecticut, distinguished alike for his genius and integrity of character. He was married Jan. 20, 1787, to Ruth, daughter of Noah Benedict, and had one son, Nathaniel B. Smith. He died in Woodbury, Conn., Mar. 9, 1822.

SKINNER, John Stuart, journalist, was born in Maryland Feb. 12, 1788. He was admitted to the bar in 1809, and practiced at Annapolis until 1813, after which his residence was at Baltimore, where he was postmaster for many years. Under Pres. Madison he was a commissioner in charge of the foreign mails, 1812-14, and then for a few years a purser in the navy. He was the first to

give warning of the attack on Washington in August, 1814, by riding all night after he had learned of the purpose of the British; in revenge they burned his house on St. Leonard's creek. He was with Francis Scott Key at the bombardment of Fort McHenry, when "The Spar Spangled Banner" was conceived and partly composed. In 1824 he entertained Lafayette, who took his son to France and committed to Mr. Skinner the charge of the American estates granted him by U. S. Congress. He is memorable as the founder and conductor of several of the first journals in the United States devoted to the farming and sporting interests among them "American Farmer" (1819-29), in which Jefferson and Jackson took much interest; the "Turf Register and Sporting Magazine" (1829-39); "The Farmers' Library," a monthly (1845-48), and "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil" (1848-51). He was also the first to organize county fairs in that part of the country. At various times he edited for publication in the United States a number of standard foreign works, including Henry Stephen's "Book of the Farm"; Alexander Petzhold's "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry"; Albert D. Thar's "Principles of Agriculture" in the "Farmer's Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture" (1846-48); "Youatt on the Horse"; "Every Man His Own Cattle Doctor," and "Guenon on Milch Cows," and he was the author of "A Christmas Gift to Young Agriculturists" (1841); "Letter on Nautical Education" (1841), and "The Dog and the Sportsman" (1845). During 1841-45 Mr. Skinner was third assistant postmaster-general. A memoir of him by Ben. Perley Poore appeared in the "Plough, Loom and Anvil" in 1854. He left a son, Frederick Gustavus Skinner (1814-94), who was active in furthering the popularity of field sports. As colonel of the 1st Virgginia infantry during the civil war, Frederick G. Skinner served until disabled by wounds, after which he went to Egypt, where he made a study of the field sports of that country, and upon his return became field editor of "Turf, Field and Farm." He was instrumental in bringing about the first field trial, the first bench show of dogs, and the first international gun trial that were ever held in the United States. He was at one time chief of the agricultural bureau of the United States Patent Office, and was the author of "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry" from the French (1854). John Stuart Skinner died in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 21, 1851.

IRWIN, John Arthur, physician, was born at Raheem, Roscommon, Ireland, June 17, 1853, son of John Irwin, who was high-sheriff of County Sligo. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1870 and in 1872, out of over 1,000 students, was one of twelve elected associates of the Obstetrical Society of Dublin. He received the degrees of B.A., M.A., M.B. and M.D. from Trinity College; and that of M.A. from Cambridge University. In his studies he gave special attention to obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England and a licentiate of the Dublin College of Physicians, and was elected a fellow of the London Obstetrical Society. He practiced in London and Manchester, England, until 1882 when he removed to New York city. Here he soon took a leading position in the profession, and was for ten years physician to the St. George Society. In 1885 he read a paper before the New York County Medical Society, entitled "The Influence of Sea Voyaging upon the Genito-Uterine Functions" which attracted wide-spread attention in professional circles. He was an editorial writer for the leading medical journals both of this country and in England, among them the British Medical Journal, the London Lancet, the New York Medical Record and the Philadelphia Medical News. As one of the officers of the Sanitary Association, Dr. Irwin rendered good services in diffusing a knowledge of Hygiene and Public Health. When in 1877 the British Medical Association held its annual meeting in New York, he, as one of the officers contributed much to its success. Dr. Irwin was the author of "Hydrotherapy at Saratoga," a treatise on natural mineral waters, and of "Pathology of Sea Sickness," and of many other articles and papers. He was a member of the London Obstetrical Society, the British Medical Association, the Royal Chirurgical Society of England, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of the British Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. For a number of years he was president of the British Schools and Universities Society. He died in New York city, June 1, 1912.

SEALS, John Henry, journalist, was born in Warren co., Ga. He had excellent schooling at Powelton, and was graduated at Mercer University in 1856. He bought the "Temperance Banner" published at Penfield, Ga., and in 1858 moved it to Atlanta, changing the name to the "Georgia Literary and Temperance Crusader," and publishing it successfully with the co-operation of Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, until 1864, when it suspended. During the civil war he did printing in his Atlanta job office for Bragg's army and for the post-office at Richmond. After the war he was admitted to the bar and practiced law successfully at Greensboro for two or three years. He defeated Alexander H. Stephens in the latter's own county, in a hard will case, which brought him a fee of $1,000. He taught school from 1870 to 1874, founding the Lee High School at Greensboro, and becoming principal of the Boys' High School at Cuthbert. In 1874 he started the "Sunny South," a literary weekly paper which he conducted for many years and sold to the "Atlanta Constitution" about 1895. Mr. Seals was one of the few journalists who was able to establish and maintain on a solid basis a literary paper in the South. Many literary ventures have been started at different points below Mason and Dixon's line, but all have failed—lack of capital, of literary attractiveness or of reading constituency or mismanagement having proved their ruin. He was characterized as genial, persistent, inexhaustible in resources, untiring in zeal, buoyant in the pride of Southern deed, and devoted to Southern prestige. He was a forceful speaker as well as a polished writer, and stirred up city politics and stimulated healthy reforms in a campaign for mayor of Atlanta in 1884. He was married, in 1857, to Mary E., daughter of B. M. and Cynthia Sanders, the latter, a famous Baptist preacher, known as "Old Mistress," who was a founder of Mercer University. He died in Atlanta, Ga., in 1906.

SHELBY, John, physician, was born near Nashville, Tenn., May 24, 1786. He served for a time as an army surgeon, and in one of Gen. Jackson's battles with the Indians suffered the loss of an eye and other serious injuries, but recovered, and was long eminent in his profession at Nashville, where he was also postmaster under President Taylor and his successor, 1849-53. A medical college was named after him. He died in Nashville, Tenn., May 15, 1859.

ARMSTRONG, George Washington, business man, was born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1836. His remote ancestors came of one of the most renowned of the Scottish lowland clans, which was very numerous on the border of England several centuries ago, and a number of its branches located in the northern part of that country at an early date, many of its members subsequently finding homes in Ireland, the British provinces and the United States. The progenitor of the family in this country, Charter Robert Armstrong, was among the early settlers of New Hampshire, and on June 21, 1722, was one of the original proprietors of Londonderry. He emigrated from the north of Ireland, whence his forefathers had come from Scotland. David Armstrong, the father of the subject of this sketch, was fifth in descent from this Charter Robert Armstrong, and was born at Windham, N. H., Nov. 8, 1806. He removed to Boston when he attained his majority, and there met and married Mahala Lovering, of Loudon, N. H. Their only son, George W. Armstrong, was educated in the public schools of his native city. At the age of fourteen he was obliged to leave school, and with $83, which he received from his father's estate, began life for himself. In 1850 he entered upon his first work as a penny-postman, having the whole of South Boston for his district. He was subsequently employed on the South Boston "Gazette," the "Sunday News," and as an office-boy. On March 26, 1852, he became newsboy on the Boston and Worcester, now the Boston and Albany, railroad, remaining in this position for nine years, during a year and a half of the time being employed as baggage-master, sleeping-car conductor, brakeman, and conductor on the regular trains. After severing his connection with the company, he became manager of the news business on the road. In 1863 he obtained a half-interest in the restaurant and news-room in the Boston and Albany station at Boston, and in 1871 bought his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Armstrong inherited all the energy and tenacity of his Scotch ancestors, and, once his foot was on the ladder of success, he was not long in mounting to the top. He purchased a local baggage express in 1865, and at once organized "Armstrong's Transfer," which he soon raised to be a business of importance and magnitude. He added passenger carriages and introduced other new features, perfecting a system for the transfer and accommodation of railroad passengers that is unrivaled. The vast business is conducted with a method and exactness that has won the confidence of the largest and wealthiest corporations in New England; no just claim against the company for loss of property, or delay in delivery, has ever been the subject of litigation. In 1882, in connection with Charles W. Sherburne and others, he organized the Armstrong Transfer Co. He owns the news business on the entire Hoosac tunnel line, and the entire news and dining-room business on the Boston and Albany, and also the Eastern railroad, and his newsboys may be found on every train. Mr. Armstrong is a man of strong character, energetic and full of business activity; strictly upright in his business relations, public-spirited, cordial and kind in manner, he well deserves his wide popularity. He is a director in a number of corporations: among them, the Traders' National Bank of Boston, Mass; the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad; the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, in which he takes an active part. He has been twice married—first, to Louisa Marston, of Bridgewater, N. H., in 1868, who died on Feb. 17, 1880. His present wife, Flora E. Greene, is a daughter of Dr. Reuben Greene, of Boston. On Aug. 11, 1886, Mr. Armstrong celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his birth with a magnificent banquet at the Crawford House, White Mountains.

PARKER, Isaac, member of congress and jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1768. He was graduated from Harvard in 1786, prepared himself for the bar, and settled in Castine, Me., where he became eminent in his profession. In 1796 he was elected to congress, in which he served until 1799, and was then appointed by President Adams U. S. marshal of the district of Maine, holding office until 1801. In 1806 he settled in Massachusetts, when he was appointed a judge of the supreme court in that state, and presided as chief justice of that body from 1814 until his death. From 1816 until 1827 he was professor of law at Harvard, and in 1820 president of the Massachusetts constitutional convention. For eleven years he was a trustee of Bowdoin College, and for twenty years an overseer of Harvard, which gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1814. He was distinguished for his scholastic acquirements, and the printed reports of his own decisions will remain unquestioned for ages. He published an "Oration on Washington" in 1800, and a "Sketch of the Character of Chief Justice Parsons" in 1813. His death occurred in Boston May 26, 1830.

SHERWOOD, Isaac R., soldier, was born at Stanford, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 13, 1835, a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Thomas Sherwood, who, with his wife Alice, emigrated to America from Ipswich, Eng., in 1634. They belonged to that branch of the English family which entered England with William the Conqueror in 1066. The American progenitor, Thomas Sherwood, settled at Fairfield, Conn., and died at Westerville in 1655. The Sherwoods were a stalwart race, of powerful physique, of which the present representative, Isaac R. Sherwood, is a worthy example. His father, Aaron Sherwood, served in the war of 1812, and died at Stanford in 1844, leaving his family to the guardianship of his brother, Daniel Sherwood. Isaac was given a liberal education. In 1852 he entered the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., and in 1854 Antioch College, O. He subsequently read law with Judge Hogeboom of Hudson, N. Y., and later was graduated from the Ohio Law School, Cleveland, O. Throughout his college days he was a frequent contributor to the press, and in 1857 became editor of the Williams county (O.) "Gazette," a radical abolition paper, and in connection with this journal published another in Fulton county, O. In 1860 he was elected probate judge, resigning to enlist as a private in the 14th Ohio volunteer infantry, Apr. 16, 1861, being the first volunteer from northern Ohio under President Lincoln's call for volunteers. He was with the advance-guard in West Virginia, and took part in the early battles of the war at Carrick's Ford, Cheat River, and Laurel Mountain. On Apr. 8, 1862, he was mustered into the 111th Ohio volunteer infantry, and was promoted a major Feb. 14, 1863; lieutenant colonel, Feb. 21, 1864; a colonel, Sept. 8, 1864, and after the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, one of the decisive engagements of the war, the officers of the second division, 23d army corps, forwarded a recommendation to the secretary of war,

Woodbury G. Langdon.

asking his promotion to brigadier-general for "long and distinguished service and special gallantry at Resaca, Atlanta and Franklin." On Feb. 16, 1865, Pres. Lincoln made him a brigadier-general by brevet. He fought in forty-three battles, was under fire 123 days, and was six times complimented in special orders for his gallant conduct in battle. After the war he resumed his journalistic career as editor of the Toledo "Daily Commercial," at the same time writing editorials for the Cleveland "Leader." In 1868 he was elected secretary of state of Ohio, serving two terms, during which he organized the bureau of statistics, and in 1872 he was elected to the national congress. At the expiration of his term he purchased the Toledo "Journal" and edited it for nine years (1875–83). He was a member of the Republican party until his election to congress, when he became a Democrat. He was probate judge of Lucas county during 1878-84, and then edited the "News Democrat" of Canton, O., for ten years (1888-98). Gen. Sherwood is a terse and incisive editorial writer. He is also the author of a number of poems mostly in a humorous vein. He was sent to congress again in 1906, and has served by re-election continuously to the present time (1919). He is chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, and is the author of the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension law, passed May 11, 1912, which provides for a sliding scale of pensions according to the period of service and age of the pensioner, from $13.00 to $30.00 per month. He was married Sept. 1, 1859, to Katherine Margaret, daughter of Judge James Brownlee of Poland, O. Mrs. Sherwood (1841-1914), was a journalist and the author of "Camp Fire and Memorial Poems"; and was the second president of the Woman's Relief Corps. Their children were: Kate, wife of Samuel H. Roberts of Chicago; James B., a journalist, and Eleanor Kate Sherwood.

LANGDON, Woodbury Gersdorf, philanthropist, was born in New York City, April 9, 1849, son of Woodbury and Helen Colford (Jones) Langdon. The founder of this branch of the Langdon family in America was Tobias Langdon, who came over from England in 1664 and settled in Portsmouth, N. H., and there have been illustrious representatives in every succeeding generation. Tobias Langdon's wife was Elizabeth Sherburne, and the line of descent is traced through their son, Capt. Tobias, who married Mary Hubbard; their son John, who married Mary Hall; their son Woodbury, an eminent jurist of New Hampshire, who married Sarah Sherburne; their son Walter, who married Dorothea Astor, daughter of John Jacob Astor, and was the grandfather of Woodbury G. Langdon, the subject. His father was an artist of local fame, whose pictures were several times exhibited at the Paris Salon prior to his death in 1867. Mr. Langdon was educated in France and Switzerland, his parents intending him to follow his father's profession, but upon his return to the United States he became interested in various philanthropic organizations, which absorbed a large part of his time. He was elected a trustee of the Sheltering Arms Home for Little Children in 1872, and served as its treasurer for more than fifteen years. He was a trustee of the Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives in Inwood, later becoming its president, and under his direction it was made an ideal home for patients of all ages and faiths. In 1880 he was elected trustee of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church; he became treasurer of the seminary at a critical period in its history, and took an active part in improving its finances. The late Dean Hoffman of the seminary was for many years his close friend and co-worker in charitable and educational projects. He was also a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, the Samaritan Home for the Aged, and the House of the Good Shepherd. For many years he was interested in Assyrian Christian work, serving as treasurer both before and after it was merged into the Armenian and Syrian relief committee. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the Archæological Society of America, the American Numismatic Society, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was a liberal contributor to the charities of the Church of the Incarnation, of which he was a member. He was married Jan. 18, 1882, to Sophia Elizabeth, second daughter of Rev. Dr. Henry E. Montgomery, for many years rector of the Church of the Incarnation, by whom he had two daughters, Sophie E., wife of Barrett P. Tyler, and Helen M., wife of Thomas Ellis Brown, Jr., and four sons, Woodbury G., Jr., Montgomery, John and Dudley Langdon. Mr. Langdon was a man of many intellectual attainments and great personal charm; he was untiring in his philanthropic efforts, and the good he did to the poor and needy is incalculable. He died in New York City, April 20, 1919.

CRANE, William Henry, actor, was born at Leicester, Mass., Apr. 30, 1845, son of Amaziah Brito and Mary Sophia (Masters) Crane. His father soon after moved to Boston and became a well-known business man in the South End. The son was graduated at the Old Brimmer School at the age of sixteen. His first connection with the stage was with the Holman Opera company, a children's troupe, which was very popular at the time, and his professional début was made in Utica, N. Y., July 13, 1863, as the notary in "The Daughter of the Regiment." He remained with the Holman company for seven years, first as basso and then as comedian, playing such parts as Beppo in "Fra Diavolo," Mephisto in "Faust," Hugh Challoner in "Ours," and Dr. Dalcomara in the "Elixir of Love." After leaving the Holmans, he was for four years leading comedian with the Alice Oates Opera company (appearing in "Fra Diavolo," "The Flower Girl of Paris," "The Grand Duchess," "Bohemian Girl," "La Fille du Mme. Augot," and many other light operas), and then created the part of Le Blanc, in "Evangeline." In 1874 he entered the "legitimate" as a member of the stock company playing at Hooley's theatre in Chicago, appearing in "Married Life," and "The Rough Diamond," as Hector Placide in "Led Astray," Meddle in "London Assurance," Templeton Jitt in "Divorce," Mr. Crux in "School," Aminadab Sleek in "The Serious Family," and Tom Tack in "Time Tries All." He visited San Francisco with the Hooley company in 1875, where he remained one year. The extraordinary popularity of the comedian on the western coast found vent on the announcement of his return to the East. A benefit was tendered in January, 1876, at the Metropolitan Theatre in Sacramento, the governor and many members of the legislature being present. He made his first appearance in New York city in 1876, at Niblo's Theatre. Later in the same year, by his impersonation of Dick Swiveller to the Marchioness of Lotta, at the Park Theatre, he won distinct recognition as a comedian of exceptional talent. It was during this period that he made the acquaintance of Stuart Robson

(q.v.), which resulted in the two actors appearing together in "Our Boarding House" at the Park Theatre, New York, Oct. 11, 1877, and later in Boucicault's "Forbidden Fruit." At the close of their engagement at the Park, they formed a partnership which remained unbroken for twelve years. In 1889, at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, he produced "The Senator," a play written for him by David D. Lloyd. In the creation of the principal rôle, depicting a droll Western senator of shrewdness, energy and generous impulses, he achieved the greatest success of his professional career, and he appeared in it throughout the country for a number of years. The character was a personification, as nearly as possible, of Sen. Preston B. Plumb of Kansas. Since then he has been seen in the following plays: "On Probation" (1890); "For Money" (1892); "The American Minister" (1892); "Brother John" (1893); "The Pacific Mail" (1893); "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (1894); "His Wife's Father," (1895); "The Governor of Kentucky" (1896); "The Fool of Fortune" (1896); an "all star" cast of "The Rivals" (1896); "A Virginia Courtship" (1897); "His Last Appearance" (1897); "His Honor the Mayor" (1898); and "Worth a Million" (1898). Many of these were more than moderately successful; a few were absolute failures. Not till Dec. 5, 1898, at New York did Mr. Crane find a vehicle comparable to his old-time successes. This was "The Head of the Family," which provided him with the most likeable character he had had since "The Senator." Later productions were: "Peter Stuyvesant," (1899); "A Rich Man's Son" (1899); "David Harum" (1900); "The Spenders" (1903); "Business Is Business" (1904); "An American Lord" (1905); "The Price of Money" (1906); "She Stoops to Conquer," "Father and the Boys," (1907–08), and "U. S. Minister Bedloe," (1910). He then assumed the directorship of the Garrick Theatre, New York. On Nov. 27, 1911, he created Christopher Larkin in "The Senator Keeps House," during 1912 revised "The Fool of Fortune," in 1913–15 appeared as Nicholas Vanalstyne in "The New Henrietta," re-written by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes, and in 1917 brought out "The Happy Stranger" in San Francisco. In his vocation Mr. Crane stood forward as one of the most genial and unctuous personalities of his day. He belonged to that old school of comedians that was not always exacting in regard to the thing "set down for them," but occasionally took liberties with an author's text. His popularity may be attributed to the fact that in his mingling of shrewdness, firmness and kindliness he so well represented a manly ideal of America. His vogue was repeatedly likened to that of Joseph Jefferson, though the two men were nevertheless disparate individualities. Most clearly is this shown in a comparison of the stage figures with which each was so long associated; for while Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" was a poetic creation, well outside of the artist's own personality, Mr. Crane's Senator Hannibal Rivers partakes so much of himself that, it has been well said, he is exactly what Mr. Crane would be were that gentleman senator instead of an actor. He was married Nov. 6, 1870, to Ella C. Myers, of Utica, N. Y.

HAGUE, James Duncan, mining engineer and geologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1836, son of Rev. Dr. William and Mary Bowditch (Moriarity) Hague and a descendant of Rev. William Hague, a celebrated Baptist clergyman, of Yorkshire, England. He attended school at Boston and Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Newark, N. J., studied at Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, in 1854, and at Georgia Augusta University. In 1855 he went to Europe, studied chemistry and mineralogy one year at the University of Göttingen, and mining engineering for two years at the Royal School of Mines, Freiburg, Saxony. After traveling in France and England he returned to New York late in 1858, and in 1859 was sent by W. H. Webb, of New York, to explore certain coral islands in the Pacific, in search of phosphate deposits. He spent nearly three years in the search among the South Sea Islands. In 1862 he visited Port Royal harbor, and remained there until June 3, 1863, serving, by appointment of Adm. Dupont, as judge-advocate in the U. S. naval courts martial of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. During 1863-66 he was manager of copper mines at Calumet, Mich., in the Lake Superior region. In 1865 he was appointed professor of mineralogy in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but was prevented by other engagements from accepting the position. He visited some of the West Indian Islands in 1866 to examine phosphate deposits, and in 1867 became first assistant geologist of the U. S. geological exploration of the fortieth parallel, under Clarence King. He spent three years in the examination of the mines and mining of that field, and in the preparation of volume three of the report of that exploration, entitled "Mining Industry," in 1870. After a second visit to England in 1871, Mr. Hague became a resident of San Francisco, Cal., engaging as consulting engineer and professional adviser in mining operations. In that capacity he visited most of the important mining districts in the states and territories west of the Missouri, including some in Mexico. He was one of the U. S. commissioners to the Paris Exposition in 1878 and, having served in that capacity and as an international juror, he prepared, with the co-operation of Prof. George F. Beeker, a report on the mining industries represented at the exposition which was published by the U. S. government. After 1879 he resided in New York, engaged in the practice of his profession, and in directing mining enterprises in the west in which he was interested. Besides the two books already mentioned, he was editor and part author of "Clarence King, Memoirs," (1904), and of numerous contributions to periodical literature. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Geographical Society, American Numismatic Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Institute of Mining Engineers, New York Historical Society, St. Andrew's Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married in April, 1872, to Mary Ward Foote, of Guilford, Conn. He died in Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 4, 1908.

BYFORD, Henry Turman, physician, was born at Evansville, Ind., Nov. 12, 1853, son of William Heath and Mary Anne (Holland) Byford. His father (q. v.) was an eminent gynecologist and obstetrician. He was educated in the high school of Berlin, and matriculated in the old Chicago University, but later entered the Scientific School at Easthampton, Mass., where he was graduated in 1870. In college he exhibited a marked preference for the sciences. In 1870 he entered the Chicago Medical College (Northwestern University), in which his father was pro-

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Wm. H. Crane

JAMES D. HAGUE
GEOLOGIST

HENRY T. BYFORD
PHYSICIAN

GEORGE M. BOGUE
REAL ESTATE BROKER

HENRY B. NASON
CHEMIST

fessor, and was qualified for graduation at the early age of nineteen years. Then he studied the subjects of the middle and senior years together, and by a competitive examination won the position of interne in Mercy Hospital. As his senior course was not completed, he attended lectures while filling the duties of his hospital position. His brother, also a physician, then became ill and he abandoned his other duties to accompany him to Louisiana, whence he returned too late to join his class in the graduating exercises, but he was graduated upon the strength of his previous examination and excellent class record. After a year in Denver, Colo., Dr. Byford began the practice of his profession in Chicago. He revisited Europe in 1879 for further study, making a specialty of diseases of women, and on his return began to devote himself exclusively to gynecology and abdominal surgery. He was professor of clinical gynecology in the Women's Medical College (Northwestern University), 1895-1900; surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of Chicago, 1882-1908, and president of that institution, 1890-1908, when it was closed because of the lack of funds for a new building; gynecologist to St. Luke's Hospital, 1885-92; lecturer on obstetrics at Rush Medical College, 1889, and professor of gynecology and clinical gynecology in the University of Illinois, 1892-1914, and he is now professor of gynecology in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School. Dr. Byford's record as a surgeon is a notable one. He developed the method of vaginal fixation and drainage of the stump in vaginal hysterectomy (a transitional method); revived vaginal oophorectomy in America in 1888; was the first in the United States, in 1887, to shorten the sacro-uterine ligaments for retroversion of the uterus; was the first, in 1888, to advocate the removal of lateral strips of the mucous membrane of the anterior vaginal wall for cystocele. In 1885 he wrote a paper advocating the preservation of the fœtal membranes until they protruded from the vulva. In surgical instruments he devised a broad ligament forceps for use in vaginal hysterectomy; a hysterectomy clamp for vaginal fixation of the stump; the uterine curette; a uterine scarificator with bayonet point; uterine repositor to fit on the finger; a probe-pointed fascia scissors; self-retaining drainage tubes for pelvic abscesses discharging into the rectum and vagina; flexible, graded uterine dilators, etc. He is the author of "Diseases of Woman," with William H. Byford, fourth edition (1888), and "Manual of Gynecology" (1895); co-author of "American Textbook of Gynecology" (1894) and of Keating & Coe's "Clinical Gynecology" (1895). He is also the author of "To Panama and Back" (1908), a record of an excursion to Panama before the canal was completed. In 1911 Dr. Byford became first lieutenant of the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army. He is a member of the Authors' Club (London), Chicago Literary Club, University Club, Chicago Athletic Club; founding member of International Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics (honorary president, 1896); member of American College of Surgeons, American Gynecological Society, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, Western Surgical Association, American Medical Association, Chicago Gynecological Society (president, 1889); Illinois State Medical Society and Chicago Medical Society. His favorite pursuits are water-color painting and literature. Dr. Byford was married, Nov. 9, 1882, to Lucy, daughter of Frederick Sylvester Larned, of Chicago, and their children were: Genevieve, wife of Charles Roberts; Mary Larned (deceased), Heath Turman and William Holland Byford.

BOGUE, George Marquis, real estate broker, was born at Norfolk, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1842, son of Warren Steuben and Sallie (Underwood) Bogue, both of New England ancestry. At fourteen years of age he entered the freight office of the Merchants' Despatch Fast Freight Line in Chicago, Ill. He resigned his position there for one in the land department of the Illinois Central railroad, and in 1867 he became connected with the real estate firm of which he was a senior member. He was a member of the board of county commissioners in Cook county, 1872-74, a member of the Illinois legislature, 1875-76, a delegate to the national Republican convention, 1876, a member of the railroad and warehouse commission for the state of Illinois, 1877-1883, arbitrator of the western railway pools, known as the Southwestern Traffic Association, the Colorado Traffic Association, the Northwestern Traffic Association, and the Central Iowa Traffic Association, comprising thirteen of the most prominent railroads of the West, 1884-87, and president of the Chicago real estate board, 1889-90. He served on the board of managers and executive committee of the Home for Incurables and was president of the board of managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, during 1891-93, and was a director of Lake Forest University and a member of the Chicago Presbyterian League and of the board of trustees of the Hyde Park Presbyterian church. He served for years on the board of South Park commissioners. He was married Jan. 26, 1871, to Catherine, daughter of Abram B. Van Doren, of Chicago, and had three children: Franklin A.; Ruth Van Doren, wife of Marcus L. Bell, and George M. Bogue, Jr. Mr. Bogue died at Hinsdale, Ill., Dec. 30, 1903.

SMILLIE, William Main, engraver, was born in New York Nov. 23, 1835, a son of James and Catharine (Van Valkenburgh) Smillie. His father was a noted engraver and taught the son that art. Turning to the bank note department, he was in the employ of various firms, and of the American Bank Note Co., of which he was manager and vice president in his later years. He was married to Josephine D. Brainerd, by whom he had one daughter. He died in New York, Jan. 21, 1888.

WILLIAMS, Robert member of congress, was born in Surry county, North Carolina, July 12, 1765, son of Joseph Williams who was a major in the revolution, with strong Whig proclivities, and maintained an active warfare against the Tories of his state during the war. Robert received an excellent education, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession, during which he collected the acts of the general assembly from 1776. He became adjutant-general of the state, and served in the national congress from May 15, 1797, until March 3, 1803. At the expiration of his term in Washington he was appointed land commissioner for the territory of Mississippi, and held office for two years. For many years he was a trustee and treasurer of the University of North Carolina. His brother John Williams was a U. S. senator, and two twin brothers were members of congress, while his cousin Robert Williams became governor of Mississippi territory. A nephew, Joseph Lanier, was also a representative in congress, serving from 1837 to 1843. In 1805 Robert Williams removed to Tennessee, and subsequently settled in Louisiana, where he died about 1820.

GARDEN, Hugh Richardson, soldier and lawyer, was born at Sumter, S. C., July 9, 1840. He is descended on the paternal side from the English family of Gibbes, and the French Huguenot family of Saussure, both of whom were among the early settlers of South Carolina. His ancestor, Robert Gibbes, was, about 1715, the colonial governor or landgrave, and subsequently chief justice of South Carolina. His great-grandfather, Chancellor Henry Wm. De Saussure was in 1794 director of the United States mint at Philadelphia under Washington's administration, and afterward, for nearly a quarter of a century, president of the highest chancery court of South Carolina. Maj. Alexander Garden, of South Carolina, an officer in Lee's Legion, who was also aide-de-camp to Gen. Greene in the war of the revolution, married Mary Gibbes, the great-aunt of Hugh R. Garden. Her brother, Wilmot S. Gibbes, a planter on the Edisto in South Carolina, was the grandfather of Mr. Garden, and his son (the father of H. R. G.) was named Alester Garden Gibbes. At the request of Alexander Garden, who left no surviving children, the former had his name changed by act of the legislature to Alester Gibbes Garden; hence the present name. On the maternal side, Mr. Garden is descended from Capt. William Richardson and Gen. Abram Buford, both of whom were distinguished officers in the revolution. Mr. Garden was graduated from South Carolina College in 1860, and the following year joined the Confederate army as private in company D, 2d regiment South Carolina infantry, commanded by Col. J. B. Kershaw. He was made color-bearer, and as such took part in the battles of Manassas, and subsequent engagements. At the expiration of his term of enlistment in the spring of 1862, he re-enlisted for the war. He was appointed captain of artillery by the government, raised and equipped a battery of field guns, which were cast at the foundry of John Alexander in Columbia, S. C., from church bells and other materials contributed by patriotic citizens. His command was called the "Palmetto Light Battery." He was ordered to report to Gen. Wade Hampton, and on the latter being made a cavalry officer, he was ordered by Gen. Lee to report to Gen. John B. Hood, and served under him as captain of artillery through the campaigns of Northern Virginia until Hood was sent West, continuing thereafter with Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's corps. Capt. Garden's battery suffered severely at the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, second Cold Harbor, Forts Harrison and Suffolk. Three of his lieutenants, Pringle, Coit and McQueen, were killed in battle. He three times changed his guns for others captured from the enemy, once at Harper's Ferry, again before Fort Harrison and again at Gettysburg. During the latter engagement, he carried from the field four guns captured in front of Little Round Top, and it is said that these were the only captured guns brought by the Confederates from that field. In recognition of his service these guns were presented to him by Gen. Law, who commanded Hood's division after the latter was wounded. At the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox in 1865, Capt. Garden commanded the artillery of the rear-guard of Lee's army. Immediately after the close of the war, Capt. Garden began the study of law at the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and commenced practice at Columbia, S. C., with his great-uncle, Wm. F. De Saussure. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in his native state, he subsequently removed to Warrenton, Va., where he practiced law with eminent success for fifteen years. In 1868 he married Lucy Gordon Robertson, daughter of Wm. J. Robertson, of Charlottesville, judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. Mr. Garden removed to New York city in the winter of 1882-83, where he took a foremost position at the bar, and acquired a lucrative practice, mainly in connection with corporations. In 1890–91 and '92 he rendered a most important service to the South as a member of the Virginia bondholders' committee which he was greatly instrumental in organizing, and to whose success in effecting a settlement of the debt of Virginia, he devoted his time and abilities. A bitter political and legal controversy of nearly twenty years' duration between the state, her creditors, and many of her citizens had to be overcome; but through the committee, for whom he wielded the laboring oar, financial peace was restored, and the marvelous result attained of a practically unanimous endorsement of the settlement proposed. He was one of the early members, and has been active in promoting the objects of the New York Southern Society, of which he was elected president in 1890, and again in 1891. He declined a re-election in 1892. He presented the society with an extensive library, composed principally of works relating to Southern history and literature, as the foundation for a Southern historical library in New York; and which, in recognition of his great liberality, was named the "Garden Library." Mr. Garden was a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Manhattan Club, The Reform Club, the Bar Association, Lawyers' Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon Club and other organizations. He died at Southport, N. C., Oct. 25, 1910.

LOWERY, John Francis, clergyman, was born in Utica, N. Y., March 2, 1841, of Irish parents. He attended the common schools of Utica, was graduated from St. Charles College, near Baltimore, Md., and took his higher studies at St. Mary's University of Baltimore and St. Joseph's Seminary of Troy, N. Y. At the latter place he was ordained priest of the Roman Catholic church June 15, 1867, and was appointed assistant at Saratoga immediately after. Nov. 17, 1867, he became assistant priest of St. Joseph's church, Albany, N. Y., and Jan. 2, 1869, temporary pastor of St. Paul's church of Oswego, N. Y., and at the same time first pastor and builder of St. John's church of Oswego. March 17, 1876, he was given charge of the old historic mission of Johnstown, N. Y., whence he attended Gloversville, Fonda, Kingsboro, Northville, Wells Town and surrounding missions. No Catholic church can be consecrated until it is free from all incumbrance, and Father Lowery was the first priest in the diocese of Albany, N. Y., established well-nigh fifty years ago, to officiate in his own consecrated church. He built the church of St. Cecilia at Fonda in 1876, and delivered, on the occasion of its formal opening, a memorable discourse on the history of the place. The Jesuits have since built a shrine there in honor of Father Jogues, who was the first Catholic priest in the state of New York to give absolution in the sacrament of penance. Sept. 17, 1878, Father Lowery was appointed pastor and the builder of the church of St. Agnes, Cohoes, N. Y., the corner-stone of which was laid with great ceremony in the presence of 20,000 people by the Bishop of Albany on Sunday, June 12, 1891. This church, over which

he presided with much ability, was one of the costliest in the state. He died in Troy, Dec. 22, 1904.

SERGEANT, Thomas, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 14, 1782, the son of Jonathan Dickinson and Margaret (Spencer) Sergeant, and brother of John Dickinson Sergeant. He was graduated at Princeton in 1798, read law in the office of Hon. Jared Ingersoll, and entered upon the family profession in 1802, but for fully half his active life was occupied with the duties of state or city offices. In youth he was a contributor of prose and verse to the papers and magazines of the day. His first book, dealing with the state laws as to "Proceedings by Foreign Attachment," appeared in 1811. He was for a time clerk of the mayor's court; a member of the state legislature during 1812-14, and a judge of the city district court in 1814-17. While secretary of the commonwealth from 1817 to 1819 he began the formation of the state law library at Harrisburg, Penn. He was attorney-general in 1819-20, and postmaster of Philadelphia during 1824-32. He was also a reporter of the state supreme court in 1814-28, and with W. Rawle prepared seventeen volumes of its cases. Of this court he was an associate justice from 1834 to 1846 when he resigned. His decisions were notable for their brevity, clearness and accuracy and he was said to be the only judge in his state whose decisions were never reversed. He had much to do with shaping the limited equity jurisdiction of the court. In his sixty-fifth year he resumed his practice of law, but his health began to fail and he was finally compelled to give up professional work. He was provost of the city law school in 1844-55, a trustee of the university, long president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and a member of that of New England and of the Philosophical Society. His later works were: "Constitutional Law" (1823); a "Sketch of the National Judiciary Powers Exercised Prior to the Adoption of the Constitution" (1824); "View of the Pennsylvania Land Laws" (1838), and with William Rawle, Jr., "Report of Cases Adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania" (1814-29). He was married Sept. 14, 1812, to Sarah, daughter of Richard Bache and a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. He died in Philadelphia, Penn., May 5, 1860.

NASON, Henry Bradford, chemist, was born in Foxborough, Mass., June 22, 1831, son of Elias and Susannah (Keith) Nason, and a descendant of Willoughby Nason of Ipswich, Mass. (1712). The Nasons resided at Startford-on-Avon, England, at the time of Shakespeare. He attended Adelphian Academy at North Bridgewater, where his attention was first attracted to the study of natural history, and he began to make a collection of local minerals. He subsequently attended Williston Seminary, where his taste for natural history was further fostered, and he added many rare valuable specimens of minerals and plants to his collection. He entered yet more deeply into these studies at Amherst College, and during his stay there visited the important geological points of the Connecticut river, under the direction of Dr. Hitchcock. The major part of his vacations was spent in the rich mineralogical regions of western Massachusetts and Connecticut. He studied analytical chemistry under Prof. Clark and aided him in preparing his lectures. He was graduated at Amherst, in 1855, after which he went abroad, and entered the Georgia Augusta University at Gottingen as a student of philosophy, and gave special attention to geology, chemistry, mineralogy and the study of the German language. He also spent considerable time with Bunsen at Heidelberg and Plattner at Freiberg, and also enriched his collections with a number of rare specimens. He returned to America in 1858, and in March of that year was appointed professor of natural history in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., and in the following September was elected professor of chemistry and natural science in Beloit College, Wisconsin, dividing his time between these two institutions until 1866, when he resigned his chair at Beloit to accept the chair of chemistry and natural science at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In 1860, after a second visit to Europe, he made a tour of the southern states for geological study, and in 1861 traveled through Holland, Belgium, Ireland, Scotland and a part of Germany, where he spent a term in Gottingen in the study of geology and mineralogy under Waltershausen, and afterward studied and visited the volcanic regions of Italy, the glaciers of Switzerland, and investigated the natural curiosities of the Puy de Dome in France. He made three visits to California during 1872-75, and passed the summer of 1877 in Finland and Russia, where he had the special privilege of traversing the fields explored by Linnaeus in collecting material for his great botanical work. In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes juror for the United States at the Paris Exposition, and assigned to the department of mineralogy. He was chemical adviser and expert in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. for nearly fifteen years, in which capacity he made a careful study of the refining of petroleum, the composition and analysis of crude oils, and ways of testing them. He was appointed by the New York State Board of Health inspector of petroleum oils in 1881, and was a commissioner to London, England, to consider methods of dealing with petroleum nuisances. He went to Europe again in 1884, visiting the fiords and glaciers of Norway. Prof. Nason's contributions to scientific literature were many and valuable, and he did much to extend the educational reputation which the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute enjoys; his methods of teaching were quiet, analytical, simple and convincing; the Henry B. Nason collection of minerals was due to his efforts. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the London Chemical Society, and the Society of Chemical Industry, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the New York Academy of Sciences, the German Chemical Society of Berlin, the Troy Scientific Association and the Troy Club. He was president of the American Chemical Society in 1889-90, and was one of the founders of the Geological Society of America at Ithaca, N. Y., in December, 1888. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Gottingen, Germany, in 1857, and the degrees of M.D. from Union College and LL.D. from Beloit College in 1880. Although Prof. Nason contributed special studies and publications to the spread of chemical knowledge, he was best known as a teacher. His industry and labor to improve and develop the educational facilities and appliances of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute contributed materially to the growth of its reputation. As a teacher he possessed the power of inspiring the minds of his students with a love of science for the sake of science, and was reputed to be one of the most competent scientific instructors of his day. He died in Troy, Jan. 17, 1895. (Portrait opp. p. 155).

DOLAN, Thomas, financier, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Oct. 27, 1834. He received his education in the public schools of Montgomery county, which he attended until fifteen years of age, when he secured a position in a retail dry goods store in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1856. He then formed a connection with a large importing commission house which handled English hosiery and Germantown knit goods, in which he built up a large business for his firm. The depression in business following the outbreak of the civil war led to the failure of the firm, and Mr. Dolan thus lost his position. He had, however, become well known to the trade and was at once offered several high salaried positions elsewhere. Accepting none of these, he improved the opportunity of engaging in business on his own account, utilizing the small capital which he had saved from his earnings. Under normal conditions it would have been impossible for him to start out for himself with so limited a capital, but the exigencies of the hour made small business enterprises possible, and in May, 1861, he arranged with one of the creditors of his former employers to rent a small but completely equipped mill which had been left on their hands, agreeing to purchase the property at the end of the year. The new enterprise was established under the name of the Keystone Knitting Mills. Despite the precarious state of trade the business was trebled in three years. Mr. Dolan had at that time a contract with the only house making the finest grade of worsted yarn to take their entire output and in this way absolutely monopolized this branch of the business. Finally, however, his competitors made such high bids for the grade of goods which he was handling that he knew it would only be a matter of time when his business naturally must be considerably reduced. Accordingly, in 1866, he entered into arrangements with another house to manufacture the same fine grade of yarn. He had a large stock on hand when the business dropped off, and his contract calling for the output of the mills, he was compelled to take the yarn although unable to dispose of the product. The remarkable ability of Mr. Dolan was shown in this crisis. He sought a new field in which he could utilize the commodity, and found it in the manufacture of shawls. At that time fashion demanded that each woman have such an article of wearing apparel, and Mr. Dolan evolved the plan of making shawls entirely of worsted. The new venture was a success from the beginning. He discontinued the knitting business, concentrating his energies entirely upon the development of the new enterprise until the change of fashion once more made it necessary to find a new field. At that time, 1872, worsted coating was used exclusively for outside wraps. Recognizing the splendid field offered in that direction he installed in his mill machinery for the manufacture of coating worsteds and continued in that business successfully until 1897 under the firm name of Thomas Dolan & Company which became one of the most important manufacturing enterpises of the city of Philadelphia. Something of its extent is indicated by the fact that when he retired, in 1897, from this business in order to give his attention to other interests he had four thousand employees. Mr. Dolan was one of the organizers of the Brush Electric Companies of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, and the first to install an electric plant in a factory. The city of Philadelphia at that time was badly lighted, and he and his associates were the pioneers in the introduction of electricity for street lighting purposes. There was much opposition when they offered to light Chestnut street from river to river, but when they agreed to take down the poles at the end of a year if the service was not satisfactory, they were allowed to carry out the project. On February 26, 1892, Mr. Dolan was elected president of The United Gas Improvement Company, in which company he had been a director from June 5, 1882. The years of Mr. Dolan's presidency (February 26, 1892, to March 16, 1912), will always be memorable in the history of The United Gas Improvement Company, the most striking feature being the lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works in 1897. Under municipal management the works had for several years shown an annual deficit of about $400,000. Under the management of The United Gas Improvement Company the city receives in free gas for street lighting and public buildings, in extensions and betterments of plant (which will revert to the city at the termination of the lease), and in cash (a proportion of the receipts from the sale of gas) a rental equivalent to about $3,000,000 per annum; in addition to which the quality of the product has been greatly improved and the character of the service developed along modern business lines. Mr. Dolan was a pronounced Republican in politics, but never would accept office. In 1888 he organized an advisory committee, under the Republican national committee, and as its chairman contributed largely to the election of Presidents Harrison and McKinley. He was at one time president of the National Association of Manufacturers and was one of the organizers and the first president of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. He was one of the first members of the Union League and a vice-president for several years. At the date of his death he was chairman of the board of directors of The United Gas Improvement Company; a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Electric Company and a trustee of the School of Industrial Art. Mr. Dolan had the capacity to understand the conditions of the present and to forecast with rare ability the conditions of the future. He had the courage to face difficulties as they presented themselves and was able to attract to himself men who could carry out effectively all his plans. Toward the establishment of mutual confidence and respect between public service corporations and the public served, no man of his time did more than Thomas Dolan. With love of justice and hatred of arrogance ingrained in his character, possessing an appreciation of the value of time and material, born of the experience of a self-made man, animated by a spirit sensitive and indomitable, Mr. Dolan was superlatively equipped for the performance of this duty, the most important work of his active life. He died in Torresdale, Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1914, leaving a widow, Sarah Brooke Dolan (née Sarah Brooke Helmbold), and three sons: Thomas J., Clarence W., and H. Yale Dolan.

SNELLING, Josiah, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1782. When the West was endangered by the schemes of Tecumseh, he volunteered at the first call for troops, and was made a lieutenant of the 4th infantry in May, 1808, and a captain on June 21, 1809. He served as regimental paymaster from Apr. 5 to June 12, 1809. He showed great gallantry in the battles of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811, and Brownstown, Aug. 9, 1812, receiving at the latter the brevet of major.

Thomas Dolan

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

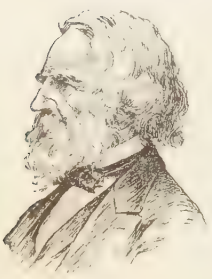
Otto Stutz

He was ordered to Detroit with Gen. William Hull in the summer of 1812, and on his march there was captured by a superior force of British and Indians, but escaped with the loss of three or four men to Fort Shelby, Detroit. Upon the surrender of Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812, he refused to raise the white flag and when he was being marched through Montreal, a prisoner, he refused to take off his hat to Nelson's monument. The British soldiers tried to force him to salute the monument, but were ordered by their general, Isaac Brock, to respect the scruples of a brave man. When he was exchanged Capt. Snelling saw service under Gen. Winfield Scott. He was made major and assistant inspector-general Apr. 25, 1813, and lieutenant-colonel of the 4th riflemen, Feb. 21, 1814. He took part in the battles of Chippewa, July 5, 1814, and Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814. He held the rank of colonel in these battles, having been appointed colonel and inspector-general April 12, 1814. At the close of the war of 1812 he was retained in the service as lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the 6th Infantry May 17, 1815. When Gen. William Hull was tried for cowardice in 1814, Col. Snelling was a chief witness against him, and in 1825 he published "Remarks on Hull's Memoirs of the Campaign of 1812." On June 1, 1819, he was made colonel of the 5th Infantry and ordered to Council Bluffs, Mo., and thence to the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, where, after a winter spent in rough wooden barracks, he began on Sept. 10, 1820, the erection of Fort St. Anthony, which was completed by him in 1824. The name of the fort was afterwards changed to Fort Snelling, in his honor, by Gen. Scott. Fort Snelling was used as a base of supplies, and as a point of vantage in the settling of Minnesota, and in its campaigns against hostile redskins. Col. Snelling became the owner of the sword of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and never went into the field without it. While at Fort Shelby, Detroit, he was married to Abigail, daughter of Col. Thomas Hunt. One of his sons, James G. Snelling, was graduated at West Point and fought in the Mexican war, and his other sons, William, Joseph, and Henry Hunt Snelling, became journalists. Col. Snelling died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1828.

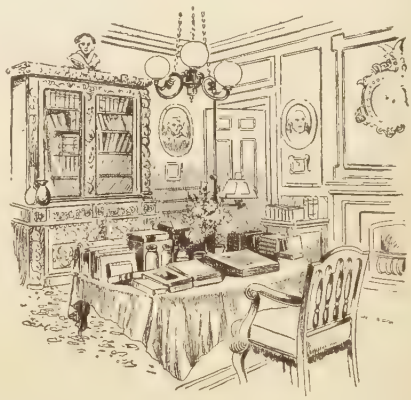
CRAFTS, Clayton Edward, lawyer, was born in Auburn, O., July 8, 1848, son of Edward and Helen Bianca (Johnson) Crafts. His first American ancestor was Lieut. Griffin Craft, who came from England with Winthrop's party, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1630, the line being traced through his son, John, who married Mary Hudson; their son, Ephraim, who married Hannah Reed; their son, Thomas, who added the s' to the name and married Anne White; their son, Major Edward Crafts, of revolutionary fame, who married Eliot Winship, and their son, William, who married Drusilla Moore-Hayes, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Clayton E. Crafts was educated in the public schools and at Hiram College. He read law at the Cleveland State and Union Law College, where he was graduated with honors in 1868, was admitted to the bar and spent a year in the law office of John J. Van Allen at Watkins, N. Y. In 1869 he settled in Chicago, Ill., and became prominent as a lawyer and politician; specializing in corporation and real estate law. He was a member of the Democratic state central committee for many years; was chairman in 1888 of the Democratic campaign committee of Cook county, and succeeded in carrying that county, which includes Chicago, for Gen. John M. Palmer for governor, and Grover Cleveland for president. He was elected to the state legislature in 1882; was six times re-elected, being speaker of the house in 1891 and in 1893, and during his entire service was the recognized Democratic leader in that body. He was conspicuous in the Morrison and Logan senatorial contest, and in 1891 successfully conducted the Palmer Oglesby and Streeter contest, which resulted in the election of Sen. John M. Palmer. Mr. Crafts is an excellent parliamentarian and a ready debater. At the same time he is noted for his "patience and silence," showing that his eloquence never outruns the dictates of his better judgment. He has been president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Society of Chicago for nearly forty-five years. He is a member of the Masonic order, Austin Lodge No. 850 A. F. & A. M., of Chicago Cicero Chapter No. 180 Royal Arch Masons of Chicago, Sylvan Commandery No. 54, Knights Templar of Oak Park, Ill., and of the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Crafts was married Sept. 15, 1869, to Cordelia E., daughter of Oscar M. Kent, of Aurora, O. Of their four children, two are living. Helen Crafts, wife of Fred W. Trob, and Harry Kent Craft.

SUTRO, Otto, merchant and musician, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, Feb. 24, 1833, son of Emanuel Sutro, a cloth manufacturer and banker. He was a brother of Theodore Sutro (q.v.) of the New York bar, Adolph Sutro (q.v.) a mayor of San Francisco and Gustav Sutro, a banker of San Francisco. He early evinced a talent for music and was sent to the Conservatory of Music at Brussels, where he studied composition, the piano and organ. His father having died, the family emigrated to America and he subsequently followed his mother to Baltimore, Md. With several brothers, he was attracted to California by the gold excitement and settling in San Francisco, became organist of the Roman Catholic cathedral, Dr. Scott's Presbyterian church, and Bishop Kipp's Protestant Episcopal church. In 1858 he returned to Baltimore, and was ever afterwards identified with the musical development of that city. In 1868 he established a piano, organ, music and musical merchandise business under the name of Otto Sutro & Co., which became the largest of its kind in the south. His business interests, as a musical publisher, were never permitted to dull the ideal which he had of music, as one of the greatest if not the greatest of the arts, and he devoted much time to it. His bachelor quarters on Wednesday evenings were a social and musical center where bohemians, amateurs, professors, artists and distinguished visitors met to enjoy classical and serious renditions in music and literature, and their sequel was the Wednesday Club, organized in 1869, and the Oratorio Society of Baltimore, organized in 1880, of which he was the leading patron and first president. He was president of the Wagner Society of Baltimore and of the Maryland Society of California Pioneers. A devoted patron of art, he freely extended a helping hand to students, and to him, probably more than anyone else, is due the credit of making Baltimore an artistic and music-loving city. He was married, in 1869, to Arianna, daughter of Alexander H. Handy, chief justice of the supreme court of Mississippi, and had two daughters, Rose and Ottilie Sutro, both of whom have won international fame as pianists. Mr. Sutro died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 20, 1897, following a mistaken operation.

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth, poet, was born in Portland, Me., Feb. 27, 1807. His first American ancestor, William Longfellow, emigrated from England to Newbury, Mass., in 1675, thus becoming a townsman of Percival Lowell, the ancestor of James Russell Lowell; and it is a noteworthy circumstance that the two most eminent of their descendants should also have been near neighbors and intimate friends in another Massachusetts town —Cambridge—two hundred years later. His grandson removed to Maine, then a province of Massachusetts, some time prior to the war of the revolution, and there in the fourth generation, Stephen Longfellow, the father of the poet, was born in 1776. Having been graduated from Harvard in 1798, he was admitted to the bar of Portland, and became a successful practising lawyer. He represented his district in the Massachusetts legislature, and was for one term a member of congress. He was also president of the Maine Historical Society, and received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College (of which he was for many years a trustee) when such honors were not bestowed indiscriminately. He married, in 1804, a daughter of Gen. Wadsworth, of the army of the revolution, and their union was blessed with eight children, the second of whom was the poet. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow received his first instruction at the Portland schools, and there, even when very young, attracted attention by his bright countenance, his gentle manners and good disposition, his master speaking of him when he was but six years old as "one of the best boys in school." He was a studious lad and very fond of reading, though not neglectful of boyish play. The one book that most fascinated his young imagination, and gave him, perhaps, a first glimpse of the power that lay slumbering within him, was Irving's "Sketch Book," the first number of which, containing the sketch of Rip Van Winkle, fell into his hands when he was twelve years old. The succeeding numbers, as he afterward said, were read by the school-boy of twelve years "with ever increasing wonder and delight." Within the following year his first printed verses appeared in the poet's corner of the Portland "Gazette," entitled "The Battle of Lovell's Pond." But this early dallying with verse was not allowed to interfere with the pursuit of solid knowledge, for at the age of fourteen he passed the examination required for admission to Bowdoin College. But this does not imply that he was at that time a miracle of erudition, for all that a successful examination involved was a fair knowledge of "Morse's Geography," and "Walsh's Arithmetic," and the ability to read the Greek Testament and some portions of Virgil and Cicero, and translate them into grammatical English. Among the thirty-eight young men who passed this ordeal on this occasion were John S. C. Abbott, the historian; George B. Cheever, the eminent clergyman; James W. Bradbury, United States senator from Maine when Clay and Webster sat in the senate; Joseph Cilley, who closed, when only two years out of college, what promised to be a brilliant congressional career, in a duel with William T. Graves of Kentucky; Nathaniel Hawthorne, and his friend, Horatio Bridge of the U. S. navy. But this constellation of nebulous stars young Longfellow did not join until the following year, when, entering the sophomore class, he found the circle of his college companions increased by the addition of William Pitt Fessenden, Franklin Pierce, Luther V. Bell, Sergeant Smith Prentiss, John P. Hale, and Calvin E. Stowe, subsequently the husband of the famous Harriet Beecher Stowe. There is no direct evidence that the youthful poet shone with any especial brilliancy in this gathering of future greatness. His letters to his father show that he even then aspired to eminence in literature, which he knew could be attained only by diligent study. He writes, "Whatever I study, I ought to be engaged in with all my soul, for I will be eminent in something." And again, in his Junior year: "I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature. My whole soul burns most ardently for it, and every earthly thought centres in it. . . . Nature has given me a very strong predilection for literary pursuits, and I am almost confident in believing that if I ever rise in the world, it must be by the exercise of my talent in the wide field of literature." At graduation, he stood fourth in his class, and delivered an oration on "Our Native Writers," at the commencement in 1825. Among fourteen poems written while in college before he was nineteen, and published in the "Literary Gazette" of Boston, were seven, including his well-known "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns," "The Spirit of Poetry," "Woods in Winter," and "Sunrise on the Hills," which he thought worthy of insertion in his first volume of poems—"The Voices of the Night," published in 1839. Immediately after his graduation there came to him the offer of a position suited to his genius, a position which became the stepping-stone to his future eminence as a poet. A chair of modern languages was established at Bowdoin, and the authorities bethought them of young Longfellow, and tendered him the position on the condition that he should first qualify himself for it by three years of study in Europe. He gladly accepted the proposal, and after six months' reading at home, set sail for France in the spring of 1826, having then just passed his nineteenth birthday. He spent the better part of a year in Paris, studying the French language and literature, and making some acquaintances in French society. He then went to Spain, where at Madrid he was introduced by the United States minister, Alexander H. Everett, to Washington Irving, who was at that time attached to the legation, and nearing the completion of his work on the "Life and Voyages of Columbus." The "Sketch Book" had been the most delightful reading of Longfellow's boyhood, and he looked upon his intercourse with its author as among the most agreeable of his European experiences. After spending eight months in Spain he visited Italy, where he remained a year, and then went to Germany, where he studied at Göttingen; from there he returned to



Henry W. Longfellow



Henry W. Longfellow

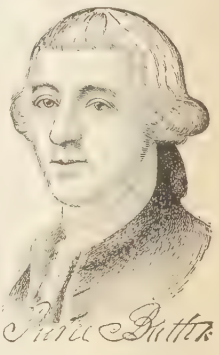
America, arriving in August, 1829. During his absence he had eschewed all literary composition and engaged in study with "all his soul," thoroughly mastering the French, Spanish and Italian languages, and acquiring enough of the German to read it readily. Though still but twenty-two years of age, he was probably as well equipped for the duties of his new position as any of the much older professors in the country, and this was owing to his having followed the rule he observed throughout his life, of doing with all his might whatever his hand found to do. In September, 1829, he entered upon his new duties, and began a career of almost unvarying success. In this career whatsoever he aimed at he achieved—whatsoever he desired of earthly good he enjoyed. He was attended throughout its course by "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends," and at its close he held such a place in the universal heart of his own country, and of England, as has not yet been held by any American who has been merely a writer, and not an actor in the affairs of his time. But there was nothing in Mr. Longfellow's present position to give promise of his subsequent eminence. He was merely a junior professor in what Oliver Wendell Holmes has termed a "fresh-water college," which had begun its existence but twenty-seven years before, and at this time numbered only seven professors, three tutors, and about 150 under-graduates. The students paid an annual fee of but $24, and what little endowment the college possessed yielded a still smaller revenue. Consequently, hard work and plain living were in order among the tutors and professors, but there was also "high thinking," for in this small faculty there were some men of marked ability. President William Allen, who was the author of the first biographical dictionary published in this country; Professor Cleveland, the distinguished mineralogist; Alpheus S. Packard, Sr., who for sixty-five years gave instruction in Latin and Greek; and Samuel P. Newman, who wrote a "Practical System of Rhetoric," which passed rapidly through ten editions in England and sixty in this country, and is still one of the best works of the kind in existence. At this time the young professor occupied rooms in the college. Two years later he married Mary Potter, of Portland, and brought her to an old-fashioned house shaded by a single magnificent elm, which is still pointed out on the main street of Brunswick. There the two lived in contentment on his salary of $1,000 and such inconsiderable additions as he received for occasional scholarly articles written for the "North American Review." Sketches of his European experiences, contributed to the "New England Magazine," were never paid for. He wrote no poetry at this period, his almost undivided energies being given to the prescribed duties of his position, to which he added courses of written lectures and the preparation of several text-books. He also wrote and published "Outre Mer," a volume of sketches of his European travels. In these ways he won such distinction that his name went abroad, and he was invited, when not yet arrived at his twenty-eighth year, to accept the chair of modern languages at Harvard which was about to be vacated by that eminent scholar, George Ticknor. This involved another visit to Europe, with special reference to the study of the German and Scandinavian literatures. Accompanied by his wife, he set out for Europe in the spring of 1835, proceeding by the way of England, where he made the acquaintance of Carlyle, Browning, Lockhart and others, into Sweden, and in the fall of that year was traveling toward Germany when his wife fell sick at Rotterdam, and died there after a short illness. The blow was a severe one, for she was the choice of his youth, the one with whom he had hoped to share the congenial life that was opening before him; yet he lost no time in unavailing regret, but even more energetically than ever pursued his studies, seeking in them relief from his despondency, which in a sensitive mind is inseparable from such a bereavement. He spent the winter and spring in Heidelberg, and the following summer in the Tyrol and Switzerland, where he met the lady who was subsequently to share for eighteen years his fame and prosperity. She was a daughter of the Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, Mass., and he has described her under another name in "Hyperion," which was published nearly four years prior to their marriage. Some allowance should be made for the warmth of expression permissible in a romance, but it is evident that, though clouded as his mind was by his recent bereavement, he then conceived for the lady a genuine admiration. She was, he says, of "majestic figure;" her "every step, every attitude, was graceful, and yet lofty, as if inspired by the soul within," and that soul was "like the Pantheon at Rome, lighted only from above." "There was not one discordant thing in her; but a perfect harmony of figure, and face, and soul—in a word, of the whole being." He returned from Europe in the fall of 1836, and at once entered upon his duties at Harvard. The next year he took lodgings at the "Cragie House," which is on the street leading to Mount Auburn, and about a fourth of a mile from "Elmwood," the residence and birthplace of James Russell Lowell. It is a fine old colonial mansion which had been Washington's headquarters while in command at Cambridge in 1775–76. Here amid congenial surroundings his poetic genius resumed its natural

activity, and he produced the "Footsteps of Angels" and the "Psalm of Life," which were at once recognized as from the hand of a genuine master of poetry. In the following year (1839) he published his prose romance, "Hyperion," and the "Voices of the Night," the latter establishing his rank as one of the first of American poets. These were succeeded in 1841 by "Ballads and Other Poems," and in 1842 by "Poems on Slavery." In the succeeding year, he married the lady he had met in Switzerland, and took her to live in the old "Cragie House," which had become his property, and which thenceforward was his home until his death. Surrounded now by all that is most to be desired by a man of cultivated mind and warm affections, his genius became a perennial spring, pouring out a constant stream of song, and in such volume as may be estimated by the mere mention of his works. In 1843 appeared

his "Spanish Student;" in 1845 his edition of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" in 1846 "The Belfry of Bruges;" in 1847 "Evangeline;" in 1849 "Kavanagh;" in 1850 "The Seaside and the Fireside;" in 1851 "The Golden Legend;" in 1855 "Hiawatha;" and in 1858 "The Courtship of Miles Standish." After this last a break occurs, caused by the distressing death of his wife, whose light summer dress was ignited while she was amusing her children with some lighted sealing-wax, and she was fatally burned before help could reach her; this occurred in July, 1861. Two years later he collected some scattered poems into the volume "Tales of a Wayside Inn," but he did not resume regular work until he took up again the translation of Dante, begun some years before, which task he finished in 1867. His later volumes are: "Flower de Luce" (1867); "The New England Tragedies" (1868); "The Divine Tragedy" (1871; these two were the next year joined to the "Golden Legend" and published under the title "Christus"); "Three Books of Song" (1872); "The Masque of Pandora and Other Poems" (1875), containing the poem "Morituri Salutamus," read by him at the semi-centennial of his class at Bowdoin College; "Keramos and Other Poems" (1878); "Ultima Thule" (1880). After his death were published "In the Harbor" (1882); and "Michael Angelo" (1883). In 1868, accompanied by his family, he went abroad for the fourth and last time, visiting England and the continent. In London he was received with unbounded hospitality and respect by people of all classes; Cambridge and Oxford Universities conferred on him their Doctor's degree. After his death his bust was placed in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, an honor then for the first time bestowed upon an American. If Longfellow is not the greatest, he is certainly the most popular of

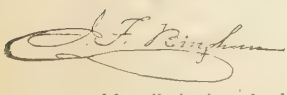
American poets, and he is so because he addresses the great heart of humanity—interprets to the common mind the noblest thoughts of the noblest men of every age and country. He has the broadest sympathies and the keenest perception of the beautiful, in nature and in human life, but he fails to detect the hidden springs of action, and to sound the deeper passions of man. He is an interpreter, not an originator. His nature was so keenly sympathetic that it caught the tones of other ages and races as readily and naturally as the musician recalls the popular melodies of to-day; and the spirit of that old world of history he has translated to the new world in which we are living, showing us that in those vanishing ages were the seeds from which the present has sprung. In his verse, the arbitrary and the accidental fade away, and the life of our race becomes one continuous stream, freighted with enduring memories, and lighted by immortal hopes. Walt. Whitman called him: "Poet of the mellow twilight of the past; . . . . poet of all sympathetic gentleness, and universal poet of women and young people." Mr. Longfellow died March 24, 1882

BUTLER, Pierce, senator, was born in Ireland July 11, 1744, being the third son of Sir Richard Butler, fifth baronet of the family of the Dukes of Ormond, and M.P. for Carlow, 1729–61. He was entered in the British army at a very early age, holding a commission as lieutenant in the 22d foot, before he was eleven years old. In 1761 he became captain in the same regiment. He exchanged into the 29th foot in July, 1762, and of this regiment became major Apr. 20, 1766. For some years Capt. Butler was stationed at Boston, Mass., but he sold his commission in 1773 in South Carolina, where he had married, in 1768, a daughter of Col. Middleton. When the revolution was over he took an active part in politics. Early in 1787 he was appointed a delegate to the Continental congress from his adopted state, but did not take his seat until Aug. 2d, having meanwhile been chosen a representative of the state in the convention for framing the federal constitution. Maj. Butler was prominent in the debates of that body, favoring the "Virginia plan," saying he had been opposed to granting new powers to a single body, but would support their distribution among different bodies. He also spoke against the plan of a triple executive, and maintained that property was the only true basis of representation. He was U. S. senator from South Carolina, 1789–96, and then resigned. In 1802 he was again chosen, and resigned again in 1804. He was usually in opposition to President Washington's administration, but voted in favor of Jay's treaty, and was, in consequence, much taunted in the lampoons of the day with his noble birth, of which he was vain. He was a director in the First and Second U. S. Banks. A son of the same name, born in 1807, married, in 1843, Fanny Kemble the actress, from whom he separated two years later. Pierce Butler died at Philadelphia Feb. 15, 1822.



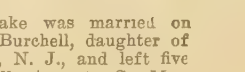
GARRETT, Andrew, conchologist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1823. His mother was Joanna Van Noah Campaneaux, a native of Belgium, of good education and speaking several languages, and his father was Franco Garrett, a native of Canada. His early life was spent in Vermont. He had a great fondness for travel, and to satisfy the longing he went to sea at the age of eighteen years. As a shell collector he made his first acquaintance with the South Pacific in 1848, and in 1852 he ultimately adopted that island-studded ocean as his especial field of research. Mr. Garrett subsequently visited almost every island of note in the various groups of the South Pacific, spending considerable time in each group. His studies not only embrace shells of the marine fresh-water land orders, but also birds, fishes and other objects of natural history. For one period of ten years he was professionally engaged in the interest of the Godefroi Museum, Hamburg, during which time was published "Andrew Garrett's Fische de Sudsee," in six parts, edited by Dr. Albert Gunther, of the British Museum. Mr. Garrett was also for a time associated with Prof. Agassiz. In addition to visiting and residing in every group of islands of the South Pacific, Mr. Garrett explored many of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America, the East and West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, and various unfrequented parts of the United States. He died on the Island of Hanbine, Society Group, South Seas, Nov. 1, 1887.

BINGHAM, Joel Foote, educator and clergyman, was born at Andover, Conn., Oct. 11, 1827. He was fitted for college by private tuiton, and was graduated from Yale in 1852, first in his class with specialties in Greek and mathematics. Then he was for six years proprietor and principal of a boys' preparatory school of high grade in the city of New York carrying on, meanwhile, at the Union Theological Seminary in that city the study of theology. He also acquired at that time a mastery of the four principal modern languages of western Europe and a partial knowledge of Arabic. In 1860 he was elected to but declined the professorship of rhetoric and homiletics in a theological seminary then being founded in Chicago, and became a pastor in Buffalo, N. Y., remaining there seven years. In 1867 he was called to the First Parish church (Congregational) at Augusta, Me. In 1869 he was invited to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa address at Western Reserve College then located at Hudson, now removed to Cleveland, O., and received there the degree of D.D. Following the traditions of his maternal ancestors in the year 1871, he passed into the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has since then had charge as rector of St. John's church, Portsmouth, N. H., St. John's church, of Waterbury, Conn., and St. James's church, New London, Conn. Besides many occasional printed discourses a volume from his pen "The Christian Marriage Ceremony" was published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, in 1876. The "Atlantic Monthly" and other periodicals have contained his poems and fugitive articles in prose. Retiring from ministerial work in 1880 he built a home in Hartford, Conn., where he has since devoted his leisure to literary pursuits, and to the delivery of lyceum lectures. In 1887–89 he prepared and delivered in the principal cities of New England, and later in the West, two series of lectures entitled "Mediæval Myth, Melody and Mirth" and "Historic Cameos of Gaul, Celt and Saracen." In 1890 he made an extended sojourn in Germany, and finished a new standard translation of Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther."



WOLLE, Sylvester, educator, was born near Nazareth, Pa., March 1, 1816; nephew of Bishop Peter Wolle. His parents soon removed to Bethlehem, where he had his early training. Graduating from the seminary in 1835, he taught five years at Nazareth Hall, ministered at Schöneck, Pa., 1840 to 1843, and at Gnadenhütten, O., 1843 to 1849, and then returned to Bethlehem as principal of the girls' school. This post he held till 1861, when he became a member of the provincial elders' conference. He died at Bethlehem, Aug. 28, 1873.

DRAKE, James Madison, journalist and soldier, was born in Somerset county, N. J., March 25, 1837. At the age of six years he was placed in his father's printing-office in Elizabeth, N. J. At the age of twelve he was a rapid and correct compositor. When about fifteen years old he held a position upon a morning newpaper in Trenton, N. J., being noted for his skill and diligence. The year following, he began the publication of "The Mercer Standard," a literary paper, and later on, he started "The Evening Express," which was continued by an association of journeymen printers. He was also a reporter on the "Evening Gazette" of Trenton. He issued "The Wide-Awake," a campaign sheet, in 1864. At the age of twenty-one, he was elected an alderman in Trenton, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. In April, 1861, he organized the first company of U. S. volunteers which was raised in New Jersey for three months' service, but refused its command, going with its regiment, the 3d New Jersey volunteers, to Washington, D. C., as color-bearer, with the rank of ensign. When Gen. Runyon's New Jersey brigade crossed the Long Bridge into Virginia, on the night of May 24, 1861, the 3d regiment led the advance towards Alexandria, and as Drake stepped on the bridge, he unfurled his colors, and so carried them until near daybreak, when word was received that Capt. Ellsworth, of the New York Ellsworth Zouaves, had landed at Alexandria, and had been killed. The subject of this sketch has therefore the distinction of having unfurled the first Federal flag on Confederate soil. When the three months' campaign was ended, Drake resumed the printing business, but soon enlisted in the 9th New Jersey volunteers, with which regiment he remained until the war closed, save for the time he passed in Confederate prisons. He was wounded in an engagement at Winton, N. C., in 1863, and at the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, was captured, with most of the command, and confined at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., at Danville, N. C., at Macon, and Savannah, Ga., and at Charleston, S. C. Oct. 6, 1864, with three comrades, he jumped from the car which confined him, under a guard of seven armed Confederates, and after many hardships and a fatiguing tramp through South Carolina (the Appalachian range being crossed in a blinding snowstorm) and East Tennessee, he succeeded in reaching the Federal lines at Knoxville, Tenn., forty-seven days being consumed in the trip. On the recommendation of Gen. Grant, Capt. Drake was presented with a congressional medal, which was accompanied with a complimentary letter from the secretary of war. When mustered out Capt. Drake settled at Elizabeth, N. J., and began the publication of "The Daily Monitor." In 1889, he started "The Sunday Leader," and in August of the same year began the issue of "The Daily Leader." He has written the "History of the 9th New Jersey Volunteers"; "Fast and Loose in Dixie," and "Across the Continent." In the year 1866 Capt. Drake organized the veteran zouaves, every one of whom had stood the fiery ordeal of many battles. They soon revived the military spirit among the young men of Elizabeth, and a regiment — the 3d — was formed, Capt. Drake being elected colonel. He commanded the regiment for five years, and was created brigadier-general by brevet. In 1878 he reorganized the veteran zouaves. Gen. Drake was married on Jan. 7, 1859, to Margaret Burchell, daughter of William Taylor of Trenton, N. J., and left five children: William McDowell, Augusta S., Margaret, who married John Blair, James M., Jr., and Constance B. Drake. Gen. Drake died in Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 28, 1913.



TAYLOR, Charlotte de Bernier, entomologist and author, eldest daughter of William Scarbrough (q.v.), was born at Savannah, Ga., in 1806. She came of distinguished English ancestry. Her father was a planter of South Carolina, and a merchant prince of Savannah, who, in 1819, sent the first steamship across the Atlantic, and her mother was Julia Barnard, a North Carolina beauty. She was taught at Madame Binze's fashionable school in New York, and, speaking several languages, she crowned her education by a tour of Europe. On her return she married, in Savannah, Ga., Apr. 27, 1829, James Taylor, of the firm of Low, Taylor & Co., of Savannah. A devoted wife and mother, the handsome mistress of a luxurious home, and a social queen, she yet found time to exercise her literary and scientific talents, and became so well known as a writer and student of insects and flowers that she was induced to give to the world the fruits of her genius. She became an accomplished entomologist, the only one of her sex in the world, and mastered the wonders of insect life. Her writings were in demand, and published in the leading periodicals of the country. She was able to embellish her scientific articles with microscopic drawings, etchings, and paintings, skillfully made by herself, with the aid of her daughters, Virginia and Agnes. She spent the years of the civil war in Europe, keeping up her literary work. She published in 1853–54, while in New England, her first contributions to the "School Fellow," a Boston magazine for boys and girls, edited by Fred. K. Parker. In 1858–59 and 1860 she wrote "Microscopic Views of the Insect World" for Orange Judd's New York "American Agriculturist," and a paper for the Hartford (Conn.) "Homestead" (1859), edited by Clift. In September, 1858, she became a contributor to "Harper's Magazine," with an article, "The Unwelcome Guest of Insects," the first of a series of papers on insect life which appeared in subsequent numbers of the magazine. The war compelled her to visit Europe, and, while crossing the Atlantic she wrote "The Soundings," which appeared in "Harper's." While visiting the Isle of Man, she began and illustrated a romance, "The Fair Maid of Peel," and some entomological papers, but while engaged in their preparation she was called to her heavenly home. This noble and gifted woman was inspired by a Christian spirit in the study of scientific truth. To the sweetest graces of womanhood she added a genius for natural science and intellectual work. She never wore glasses, and though she often used the microscope for six and eight hours at a time, she never complained of impaired sight. She wrote a fine hand, and her manuscript was noted for neatness. Her eldest daughter, Virginia T., wife of Isaac H. Trabue, of Trabue City, De Soto Co., Fla., has a superb oil portrait of her, taken in Savannah as a young lady after her return from abroad, but her modesty denied her family a likeness in her advanced years. She left an incomplete manuscript, with beautiful colored drawings, which her family intend to some time publish. She died in November, 1861.

Charlotte Taylor

SLOAT, John Drake, naval officer, was born in New York in 1780. After a year's service (1800–1), he was discharged on the reduction of the navy to a peace footing, but entered it again in January, 1812, was assigned to the frigate United States, and was voted thanks and a medal for his part in the capture of the Macedonian, Oct. 25th. He was made a lieutenant in July, 1813, but saw little more of active service during the war, for his vessel was blockaded and kept idle near New London, Conn., by a British fleet at the mouth of the Thames. His next notable service was against the pirates in the West Indies 1823–25; here he had a share in taking some of their vessels, destroying their town of Foxhardo in Porto Rico, and ending the career of one of their leaders. He became a master in March, 1826, and a captain in February, 1837; had command of the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., 1840–44, of that at Norfolk, Va., 1847–51, and, in the interval, of the Pacific squadron. The expected occupation of Monterey in 1846 was prevented by his timely arrival and raising of the United States flag there; and soon after, on the declaration of war with Mexico, he seized San Francisco and other places on the coast. For his part in this important chapter of history see the Californian papers in the "Century Magazine," 1890–91. In 1851–55 he was at Hoboken, N. J., seeing to the construction of the Stevens battery. He was yet in active service at the age of seventy-five, and was not formally retired till Dec. 21, 1861, after which he was raised to the rank of commodore in July, 1862, and to that of rear-admiral in July, 1866. He died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1867.

JOHNSON, Henry Clark, educator, was born at his father's country residence in Homer, N. Y., June 11, 1851, into a family eminent for learning and prominent in educational matters in this country and in England for three centuries. His early education was obtained in private schools and at Cortland Academy, where he was graduated in 1867. He then spent two years studying Roman law under Prof. James Hadley of Yale College. Entering Cornell University in 1869 he was graduated with honors in 1873, and then studied law with William H. Shankland, judge of the supreme court of New York, and at Hamilton College, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1875, and was admitted to all the courts of the state. It had always been his intention to engage in teaching as a profession. He was head master of the Ury school, Philadelphia, 1875–77; of St. Paul's (Cathedral) school, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., 1877–79; principal of the City High and Normal schools, Paterson, N. J., 1879–81; professor of the Latin language and literature in Lehigh University, 1881–88, when he was elected president of the Central High School and City College of Philadelphia, which position he has since held. Prof. Johnson is a contributor to several periodicals and has edited a number of valuable text-books: the "First Three Books of Homer's Iliad" (1879; second edition, 1885); the "Satires of Aulus Persius Flaccus" (1884); the "Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil" (1885); the "Agricola and Germania of Tacitus" (1885); the "Satires of Juvenal," and numerous monographs on various classical subjects. Hobart College in 1877 gave him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is a member of several learned societies, of various Masonic bodies, of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Psi Upsilon fraternities, and was the editor of the "Monumental Catalogue" of the latter. In his professional work Prof. Johnson has remarkable administrative abilities and is an enthusiastic and successful teacher, taking high rank among the educators of the day.

Henry C. Johnson

SCRUGGS, William Lindsay, journalist and minister to Venezuela, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1834. The tradition is that his remote ancestor, Schroggs, emigrated from Normandy to England in the days of the Conqueror, the name becoming Scroggs, and then Scruggs. His great-grandfather came to Virginia in the time of Cromwell. His grandfather, William, was a revolutionary soldier, who, liberating his slaves, removed to Jefferson county, Tenn., then North Carolina. His father, Frederick, was a farmer and stock-raiser. His mother's ancestors, Lindsays, were Scotch, and settled in Virginia before the revolution. William was sent to college at fifteen, and admitted to the bar at twenty-one, but did not practice. In 1856, at twenty-two, he was appointed a school commissioner of Tennessee; six months later was elected principal of Hamilton Male Academy; in 1861 was made chief editor of the Columbus (Ga.) "Daily Sun;" and in 1866 established in Atlanta, Ga., with Col. John S. Prather, the Atlanta daily "New Era," of which he was editor until 1872, except eighteen months of Dr. Bard's editorship, when he was appointed by President Grant to the uncongenial office of United States assessor of internal revenue for Georgia. He was a founder of the Young Men's Library Association, and of the present admirable public-school system of Atlanta. In 1873 he was appointed minister to Colombia, succeeding Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut; in 1878 United States consul to China, first at Chin Kiang, and then at Canton; in 1882 he declined the general consulship at Panama, and two weeks later was appointed, unsought, minister to Colombia a second time, resigning in 1886, and in 1889 was made envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Venezuela. Mr. Scruggs has been an able and successful journalist and diplomat. Intellectual and schol arly, his editorial writing was strong and finished. In politics a federalist whig, and opposed to Jeffersonian democracy, he found his views rather inconvenient in Georgia, but he maintained them with marked power and dignity, winning respect and friendship from the democrats. Mr. Scruggs has shown a decided capacity for diplomatic service. Tactful, courtly and well versed in international law and diplomatic usage, he is an able minister, and in his nineteen years of diplomatic service has never had a suggestion of complaint from any source. While first at Colombia he was arbitrator in an old and vexatious dispute between that country and Great Britain, and his arbitrament pleased both governments, and was commended by his own, and has been a precedent in disagreements between South American republics and European powers. The Colombian and British governments gratefully presented him silver souvenirs of appreciation, accepted in 1877 when he was temporarily out of commission. Mr. Scruggs has been an able contributor to leading American and European magazines, such as the "Law Review," "Magazine of American History," "North American Review," and the "Political Science Quarterly," and has two volumes ready for the press. He married Judith Ann, youngest daughter of Col. John H. S. Potts, of Virginia, and died in Atlanta, Ga., July 18, 1912.

SNETHEN, Nicholas, clergyman, was born at what is now Glen Cove, L. I., Nov. 15, 1769. He was brought up on a farm, became a Methodist minister at twenty-five, and preached in New England, at Charleston, Baltimore, New York, Georgetown, D. C., and elsewhere, earning much reputation for eloquence, and serving mostly as an itinerant until 1814, except the years 1806–9, when he lived on his wife's farm at Larganore, Frederick Co., Md. He was for a time secretary to Bishop Asbury, and later chaplain of congress. He advocated a general conference, before its formation in 1808, and from 1821 pleaded strongly for the admission of the laity into that body. This being rejected, he took a prominent part in organizing the Methodist Protestant church in 1828, and in 1834 was co-editor of the paper of that name. In 1829 he freed his slaves, and migrated to the West, laboring much in Cincinnati. He wrote a "Reply to O'Kelly's Apology" (1800); "Lectures on Preaching the Gospel" (1822); "Essays on Lay Representation" (1835); and "Lectures on Biblical Subjects" (1836). Twenty-two of his sermons, with a memoir by his son, appeared in 1846. He died at Princeton, Gibson Co., Md., May 30, 1845.

WITHERS, Frederick Clarke, architect, was born at Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, Eng., Feb. 4, 1828. He was educated at King Edward's School, Sherborne, Dorsetshire. After pursuing his architectural studies in London and other places for eight years, in 1852 he came to America. He practiced architecture at Newburg, N. Y., and at the commencement of the civil war joined the army as first lieutenant in the New York volunteer engineers. He returned invalided in the latter part of the year 1862, and the following year resumed the practice of his profession in New York city. Among the buildings designed by him are: the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie; the Deaf Mute College, Washington, D. C.; the Jefferson Market court-house and prison, New York city, which was decided by a vote of architects to be one of the ten best buildings in America; the Astor reredos and rear building of Trinity church, and the Chapel of the Good Shep herd on Blackwell's Island, N. Y.; the Vassar Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; New York City Asylum for the Insane, Central Islip, L. I., and a number of private houses and churches in different parts of the country; among the churches may be named St. Luke's, Matteawan, N. Y.; St. Thomas', Hanover, N. H., and the Church of the Advent, Louisville, Ky. He is the author of "Withers's Church Architecture," a valuable treatise on the subject. In 1857 he married Emily A. De Wint, a great-granddaughter of President Adams. She died in 1863, and he afterward married Beulah Alice, daughter of Rev. Dr. Higbee, and great-grandniece of Martha Washington. She died in 1888, and he died in Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1901.

O'CONNOR, William D., author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1833. He at first studied painting, but from the necessity of winning his own livelihood, entered, at the age of nineteen, the office of the Boston "Commonwealth," as associate editor. From 1854 to 1860 he was an assistant editor of the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post," and in 1861 was appointed to a position on the lighthouse board of the treasury department at Washington. He afterward became chief clerk of the board and assistant superintendent of the life-saving service. He wrote much for the leading magazines, but probably the best known of his works is his "Hamlet's Note-Book." He was an admirer of Walt Whitman, and a believer in the Baconian authorship of Shakspere. He died May 12, 1889.

BRANDRETH, William, capitalist, was born at Sing Sing, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1842. He is of English descent, his family tracing its origin to Edward, second son of John Brandreth, of Weeford and Lees, England, who was born in 1645. Through several succeeding generations, the family was represented by prominent physicians, and medical scientists. William's father, Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, was one of the first and most successful manufacturers of proprietary medicines in this country. The maternal grandfather of Benjamin Brandreth, was a skillful physician, and enjoyed a large practice near Liverpool, and at an early age Benjamin was employed under his direction in compounding pills for gratuitous distribution among the poor. The latter came to this country in 1834, and for more than half a century his name has been a household word. William was educated at Mount Pleasant Military Institute, and when sixteen years of age went to New York, where he gained a thorough knowledge of his business as a pharmaceutist and druggist, becoming connected after a time with the wholesale drug trade in the Spanish firm of Palanca & Escalante. He subsequently traveled extensively, visiting South America, remaining for some time in Venezuela, and afterwards passing a year in the British, Dutch and Danish West Indies. He went thence to the Pacific coast, and remained four years in California, where he engaged successfully in introducing and selling medicines. Returning to Sing Sing in 1868, he became interested in insurance and real estate transactions, and established the firm of Howland & Brandreth, which did a large and successful business. In 1876 he disposed of his interest in this firm and removed to New York, where he opened an office for the purpose of dealing in mines and mineral lands. In the prosecution of this business he became acquainted with the mineral resources of various portions of the country, and acquired a practical knowledge of metallurgy. While thus engaged, he interested himself in the discovery of a method of manufacturing iron and steel directly from the ore by the action of flame, at a cost less than that of the ordinary methods of production. Experiments demonstrated its entire practicability, and resulted in the formation of the Carbon Iron Co. This company operates an extensive plant in Pittsburgh, Pa., in which he is a large stockholder. He is also interested in mineral lands in North Carolina, containing mines of iron, copper and mica. He has done much toward the improvement of his native village, the introduction of steam fire-engines and reservoirs being due to his efforts. He still retains his interest in his father's business, and has the charge of compounding the medicines. He has been for more than a quarter of a century prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, and has done much to promote the objects of the order. He is a member of Westchester lodge, F. and A. M., Buckingham chapter, R. A. M., and eminent commander of Westchester commandery, K. T., as well as of the New York Masonic veteran association.

WOLFE, Charles Spyker, lawyer and politician, was born at Lewisburg, Pa., April 6, 1845. His father, Samuel Wolfe, was of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, his ancestors having settled in Pennsylvania before the revolution, and his mother was of Huguenot parentage. His early training was in the common schools, and in 1861 he entered Lewisburg University, of which his father had been the principal founder. During his college course he was a member of a cavalry company, and served in the famous Fishing Creek and Cumberland valley campaigns, where he acted as orderly to Gen. Couch. After being graduated from college he entered the Harvard Law School, taking the complete course. Upon the completion of his law studies in 1868 he married Martha E. Meixell, and returning to his native town engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in which he soon achieved success. He also took part in politics, and in 1872 was elected to the Pennsylvania house of representatives as a republican. He was re-elected, and from that time dates his predilection for temperance reform. He offered a resolution against the sale or use of liquor in the cloak-room in the house. He was re-elected in 1874. In the debates of this session Mr. Wolfe bore a conspicuous part, securing the reputation of being one of the best-informed men in the state. He was re-elected in 1875 and 1876, and from the latter date became known as a political reformer. He led an investigation that resulted in the expulsion of two members of the house. In 1878 he again offered himself as a candidate upon the issue that if elected he would oppose the election of Don Cameron as U. S. senator. He was elected, but was unable to defeat Mr. Cameron. He led a committee to investigate bribery, the result being the conviction of the accused. In 1880 he was one of the fifty-six independent legislators who refused to enter the republican caucus for U. S. senator, and aided in the election of John I. Mitchell. This independent course was continued the next year when Mr. Wolfe became an independent candidate for state treasurer, and although receiving a large vote was defeated. In 1886 he was the prohibition candidate for governor, polling 32,422 votes, the largest number given to any candidate on the ticket

BARNES, George Thomas, lawyer and congressman, was born in Richmond county, Ga., Aug. 14, 1833. He was graduated at the Georgia State University, Athens, in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, and served during the war in the Confederate army as an officer of artillery. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1860, 1861, 1863 and 1865, a member of the national democratic executive committee in 1876 and 1880, a delgate-at-large to the national democratic conventions of 1868, 1876 and 1880, and was elected a national representative in the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first congresses (1885–91). From his entrance into political life he has shown himself one of the most useful legislators and leaders of the South. A remarkably practical man with earnest convictions and an iron will, he has been proof against all attempts at undue influence, and has exerted a strong and healthy force on legislation. Probably no representative in congress has adopted better or more straightforward methods in securing legislation for his constituents. Certainly none has been more successful. He is a common-sense statesman, a forcible and eloquent speaker, and a model of rectitude in private life; and he has rounded his public career by nobly refusing to invite re-election by the surrender of his opinions

BURROWS, Lansing, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 10, 1843, son of Rev. John Lansing and Adelaide (Van Benthuysen) Burrows, both of Knickerbocker descent. His father was well known in the Baptist circles of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Lansing was graduated at Wake Forest College, class of 1861, after interrupting his studies by two enlistments, having been for some time a prisoner of war. After graduating he again enlisted, and served until 1864. During his college vacation, when not in the field, he reported the proceedings of the Virginia legislature for the "Enquirer," writing later for the "Times" and the "Bulletin," until Gen. Terry suppressed the latter for condemning reconstruction abuses. He then taught for a year in the Stanford (Ky.) Academy. He had experienced religion at fifteen, and determining to enter the ministry, was ordained in 1867, and became pastor of the Stanford (Ky.) Baptist Church. He was married to Lulie, daughter of Col. C. H. Rochester of Danville, Ky., and after preaching in Missouri accepted a call to Bordentown, N. J., to the church of the gifted William Stoughton. After five years' service there he went to Newark, N. J., thence to Lexington, Ky., in 1883 to the Baptist church in Augusta, Ga., in 1899 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church at Nashville, Tenn., and from there went to Americus, Ga. (1909), where he preached for seven years. He was secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention and denominational statistician during 1881-1914, and president 1914-16. He had a genius for statistics, and was an authority on the statistics of the Baptist denomination in the South. He received the degree of A.M. from Princeton and Madison universities in 1871, that of D.D. from Bethel College in 1882, and LL.D. from Union University (Tenn.) in 1896. He was the author of "Manual for Funerals" (1885); "How Baptists Work Together" (1909), and compiler of the "American Baptist Year Book" (1886-97); "Baptist Hymn and Praise Book" (1904). He died in Americus, Ga., Oct. 17, 1919.

ALBAUGH, John W., actor and theatre manager, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 30, 1837, son of John W. and Elizabeth (Peters) Albaugh. Although not educated for the stage nor descended from a dramatic family, he had an early penchant for the stage, and while quite young took part in amateur performances. His first regular appearance was in the Baltimore Museum, under the management of Henry C. Jarrett, Feb. 1, 1855, as Brutus in "Brutus; or, The Fall of Tarquin." A Baltimore paper stated that he "acquitted himself in the most creditable manner" and that his was the "best first appearance on the stage there for years." He was soon after engaged as second walking gentleman at the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, under John T. Ford's management, where he had the advantage of playing with Edwin Forrest, Edward L. Davenport, James W. Wallack, Jr., Edwin Booth, Edward A. Sothern, Charlotte Cushman and other stars. During 1856–57 he was at Troy, N. Y., with Charles T. Smith as first walking gentleman and up through the regular to leading business. In 1858–59 he played juvenile parts in Pittsburgh, Pa., and then went to the Gaiety in Albany, N. Y., as heavy man. The outbreak of the civil war found him at Montgomery, Ala. The following season he toured Boston, Washington, Philadelphia and the West, and for three years was leading man at Louisville, Ky. In 1865 he supported Charles Kean at the Broadway Theatre, New York, and in 1866 he starred as Othello, Romeo, Mercutio, Hamlet, Macbeth, Iago, Richard III, Edgar and Edmund in "King Lear," Jaffer in "Venice Preserved" and as Louis XI. In 1868 he began his long career as a manager at the Olympic, St. Louis, Mo., in association with Messrs. Bidwell and Spalding. Returning to Albany in 1870, he was stage manager of the Trimble Opera House; thence he traveled to New Orleans and was a partner of Ben De Bar in managing the St. Charles Theatre; next, a season of management at Montreal, and then in 1873 he became manager of the Leland Opera House, Albany, and sole lessee till 1881. He won almost universal praise as Louis XI in what is now Daly's Theatre, New York, under the management of Messrs. Edgar and Fulton. Thereafter, in 1878 he became manager and sole lessee of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, till 1891, and sole proprietor and builder of the New Lyceum of Baltimore, and the manager and builder of the popular Albaugh Grand Opera House and the National Theatre, Washington, D. C. His last appearance as an actor was as Shylock at New Lyceum, Baltimore, in December, 1899. He owned a stock farm of 250 acres eight miles north of Washington and large estates at Baltimore, Md., and Long Branch, N. J. He was a man of culture and worthy ideals, a member of an old school of managers whose control of the theatre was for its betterment, cleanliness and advancement. He collected the most varied and extensive dramatic library of his generation in America. He was married in 1866 to Mary Mitchell (1831–1908), a sister of Maggie Mitchell, and had two daughters and one son, John W. Albaugh, Jr. (1867–1916), who was also an actor. He died at the home of his daughter in Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 11, 1909.

WADE, Mary Virginia (Jennie), heroine, was born in Gettysburg, Pa., May 21, 1843, daughter of James Wade, a captain in the Pennsylvania militia, and granddaughter of Thomas Wade, who was an aid-de-camp to Gen. Lafayette. Her name is preserved because of her courage and patriotism at the battle of Gettysburg. On the first day of the battle she carried water to the wounded in the fields about her house, notwithstanding that the Wade homestead was a mark for Confederate sharpshooters. On the second day, a Union soldier called at the house for bread; she gave him all she had, and assured him that many loaves would be baked on the morrow. Arising early on the following day, she prepared a large quantity of bread, and while preparing a special batch of biscuits for a Union soldier who requested food early in the morning of the third day she was accidentally shot through the heart by a Confederate. In recognition of this service the 47th congress awarded her mother a special pension. The patriotic women of Iowa erected a suitable memorial over her grave in Evergreen cemetery in the fall of 1901.

WARNER, William Richard, chemist, was born in Caroline county, Md., Dec. 25, 1836, a descendant of Rev. Richard Warner of Warwickshire, England, who emigrated to the American colonies early in the seventeenth century. He was early thrown on his own resources by the death of both parents. After attending the local academy at Easton, Md., he became clerk in a drug store there, devoting his spare time to reading and study. He was graduated at the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, in 1856, and in the same year delivered a course of lectures on chemistry, illustrated with experiments, in towns of Pennsylva-

nia. In 1860 he was a member of the committee to revise the United States pharmacopœia. Mr. Warner embarked in the retail drug business in Kensington, near Philadelphia. In 1866 he established a wholesale business at 154 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa. Ten years later, 1876, he removed to his large six-story building at 1228 Market street. In 1879 Mr. Warner conceived the idea that medicine administered in doses, often repeated, would act more efficaciously, and induced prominent physicians to decide favorably as to the value of his theory. He is a pioneer in the manufacture of sugar-coated pills and many other pharmaceutical preparations now used all over the world. The production of pills is hundreds of millions annually. The firm erected a large seven-story building covering a wide area at Nos. 639, 641, 643 North Broad street, and 1320 Wallace street, for additional manufacturing departments. In 1887 this firm had a large exhibit at the meeting of the International Medical Congress held in Washington. The elaborate display of their preparations at the Paris Exhibition in 1889 was under Mr. Warner's personal supervision, and won several first-class medals. He was a member of various pharmaceutical societies, and a director in several banks. He died in Philadelphia, Apr. 3, 1901.

CURTIS, Frederic C., physician, was born at Unionville, S. C., Oct. 19, 1843. He is of New England parentage, a descendant in the seventh generation of Henry Curtis, who was born at Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., in 1621, and came to America in 1643, settling in Wethersfield, Conn. For three generations the family resided in Connecticut, and subsequently removed to Stockbridge, Mass., where they have since lived. The father of the subject of this sketch, Rev. L. W. Curtis, went South on account of his health when he was a young man, and soon after settling in South Carolina was married to Elizabeth Colton, of Lenox, Mass., a descendant of the Colton family of Longmeadow. Two sons were born to them—the eldest, Frederic C. Curtis, passed his early days in South Carolina, but while a lad removed to Canaan, N. Y., and subsequently entered Beloit College, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1866, and in 1869 was awarded the degree of M.A. In 1864 he entered the U. S. Army as a private in the 41st Wisconsin Regiment, of which company B was chiefly composed of Beloit College students. After completing his college course, Mr. Curtis began the study of medicine at the University of Michigan, and completed it at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, from which institution he received his degree of M.D., and subsequently pursued his medical studies for a year in Vienna. In 1872 Dr. Curtis began the active practice of his profession in Albany, N. Y., in partnership with Dr. W. H. Bailey. He also, the same year, became a member of the Medical Society of the County of Albany, was its secretary from 1872–74, and its president in 1878, and in the latter year was elected by the county society a delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was made secretary in 1889, and still (1892) retains the office. In 1883 he was made a member of the American Public Health Association. Dr. Curtis has filled a number of important positions; was appointed physician to the Albany Hospital Dispensary in 1872; a member of the medical staff of St. Peter's Hospital in 1874; of the medical staff of the Albany Hospital in 1876; lecturer in the summer course of the Albany Medical College in 1877; professor of dermatology in the college in 1880, etc. He is a trustee of the Albany Female Academy, and of the Albany County Savings Bank. In 1884 Dr. Curtis was married to Charlotte E. Bancroft, a daughter of Royal Bancroft, of Albany. He has given a number of valuable contributions to current medical literature.

BUSH, Stephen, clergyman, was born at Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., May 30, 1818. His parentage on both sides was of New England descent. His father, Orry Bush, a farmer, was a staff officer in the war of 1812. His mother, Fanny Goold, was the daughter of David and Rebecca (Granger) Goold, who came from Connecticut to Rensselaer county early in married life. His father's father, Abijah Bush, was a major in the revolutionary war. He was born at Sheffield, Mass., and came to New York at the close of the revolution. He was the son of Obadiah Bush who was born in Westfield, Mass., May 30, 1713, and removed to Sheffield about 1743. Obadiah was the son of Samuel Bush, who was born in Sudbury, Mass., 1677, and was the oldest child of Samuel and Mary Bush who removed from Sudbury to Suffield, Conn., and in 1682 settled at Westfield, Mass. Tradition says that he was the son of John Bush who came from England, but no such record has been found, except that the "History of Wells, Me." says, "John Bush came from England, May, 1635, and about 1640 settled in Wells." Stephen Bush was graduated from Union College in 1845 and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1848, and was then ordained by the presbytery of Albany. Having already been accepted as a missionary by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, he was married to R. Annabella Fassett of Albany and they soon sailed from Boston for their field of labor, Bangkok, Siam. On their arrival at that capital they were honored by a visit from Chow Fa Yai, the heir apparent, who succeeded to the throne shortly after. Two years later Mrs. Bush died, and in 1852 disease compelled Mr. Bush to return to America. The king summoned him to the palace and gave him substantial tokens of his regard. In 1853 he returned home. He was invited to preach for the Presbyterian church at Cohoes, N. Y., and to make a home in the family of Joshua Bailey, a wealthy manufacturer. Here he continued for over a year, when he married Jennie H., the only daughter of Mr. Bailey, and was regularly installed pastor of the church. Having served this church seven years and the church at Greenbush two years he resigned his charge to travel in Europe. Returning in 1868 he was for six pastor of the Presbyterian church at Green Island, N. Y. Mr. Bailey, his wife's father, died in 1875 and the settlement of his business devolved on Dr. Bush who thereafter resided at Waterford, N. Y., devoting much of his leisure to the study of the sciences. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a number of local scientific societies. His alma mater in 1848 conferred on him the degree of A.M., and in 1880 Maryville College in Tennessee honored him with the degree of D.D. He died in Waterford, N. Y., July 15, 1896.

SHARSWOOD, George, jurist, was born in Philadelphia July 7, 1810. He was named after an ancestor in the sixth degree, who came from England to New London, Conn., about 1660. A posthumous child, he was reared by his grandfather.

Capt. James Sharswood (1747–1836), who served in the war of independence, acquired wealth in the lumber trade, was much in local politics, and wrote against the U. S. Bank in 1817. George was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, read law in the office of J. R. Ingersoll, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and for a few years gave his abundant leisure to study and to writing for the "Law Review" and other journals. He was in the legislature in 1837–38 and 1842–43. As secretary of a committee of stockholders to look into the affairs of the U. S. Bank, he drew up a report which is preserved in T. H. Benton's "Thirty Years' View" (1854, Vol. II., p. 370). In 1845 Gov. Shunk appointed him a judge of the city district court, of which he was made president three years later. When the judiciary became elective in 1850, he was the nominee of all the contending parties. This post he held until 1867, and during the twenty-two years of his connection with the city court delivered over 5,000 opinions. The law department of the university, which had been long in abeyance, was started again in 1850, and he was its senior professor till 1867, when he was elected to the Pennsylvania supreme court. He became chief justice in 1878, and retired in 1882, receiving a banquet from the city bar. In his long career on the bench he won and maintained the highest repute for learning, ability, fairness, and uniform courtesy. He was a strict constructionist, and denied that greenbacks could be legal tender. From 1835 to 1853 he was vice-provost of the Law Academy of the city, and from 1853 its provost. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1856, at once from Columbia College and the University of the City of New York. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1872. His edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries" (1859) is the standard one in the United States, and his notes on several other legal works by Byles, Russell, Leigh, Starkie, Roscoe, etc., have been much valued here and reproduced in England. He wrote also: "Professional Ethics" (1854); "Lectures on Commercial Law" (1856), and "Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law" (1870). His opinions given in the Pennsylvania supreme court are included in Vols. LVII.–CII. of the State Reports. He died in Philadelphia May 28, 1883.

CRITTENDEN, Thomas Leonidas, soldier, was born at Russellville, Ky., May 15, 1819. He was the son of John Jordan Crittenden, the eminent statesman (1787–1863) and the brother of George Bibb Crittenden, major-general Confederate army (1812–1880). He received a classical education, studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1840. In 1842 he was elected commonwealth's attorney for his district. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he helped to recruit a regiment of infantry of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. He served until the close of the war and for a time was on the staff of Gen. Taylor, who, when he became president in 1849, appointed him consul to Liverpool, where he remained for four years. He returned to the United States in 1853, practiced his profession for some years in Frankfort, Ky., and then became a merchant in Louisville, Ky. He opposed slavery and secession and at the opening of the civil war entered the Union army as a volunteer. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on Oct. 27, 1861, rendered gallant and notable service at the battle of Shiloh, and in reward therefor was promoted to be major-general of volunteers on July 17, 1862. He commanded the left wing of the Army of the Ohio, operating under Gen. Dan Carlos Buell, and later, as commander of the second corps under Gen. Rosecrans, took a conspicuous part in the battles of Stone river and Chickamauga. He was then transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and was the commander of a portion of the 9th corps during all of the operations of 1864. He resigned his commission and retired from the army on Dec. 13, 1864. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed by President Johnson colonel in the regular army and on March 2, 1867, was brevetted brigadier-general for his services at Stone river. He commanded the 32d infantry until 1869, when he was transferred to the 17th infantry. He served with the latter mainly in the West until May, 1881, when he was placed on the retired list on account of age. He resided at Sea Side, Staten Island, N.Y., until his death, which occurred Oct. 23, 1893.

J. L. Crittenden

CHEADLE, Joseph B., congressman, was born in Perrysville, Ind., Aug. 15, 1842. He received an academic education, and was a student at Asbury College (now De Pauw University) when the war of the rebellion opened in 1861. He enlisted as a private in the 71st Indiana volunteers and served until the close of the war. Upon his return home he commenced the study of law in Rockville, Ind., and was graduated from the Indianapolis Law School in March, 1867. Following his admission to the bar, he engaged in practice with success in Newport, Ind. In 1873 he became the editor of a weekly journal published in Rockville, Ind., and has since followed the profession of a journalist. He took an active part in politics as a republican, and in 1888 was among the warm supporters of President Harrison. He was elected to congress from the ninth Indiana district in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888, serving until March, 1891. He was a member of the committees on post-offices and post-roads, and alcoholic liquors, and proved a diligent and efficient legislator. After the expiration of his term in Congress he became editor of the "American Standard" at Frankfort, Ind., where he died May 28, 1904.

J. B. Cheadle

SHELBY, Evan, soldier, was born in Wales, in 1720. In 1735 the family crossed the sea and settled near the site of Hagerstown, Md., where the boy became skilled in the arts of the frontier. He served in the French war, and was a captain under Gen. J. Forbes at Fort Du Quesne in 1758. Moving South and West, he was a farmer and Indian trader near the Virginia line until 1774, when he raised a company in the Watauga Valley, and bore a prominent part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10th. After this he served both on the border and with the main army to the east; had command in Lewis's expedition against the Chickamaugas in 1779; captured some stores of the British in that region, and was promoted to the rank of colonel and brigadier-general. After the war he returned to a farm which he had cleared in 1771, in what is now Sullivan county, Tenn., near the site of Bristol. His services, though important, have been obscured by those of his more famous son, Isaac Shelby (q. v.). He died Dec. 4, 1794.

ZINZENDORF, Nicholas Lewis, Count von, reviver and leader of the Moravian church, was born at Dresden, Saxony, May 26, 1700. His father, a Saxon minister of state, dying when the child was six weeks old, he was taken to Lusatia and piously brought up by his grandmother, the Baroness von Gersdorf, a friend of Spence, the pietist. At ten he was sent to Francke's school at Halle, and at sixteen to Wittenberg, where he studied law and divinity. His strong impulse toward the ministry being opposed by his relatives, he became a judicial counselor in 1721, and the next year settled at Berthelsdorf in Upper Lusatia, married a sister of the Count of Reuss, and charitably gave an asylum to the refugees from Moravia, who settled at Herrnhut on his estate. He had no special knowledge nor interest in their faith until 1727, when, having given up his post at Dresden, he read the "Ratio Disciplina" of the Bohemian Brethren and was deeply impressed by it. He soon became much more than a patron of the Moravians, and exercised a formative influence on their polity, aiming at first simply to constitute a church within the Lutheran communion, such as the Wesleyan body soon after became within the Church of England. Persecutions soon arose; he was banished in 1736, and preached and formed congregations wherever he went. On May 25, 1737, he was consecrated a bishop by Bishops Tablonski and Nitschmann, as advised by the King of Prussia and approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury. After much work in Germany, Holland, England and the West Indies, he reached New York in December, 1741, and remained in the country until January, 1743. He visited the Moravian tract on the Lehigh and gave it the name of Bethlehem, labored among the Indians as far west as the Wyoming Valley, where his was, perhaps, the first white face seen, and strove to harmonize the German sects, but met with misconception and suspicion. The rest of his life was spent in similar service in Europe. He was allowed to revisit Saxony in 1747, and to return permanently in 1755. Of his very numerous works his hymns are best remembered: several of them were translated by his friend and disciple, John Wesley, and at least one of these versions, "Jesus, Thy blood and righteousness," has been very widely used. His life has been written in German by Bishop Spangenberg (3 vols., 1772–74); Verbeck (1845); Von Ense (1846); Schrauterbach (1851); Burkhardt (1866) and others, and in French by Bovet (1865). English translations of the first (abridged) and last of these appeared in 1838 and 1865. His best memorial is the Moravian Church, on which, while seeking simply to preach and serve his Master, he stamped his own impress deeply. He died at Herrnhut, May 8, 1760, leaving the memory of a devoted and large-hearted evangelist of ideas far more catholic than those of his time.

BURGESS, Neil, actor, was born in Boston, June 18, 1851. He was for some years in an art store in his native city, but not making a success of the business and having a taste for theatrical life, he decided to test his fortune on the stage. He made his *début* in Boston, and from the start success attended his efforts. For the first few years of his life on the stage he appeared in the vaudeville houses and went on tours with minstrel troupes throughout New England. While playing at Providence, R. I., Mr. Burgess was unexpectedly cast for a female character in a sketch. He made such a pronounced success that he henceforth resolved to make a specialty of the representation of eccentric female characters. By his natural delineation of the part of Mrs. Benjamin Bibbs in the farce of "A Quiet Family," he attracted much attention, and soon attained such a high measure of popularity that he began to look about for a play particularly suited to his style of acting. Two were written for him, one of them being "My Mother-in-Law," afterward called "Vim." While performing this play at Toledo, O., the late D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) was attracted by his natural and humorous acting and sent for Mr. Burgess to make an agreement for the latter's taking the title character in the play "Widow Bedott's Papers," that Mr. Locke had dramatized. In due season a company was secured and a theatre engaged at Providence, R. I., where, on March 28, 1879, Mr. Burgess first appeared as Widow Bedott. He made a marked success in this character, and for the subsequent seven years it was one of the most valuable pieces in his repertoire. Later, he revived "Vim" in a reconstructed form, and it proved even a greater success than when it was first produced. Doubtless Mr. Burgess's increasing popularity had much to do with the cordial reception the reproduction of "Vim" received from the public. Equally successful was his performance in Charles Barnard's "The County Fair," first produced in Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1888, and played for four years in New York. He reached the zenith of his career in "The County Fair," and thereafter he appeared frequently on the vaudeville stage while giving occasional performances of his former successes. He died in New York city, Feb. 19, 1910.

RATHBONE, Justus Henry, founder of the Knights of Pythias, was born in Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1839. His father, Justus Hull Rathbone, was a prominent lawyer of Utica, N. Y., and his mother, Sarah Elizabeth Dwight, was a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, and a member of the famous Dwight family of New England. The name first given him was Henry Edwin Dwight, but in 1849, by striking out Edwin Dwight and prefixing his father's name, Justus, his name became Justus Henry Rathbone. Mr. Rathbone was married in 1862, to Emma Louise Sanger, of Utica, N. Y. They had five children, two boys and three girls, only two of whom survived their father. While living in Washington in 1864, he was a member of a glee club, the members of which were J. H. Rathbone, D. L. Burnett, W. H. Burnett, Dr. E. S. Kimball, and Robert A. Champion. The ritual of the Knights of Pythias was read by Rathbone to the gentlemen named on Monday, Feb. 16, 1864, on F Street, near the corner of Ninth, Washington, D. C. The ritual of the three degrees as read at that meeting was approved. The first lodge was formed on Friday night, Feb. 19, 1864, at Temperance Hall, Washington, and was known as Washington Lodge No. 1, but it is now out of existence. Those present were requested to subscribe to an oath laid down afterward in the initiatory. All present having signified their willingness to do so, the same was administered to them by J. H. Rathbone. After taking the oath, it was resolved that this order be styled the "Order of the Knights of Pythias." The first officers were: J. H. Rathbone, worthy chancellor;

Joel R. Woodruff, worthy vice-chancellor; Joseph P. K. Plant, venerable patriot; D. L. Burnett, worthy scribe; A. Van der Veer, banker; R. A. Champion, assistant banker; George R. Covert, assistant scribe; M. H. Van der Veer, worthy guide; A. Roderique, inside steward; Brothers Kimball, Roberts, D. L. and W. H. Burnett, choral knights. The Endowment Rank and the ritual of the Uniformed Rank were afterward written, and became parts of the order. There were in 1890 forty-seven grand jurisdictions, 3,006 lodges, 208,949 members, with a capital of $2,515,792.45. From 1866 to 1891 the sum of $6,217,903 was paid out by lodges for the relief of sick and distressed members, and $4,624,374 paid to widows and orphans of the Endowment Rank. Mr. Rathbone became a member of the Oriental Lodge No. 6, of Alexandria, Va., and organized there a division of the Uniformed Rank which the members named Rathbone Division, in compliment to Mr. Rathbone, who was the first supreme chancellor of the order. Until 1864 he lived near Lanham's, Prince George's co., Md., and was a member of Cecilian Lodge No. 97, at Bowie, but withdrew during the year 1888 and joined the lodge in Alexandria, Va. He was, at the time of his death, the lecturer of the supreme lodge, and had been on a tour through the West in that capacity, lecturing before the lodges and exemplifying its works. He died in Lima, O., in 1890.

SMYTH, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 14, 1808. He was educated at Belfast College and studied divinity at Highbury College, London, and at Princeton after his emigration to the United States in 1830. Entering the Presbyterian ministry he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Charleston, S. C., in 1832. He made a number of contributions to the controversial and doctrinal literature of his communion, among them "Lectures on Apostolic Succession" (1840); Ecclesiactical Catechism" (1841); "Presbytery, and not Prelacy, the Scriptural and Primitive Polity" (1844); "The History, Character, and Results of the Westminster Assembly" (1844); "Ruling Elders" (1845); "Rites of Confirmation" (1845); and "Union of Christ and His Church" (1846). In addition to the above he was the author of "The Unity of the Human Race" (1850); "Young Men's Christian Associations" (1857); "The True Origin and Source of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," and several books of a devotional nature, or relating to missions. Mr. Smyth gathered a large library of valuable books mostly theological in character. He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton College in 1843, and died Aug. 20, 1873.

LEYBURN, John, clergyman, was born in Lexington, Va., Apr. 25, 1814, son of Capt. John and Jane (McDowell) Leyburn. His father, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, came to America with his father, William Leyburn, in his youth, and settled in the valley of Virginia, near Lexington, where he was a merchant and farmer. He received his education at Washington and Lee University, Virginia (then Washington College), and at Princeton College, being graduated at the latter in 1833. He then took a course of theological study at Union Seminary, Va., and Columbia, S. C. He began preaching at Gainesville, Ala., in a vacant storeroom, the little band of Presbyterians then being without a church building. After a few years of service, during which a church was built and a large membership gathered, he accepted a call to the Tabb street Presbyterian church, of Petersburg, Va., with which he continued until 1844, in which year he was elected secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. He filled this position for sixteen years, acting during the most of that time as editor of the "Philadelphia Presbyterian," of which he became part proprietor in 1847. In 1860 he made an extensive tour of the Old World, publishing his experiences in a series of letters to the "Presbyterian." At the outbreak of the civil war, his sympathies with the southern cause constrained him to resign his position and leave Philadelphia for Virginia. This he did, though at great personal sacrifice. Soon after his arrival he was elected secretary of Domestic Missions and Publication by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South, and acted in this capacity until the end of the war, carrying on and adapting the work of the church to the trying conditions of that period. In 1865 he became pastor of the Associated Reform church, an independent Presbyterian church of Baltimore, Md., and was relieved of active duties in 1888 and made pastor emeritus. Under his direction the sphere of usefulness of this church was greatly enlarged. He was a trustee of Princeton College, and the author of several religious works, some of which are reminiscent of his travels in the Holy Land. His works include: "A Soldier of the Cross," (1851); "Hints to Young Men from the Parable of the Prodigal Son," (1886). He died at Waynesboro, Va., July 14, 1893.

DAVIS, Walter Gould, meteorologist, was born in Danville, Vt. in 1851, son of Walter and Achse (Gould) Davis. His first American ancestor was Col. Robert Johnston, who came from England and fought in the Revolution. His father, Walter Davis was a landowner and farmer at Danville. Walter Gould Davis attended Danville Academy, and at the age of seventeen secured a position in the engineering department of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad. In a short time he was made chief engineer of the division which went through the Cranford Notch, where he was in charge of construction work for four years. In 1876 he sailed from Portland, Maine, for Buenos Aires, intending on his arrival in the Argentine city to take up engineering. Instead he went to Cordoba, where he became assistant to Dr. Benjamin Gould, the founder of the astronomical observatory of Cordoba, and the meterological service of the Argentine. He was Dr. Gould's assistant until 1885, when on his chief's retirement he became head of the Argentine meterological service. For thirty years Mr. Davis remained at his post and brought the department under his direction to the very forefront of the government meterological services of the world. The publications of the bureau, during the thirty years of Mr. Davis's directorship, were numerous and all of them were of recognized standard. When he took charge of the service it had fifty-two meteorological stations. When he retired in 1915 it had forty-two first class, 162 second class, twelve third class, and 1,930 fourth class stations. The 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. observations from 190 stations were used in constructing a daily weather map, and the rainfall record was compiled from reports received from 1,350 rainfall stations. Mr. Davis began the publication of the daily weather map in 1901 when the central bureau of his department was moved from Cordoba to Buenos Aires. In 1904 a forecasting service was established, and in 1913 the making of forecasts a week ahead was begun. A hydrometric section was established in 1902, and a magnetic section in 1904. The network of the stations of the Argen-

tine meterological service, under Mr. Davis' direction, extended from twenty-one degrees South to sixty-one degrees South, a distance as great as that from Cuba to Greenland. The most southern station of the service is on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys 300 miles south of Cape Horn. This station was established by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition, and was taken over by the Argentine in 1904. In 1914 a publication of the Argentine meteorological service gave, in Spanish and English, the history and organization of the service including a concise summary of results by climatic provinces, a discussion of the atmospheric circulation and weather of the Argentine, and an excellent series of climatic charts, giving all the essentials of Argentine climatology. This publication is considered by authorities an inspiring record of splendid work, well planned, thoroughly organized and ably carried out. Mr. Davis retired in May, 1915, after thirty years of service, having won the position of the dean of the International Meterological Congress. Upon his retirement he was presented with a handsome illustrated scroll and a medal by his colleagues of the service. George Wiggin succeeded Mr. Davis as head of the service. Mr. Davis was interested in many business enterprises in the Argentine and was instrumental in bringing American capital into the country to develop the water power of the Cordoba Sierras. When the agricultural bank was established in Buenos Aires, in connection with the ministry of agriculture Mr. Davis was unanimously elected its first president. For many years he was president of the Aero Club of Buenos Aires and was a member of the Museo Social, which was instrumental in arranging for Col. Roosevelt's visit to the Argentine. He was also an active member of the Masons, and a member of the Foreign Club of Buenos Aires, and the Argentine Club of London. He returned to his boyhood home in Danville in 1915 in expectation of a period of well-earned rest from his heavy responsibilities, but cerebral congestion, brought on by overwork, darkened his remaining years and led to his death. He was an ardent lover of nature; shooting and fishing and long tramps in the mountains were his favorite recreations. He was married, Dec. 4, 1889, to Mabel, daughter of Josiah P. Quincy of Boston. They had no children. Walter Gould Davis died at Danville, Vt., Apr. 30, 1919.

COIT, Joshua, congressman, was born in New London, Conn., Oct. 7, 1758, the son of Dr. Joseph and Lydia (Lathrop) Coit, grandson of John and Mehetable (Chandler) Coit, great grandson of Deacon Joseph and Martha (Harris) Coit and great-great-grandson of John Coit, who came from Glamorganshire, Wales, between 1630 and 1638, having a grant of land in Salem, Mass., in 1638. John Coit returned to Gloucester, Mass., in 1644, was admitted a freeman in 1847 and a selectman in 1848. These ancestors carried on the shipbuilding business in New London, Conn., whither the first John Coit removed in 1650. Joseph Coit, father of Joshua Coit, was a physician. Joshua Coit was graduated at Harvard college in 1776, later studied law, and began the practice of his profession in his native town in 1779, attaining a prominent position in the community. He received the degree of M.A. from Harvard in 1784. He represented New London in the Connecticut general assembly in 1784-85, 1788-90, and 1792-93, serving repeatedly as clerk and speaker in the lower house. In 1793 he was elected a representative of his state to the national congress, where he remained by re-election until his death. He was a Federalist, but was a man of very independent character, and separated from the Federalists on particular points, in the congress, sometimes incurring the displeasure of the Federalist party. He was a member of the Congregational church. He was married Jan. 2, 1785, to Ann Boradill, daughter of Nicholas Hallam, of New London, who survived him forty-six years. Their children were: Robert; Lydia, who married Ebenezer Learned, of New London; Leonard; Fanny; Nancy, who married Edward Learned, of New London; and Susan, who married Prof. Ebenezer Kelley, of Western Reserve College. During an epidemic of yellow fever he was attacked by the disease and died in the prime of his vigor at New London, Sept. 5, 1798.

STEVENS, John Leavitt, journalist and diplomat, was born in Mt. Vernon, Me., Aug. 1, 1820, son of John and Charlotte Stevens, both natives of New Hampshire of English descent. He was brought up on his father's farm, and his education in the public schools was supplemented by two years at the Waterville Liberal Institute and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. The ministry was his chosen profession and he had begun to study it when ill health compelled a change. In January, 1855, with James G. Blaine, he became one of the owners and editors of the "Kennebec Journal," which had been established thirty years before by Luther Severance. Mr. Blaine sold his interest in the paper in 1857, and Mr. Stevens became its chief editor. He was an ardent advocate of anti-slavery, and was among the first in his state to aid in organizing the Republican party. He was chairman of the Republican state committee during 1855-60, and in the latter year was one of the four delegates-at-large to the national convention in Chicago. He was a member of the Maine legislature during 1865-70, serving three years in the house and two in the senate. In his journalistic career of sixteen years, he developed a style of composition that was direct, nervous, often brilliant, and always high-toned. He had a remarkable knowledge of men, and was particularly skilled as an organizer. His diplomatic career began in 1870, when he was appointed by Pres. Grant to be minister to Uruguay and Paraguay. Arriving at Montevideo, Uruguay, in the midst of one of the civil wars which at that period so often afflicted the countries of the Rio de la Plata, his influence was promptly recognized and appreciated in the protection of American interests, and in aiding to bring about peace between the opposing factions. He returned to his old home in Maine in 1873, and was absorbed in literary work until 1877, when Pres. Hayes appointed him minister to Norway and Sweden, a position he held six years. One of the notable results of Mr. Stevens' residence in Stockholm was a graphically written "History of Gustavus Adolphus" (1884), which is an able study of the causes and history of the thirty years' war, and an elaborate and well-written biography of the great Protestant leader. It is highly praised by critics as a standard historical work of masterly composition. Mr. Stevens devoted the period from 1883 to 1889 to literary work. In June of the latter year he was appointed by Pres. Harrison minister to the Hawaiian kingdom. A year later his title was changed by act of congress, to envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. The Hawaiian kingdom was in a troubled state in those days. Queen Liliuokalani, succeeding her brother on the throne, showed a strong disposition to disregard the reform constitution of 1887, and her plans culminated in the coup d'état of Jan.

14, 1893, when she proclaimed a constitution giving her arbitrary power, overturning the supreme court, and reserving to herself the appointment of judges. An exciting period followed. A citizens' committee was formed at a mass meeting held in Honolulu, January 16th, and a provisional government, with Sanford B. Dole (q. v.) at its head, was formed January 17th, "until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon." They asked for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens by United States forces, as they feared the queen's supporters would commit excesses. Mr. Stevens accordingly summoned a force of U. S. marines from the U. S. S. Boston, which was lying in Honolulu harbor, and Queen Liliuokalani yielded to the provisional government. Mr. Stevens subsequently made a strong plea for the annexation of Hawaii as a territory, as a result of which Pres. Harrison sent an annexation treaty to the senate. So much criticism was leveled at Mr. Stevens for his conduct during the Hawaiian revolution, and his early recognition of the provisional government, that Pres. Cleveland withdrew Harrison's annexation treaty and sent James H. Blount (q. v.) to the Hawaiian islands to investigate. After a residence of five months Mr. Blount reported against annexation and negotiations were opened to restore the queen. But her own vindictiveness made it impossible, and on July 4, 1894, Hawaii was proclaimed a republic, with Sanford B. Dole as president. Negotiations for annexation were renewed; on July 4, 1898, congress passed a resolution in favor of annexation, on Aug. 12, 1898, Hawaii became a part of the United States and on June 14, 1900, it was organized as a territory with Sanford B. Dole as governor. Mr. Stevens retired from the Hawaiian islands in the summer of 1893. In his report Sen. Morgan, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, which investigated the Hawaiian revolution, paid him a high tribute, and the ambassador's recommendations with regard to Hawaii were put into effect by congress three years after his death. Tufts College, Massachusetts, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1883. He died at Augusta, Me., Feb. 8, 1895.

McDOWELL, Joseph, member of congress and soldier, was born in Winchester, Va., Feb. 25, 1756, the son of Joseph and Margaret (O'Neal) McDowell, and grandson of Ephraim McDowell who left Ireland after the siege of Londonderry and coming to America in 1730, settled first in Pennsylvania and later in Virginia, and was killed in battle with the Shawnee Indians near Balcony Falls in 1742. Joseph McDowell, the father of our subject, moved to Quaker Meadows, N. C. His son, Joseph, who was distinguished from a cousin of the same name as "Quaker Meadows Joe," entered military service at an early age in the campaigns against the Indians on the frontier. In the revolutionary forces he served under his brother Charles, commander of the district, and fought in all the battles of western North Carolina that followed the invasion of the British in 1780. His brother's troops having disbanded, Joseph McDowell was made major and commanded the North Carolina militia in the battle of King's Mountain. He was subsequently made general of militia. Entering the service of the state at the close of the war, he was sent to the house of commons in 1787, serving until 1792. In 1788 he was a delegate to the North Carolina constitutional convention, in which he was a leader of the opposition that rejected the federal constitution. He passed from the house of commons to congress in 1792, where for seven years he was an active opponent of the federalists, serving in 1797 as a commissioner for settling the boundary line between Tennessee and North Carolina. He was married to Sarah Moffett, daughter of Col. George Moffett, and had a son, also named Joseph McDowell. He wielded a strong influence as a republican leader in his section of the state. He died in Burke county, August, 1801.

BURKE, John William, clergyman and publisher, was born in Watkinsville, Ga., Oct. 1, 1826. His father, Richard E. Burke, was born near Clonmel, Ireland, and his mother, Mary Elliott, was a native Georgian. He had an academic education and began business life at fifteen years of age in the newspaper office of the "Southern Banner," in Athens, Ga. When twenty-two years old he went to Cassville, Ga., and organized the Cassville "Standard" which he conducted until 1854, when he sold out and joined the Georgia Methodist conference. He traveled as an itinerant preacher until 1857, when he was sent to Macon, Ga., by the conference, and placed in charge of the book and publishing department which he conducted thereafter until his death, developing it to be the largest publishing house in the South. He accomplished this while doing regular and laborious church work, holding every position up to presiding elder, and yearly performing ministerial labor. He was grand master of the order of Odd Fellows in Georgia for three years, and was an alderman in the city council of Macon for two years, and mayor pro tem, and chairman of the finance committee. His house published a large number of important works including "Georgia Supreme Court Reports," the "Georgia Code," Bacon's, Harris's and Jackson's Digests, the legislative records and public laws for years (it being public printer of the state), besides publishing religious, musical and educational books and a host of volumes for noted authors, like Goulding's "Young Marooners," Sparks's "Memories of Fifty Years," Judge Longstreet's "William Mitten," Dagg's "Christian Works," Mell's "Parliamentary Practice," and Dickson's "Farming." He was a man of vast energy and tireless enterprise, thoroughly practical, of unvarying suavity, and never abating his ardent Christian zeal and interest. He was married, in 1848, to Caroline A. White, of Athens, and had six children, four of whom survived him: Fannie, who married Nathaniel E. Harris; Mary, who married B. H. Sasnett; Leila, who married W. R. Holmes; and Edward W. Burke, who was manager of his publishing business. He died in Macon, Ga., in 1898.

BROOKS, David, member of congress, was born in 1756. He entered the revolutionary army in 1776, commanding the Pennsylvania line as lieutenant, and was made prisoner at Fort Washington the following Nov. 16th. At the close of two years he was exchanged, and was given the responsible position of assistant clothier-general, in which his valuable services secured him the friendship of Gen. Washington. After the war he represented New York city, and later Dutchess county, in the legislature, serving for six years. He was elected to the National congress in May, 1797, and served until the following June, when he was appointed commissioner for making a treaty with the Seneca Indians, which was signed where Utica now stands. During the sixteen years following he was first judge of Dutchess county, and was an officer of the customs at the time of

his death. He was the father of James Gordon Brooks (q.v.), a journalist and poet. He died, at his home in Dutchess county, Aug. 30, 1838.

DANIEL, Peter Vivian, statesman and jurist, was born at "Crow's Nest," Stafford county, Va., Apr. 24, 1784, youngest son of Travers and Frances (Moncure) Daniel, grandson of Peter and Sarah (Travers) Daniel and great-grandson of James Daniel of Middlesex county, Va., who married, in 1704, Margaret Vivian, daughter of John and Margaret Vivian of that county. His grandfather settled early in Northumberland county, Va., but later moved to Stafford county, where he was a vestryman of old Acquia church, a justice for the county and a member of the county committee of safety in 1774. Peter Vivian Daniel was educated by private tutors and at the College of New Jersey at Princeton, where he was a member of the Cliosophic Society. At the end of his stay at Princeton, he entered the office of Edmund Randolph, secretary of state in Washington's cabinet, under whose direction he studied law, and whose daughter he married. Moncure D. Conway in his life of Edmund Randolph speaks of "Mr. Randolph's settlement on his daughter, Lucy, as a marriage portion, of the old farm house (at Spring Farm), and fine silver plate still preserved in the family." He was admitted to the bar in 1808, and was elected to the general assembly from Stafford county, which he represented in the house of delegates during the sessions of 1808-09 and 1809-10. He was a member of the executive council during 1812-35, serving as lieutenant-governor a part of this time, and ex-officio president of the council. In 1836, after a long and successful practice at the bar, he was appointed by Pres. Jackson judge of the United States district court, where he served with ability until the death of Justice Philip Pendleton Barbour in 1841, when he was appointed in succession an associate justice of the United States supreme court by Pres. Van Buren. Judge Daniel was a Democrat and a personal and political friend of Pres. Jackson, whose policies he supported. He possessed a fine taste in literature and was a highly accomplished musician. He was distinguished for his legal acumen, possessed a wide knowledge of constitutional law and his judicial opinions are characterized by great care in their preparation and lucidity of expression. He was twice married, first in 1811 to Lucy Nelson Randolph, mentioned above, and after her death, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Harris. He died in Richmond, Va., May 30, 1860.

DUTCHER, Silas Belden, banker, was born in Springfield, Otsego co., N. Y., July 12, 1829, son of Parcefor Carr and Johanna Low (Frink) Dutcher of Puritan and Dutch ancestry. After a common school education young Dutcher taught for six years during the winter months, while working on his father's farm in the summer. He was engaged in the railroad business during 1851-55. Removing to New York city, he conducted a mercantile business for fifteen years. In 1885 he was elected president of the Union Dime Savings Institution of New York, of which he had been a trustee since it was chartered in 1859. The bank enjoyed an era of prosperity under his administration, which lasted until 1891, when he was elected president of the Hamilton Trust Co. of Brooklyn. At an early age Mr. Dutcher took an active interest in politics. At nineteen he was a speaker for Gen. Zachary Taylor in the campaign of 1848, and thereafter he took the stump for every campaign down to 1888. He was several times a delegate to Republican national conventions; was for many years a member of the state committee, and in 1876 chairman of its executive committee. In 1860-62 he was supervisor of the city of New York, and in 1868, without his solicitation, he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue. In 1872 Grant appointed him pension agent in New York city, and in 1877 appraiser of the port of New York, an office he held until called by Gov. Cornell in 1880 to become superintendent of public works of the state of New York. From 1862 until his death, Mr. Dutcher resided in Brooklyn. He was an enthusiastic advocate of the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York, and served on the charter commission which framed the charter of Greater New York, on which he labored earnestly to secure equal taxation and home rule for the public schools. He was for four years a member of the Brooklyn board of education, a manager of the Long Island State Hospital, and a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Garfield Safe Deposit Co. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; treasurer of the Brooklyn Bible Society; a manager of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and a member of the Brooklyn Club, the Hamilton Club, the Masonic fraternity, Old Brooklynites and the Holland Society. Mr. Dutcher was married Feb. 10, 1859, to Rebecca Jacobs, daughter of John Alwaise of New York, and was survived by six children: De Witt Parcefor; Edith May; Malcolm Belden; Elsie Rebecca, who married Harvey James Gilmour; Jessie Ruth and Eva Olive Dutcher. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1909.

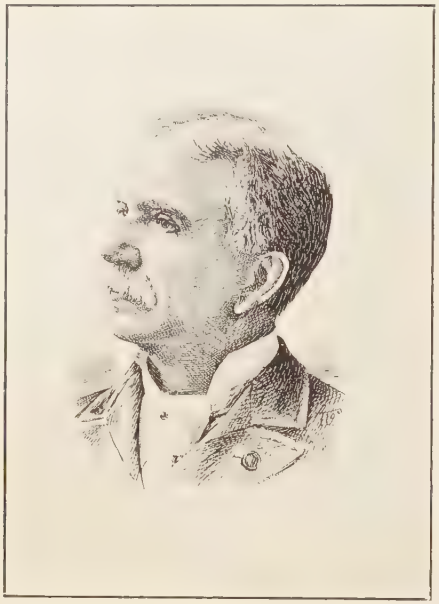
SIBLEY, Solomon, pioneer and judge, was born in Sutton, Worcester Co., Mass., Oct. 7, 1769. He was graduated at Brown University in 1794; studied law in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1795. He migrated to the western frontier, and settled in Marietta, O., in 1797, and thence to Cincinnati, where for a short time he was associated in the practice of his profession with Judge Jacob Burnet, a prominent figure in the history of Ohio. Shortly after the English had retired from the control of Detroit, Mich., Judge Sibley removed to that place in 1796. He settled there permanently and established a successful law practice, and became the contemporary of Woodward, Hull, Cass, McComb and others of a brilliant group of men who had so much to do with directing the affairs of the early history of Michigan. In January, 1799, he was elected to the general assembly of Northwest territory, and in that body in the session of 1802 he was the prime factor in securing the incorporation of Detroit as a town, which was formally granted by enactment in February, 1802. In the records of the Ohio Historical Society he is mentioned as among the most talented men of the house (which was in session in Cincinnati); possessed of a sound mind improved by liberal education, a stability of character which commanded general respect, and a prudence of conduct which secured to him the confidence of his fellow members. Under the first city charter of Detroit (1806) he was made mayor of the city through appointment by Gov. Hull. He was auditor of the territory during 1814-17, and served as U. S. district attorney from 1815-1823. He was a delegate from the territory of Michigan to the U. S. Congress in 1821-23, and was one of the judges of the supreme court of the territory of Michigan from 1823-37. In addition to his law practice he was an extensive dealer in land in Detroit and

JOHN L. STEVENS
JOURNALIST AND DIPLOMAT

JOHN W. BURKE
CLERGYMAN AND PUBLISHER

SILAS B. DUTCHER
BANKER

JOHN LEYBURN
CLERGYMAN



HORACE T. HANKS
PHYSICIAN

SOLOMON SIBLEY
PIONEER AND JUDGE

AMASA J. PARKER, SR.
JURIST

AMASA J. PARKER, JR.
LAWYER

Wayne county. Judge Sibley was married in Marietta, O., in October, 1802, to Sarah Whipple, daughter of Col. Ebenezer Sproat, and granddaughter of Com. Abraham Whipple of the U. S. navy, and had eight children: Ebenezer Sproat Sibley, a graduate of West Point and an officer in the Seminole and Mexican wars; Katherine Whipple, who married Charles C. Trowbridge of Detroit; Henry Hastings Sibley, the first governor of Minnesota; Augusta, who married James J. Armstrong; Mary, who married Charles S. Adams of Detroit; Alexander Hamilton; Sarah Alexandrine, and Frederic B. Sibley. He died in Detroit, Mich., April 4, 1846.

HANKS, Horace Tracy, physician, was born at East Randolph, Vt., June 27, 1837. After attending the West Randolph (Vt.) and Royalston (Mass.) academies, he taught school for a time and then took up the study of his chosen profession under Prof. Walter Carpenter of Burlington, Vt. He took the course of medical lectures in the University of Vermont (medical department) in 1859 and was graduated at the Albany (N.Y.) Medical College in 1861. While house surgeon to the Albany City Hospital, he was appointed assistant surgeon to the 30th New York Volunteers and was in the field for a year with the army of the Potomac, serving under Burnside at Fredericksburg, and under Hooker at Chancellorsville, beside a number of engagements of less importance, and was then assigned to take charge of the Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C. Upon being mustered out he returned to Royalston, Mass., and practiced until 1868, when he went to New York to attend lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1872 he was appointed attending physician and surgeon for the diseases of women at Demilt Dispensary which at that time had the largest clinics in New York. During the ten years he was there he treated over 7,000 different patients and performed a number of difficult and important operations. In 1875 he was appointed assistant surgeon at the Woman's Hospital and was advanced to attending surgeon in 1889. He delivered a course of lectures on obstetrics at Dartmouth Medical College in 1878, and in 1885 was appointed one of the professors of diseases of women at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School holding the latter post until 1898 when ill health forced him to resign. Some of his most noteworthy operations were performed before large classes of students. He was also consulting gynecologist to the Northeastern Dispensary, Judson Dispensary, Newark Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y. He was secretary and vice-president of the New York academy of Medicine, and president of the New York Obstetrical Society. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the New York county and state medical societies, the Medico-Historical Society, president of the Medico Society of New York for two years, and a fellow of the American and the British gynaecological societies, member of the New York Obstetrical Society and an honorary member of the Boston Gynaecological Society. To these organizations he contributed many practical papers on topics connected with his specialty, perhaps the most important being one upon repairing the female perineum when the sphinctre ani is involved, in which he advocated the use of saline laxatives from the first. This paper marked the beginning of the change in the after treatment of those cases. In a paper on ectopic pregnancy he took a firm stand in upholding the use of electricity for the purpose of destroying the life of the fetus in the early months of estopic pregnancy. His style was clear, concise and forceful, and his papers and articles showed a thorough mastery of the subjects treated. Dr. Hanks invented a number of surgical instruments for use in his specialty. He was an extremely conscientious practitioner and had a large private practice in addition to his duties in connection with medical institutions. In 1898 the University of Rochester conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was twice married: (1) in 1864 to Martha L. Fisk; she died in 1868 leaving one daughter who died young, and (2) in 1872 to Julia Dana Godfrey of Keene, N. H., who survived him with two daughters, Linda Tracy and Emily Grace Hanks. Dr. Hanks died in New York city, Nov. 18, 1900.

PARKER, Amasa Junius, jurist, was born in Ellsworth, Litchfield co., Conn., June 2, 1807, where his father, Rev. Daniel Parker, was for twenty years pastor of the Congregational church. His parents removed to the state of New York when he was about nine years old, and he was trained under the personal supervision of his father. In 1823 he was appointed principal of the Hudson (N. Y.) Academy and in 1825 he successfully passed all the examinations at Union college, and was graduated B.A. with the class of that year. In May, 1827, he resigned his principalship, and devoted himself to the study of law under John W. Edmonds, a celebrated lawyer, and in the office of his uncle, Amasa Parker, of Delhi, N. Y. In 1828, he was admitted to practice and became a partner of his uncle, the firm of A. & A. J. Parker being one of the most eminent and successful in the state. The junior member practiced in all the state courts, and was familiar with the circuits in Delaware, Greene, Ulster, Schoharie, and even Broome, Tioga and Tompkins counties. In fact, it was said of him, when he was called from the bar to the bench, that he had tried more cases in the circuit courts than any lawyer of his age in the state. Mr. Parker was a Democrat all his life. His remarkable skill as a lawyer, his great eloquence, and his personal popularity, fitted him for political leadership, and in 1833 he was elected to the state assembly without opposition. In 1834 he was appointed district attorney of Delaware county, and served three years and in 1836 was nominated for the twenty-fifth congress to represent the counties of Broome and Delaware, and was elected. His congressional career was marked by boldness, firmness, fairness, accuracy and dignity. In 1844 he became judge of the third circuit and vice-chancellor, and removed to Albany, N. Y. Judge Parker was on the bench during the celebrated anti-rent trials, when at one time, in 1845, 240 persons, who had been arrested and indicted, were in custody and awaiting trial at the oyer and terminer at Delhi. He disposed of all these cases in three weeks. He was elected to the supreme court in 1854, serving one term, during one year of which he sat on the bench of the court of appeals. In 1856 he was nominated as the democratic candidate for governor, being opposed by John A. King, republican, and Erastus Brooks, native American. The combination of a third party candidate and a republican tidal wave defeated Judge Parker, who, however, ran about 10,000 ahead of the Buchanan electoral ticket. Throughout his life Judge Parker was a friend of the cause of education, having been a member of the state board of regents for ten years; president of the board of trustees of the Albany Female col-

lege, a trustee of Cornell University, and one of the governors of Union college, and a trustee of the Albany Medical college and president of the board about fifteen years, besides performing service in the board of regents. With the late Judge Ira Harris and Amos Dean, he founded the Albany Law School, in which he filled an important professorship. Geneva college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1846. He was also appointed by Gov. Fenton a trustee of the state hospital for the insane at Poughkeepsie, the treatment of the insane being a subject to which he had devoted many years of careful study and benevolent attention. This position he held nearly fifteen years, and resigned in 1881, to be succeeded by his only son, Amasa J. Parker. He edited "Reports of the Decisions in Criminal Cases" (1858-77) and he prepared six volumes of law reports published in Albany during 1855-69. Judge Parker was married in 1834, to Harriet Langdon Roberts, at Portsmouth. He died at Albany, N. Y., May 13, 1890.

PARKER, Amasa Junius, lawyer, was born at Delhi, Delaware co., N. Y., May 6, 1843, son of Amasa Junius and Harriet Langdon (Roberts) Parker. His father (above) was a lawyer of distinction. The son was fitted for college in the Albany academy, and was a graduate at Union college in 1863. He studied law in the office of Cagger, Porter & Hand two years, and one year during that time at the Albany Law School. He began to practice in association with his father, in 1865, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession. He kept up his connection with his father until the death of the latter in May, 1890, and since that year has practiced alone. Mr. Parker has always taken an interest in military science and discipline. At college he and his companions formed a corps called the Union College Zouaves, which furnished a large number of commissioned officers to the Union armies in the civil war. In 1866 he was appointed aide-de-camp and major of the 3rd division, N. G. S. N. Y.; was elected lieutenant-colonel in 1875; colonel of its 10th infantry in 1877, and general of its 3rd brigade in 1886. He resigned this position in December, 1890. He was president of the National Guard Association during 1878-80. Mr. Parker served one year (1882) in the New York assembly and six years (1886-87, 1892-93 and 1894-5) in the senate. He was president of the Albany Young Men's Association during 1875-76, and president of the Albany Law School for many years after 1895. He was a trustee of the Albany Medical college, a governor of Union college, and a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, and of the Ft. Orange, University and Country clubs of Albany. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Union college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1904. He was married in 1868, to Cornelia Kane Strong, of New Orleans, La. (Portrait opposite p. 175.)

GUNCKEL, Lewis B., congressman, was born at Germantown, Montgomery co., O., Oct. 15, 1826, son of Michael and Barbara (Shney) Gunckel. His father and grandfather were early settlers, and leading citizens of that region. Graduating at the Farmers' college in 1848, and the Cincinnati Law School in 1851, he established a successful practice at Dayton, O. He was a delegate to the republican national convention of 1856, and a stump speaker for Fremont in the canvass. As a state senator in 1862-65, he introduced and carried many bills in the interest of the soldiers and their families. His speech of 1863, in support of the war, was much praised, and widely circulated as a campaign document. In 1864 he was a presidential elector, and canvassed the state for Lincoln. The State Soldiers' Home, which he had long urged, was established near Columbia in 1864, and he was one of its trustees. When the congress took up the idea in 1865, he was for ten years one of the twelve managers of the National Home, and secretary of the board. In 1871 he was a special commissioner to investigate frauds practiced upon the Cherokee, Creek and Chickasaw Indians, and in the same year was elected to the forty-third congress, where he favored a reduction of the army, cheap transportation, equalization of soldiers' bounties, and a more honest and economical administration of public affairs. He opposed jobs, extravagant schemes, and the $3,000,000 appropriation for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition; voted to repeal the "salary grab," and refused to draw his increased pay. In 1874 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated, as was his party throughout the state. Though one of the first jury lawyers in southern Ohio, he habitually acted the peacemaker's part in discouraging litigation. He was president of the local Bar Association, and member of the state, and national bar associations. His last years were devoted to practicing law as a member of the firm of Gunckel, Rowe & Shney. He was married in 1860 to Catherine, daughter of Valentine Winters. of Dayton, O., and had one son and one daughter. He died in Dayton, Oct. 5, 1903.

WAYNE, James Moore, jurist, was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1790. After having prepared for college he was sent to Princeton where he was graduated in 1808. He then went into a law office in Savannah and studied until his examination, which he passed successfully, and was admitted to practice in 1810. He interested himself in politics and was sent to the state legislature, and afterward, in 1823, was elected mayor of his native city. From 1824 to 1829 he was judge of the superior court of Savannah, and in the latter year was elected a member of the national congress, remaining there until 1835. He was an excellent orator and logical in argument. Having strongly supported General Jackson, the latter appointed him, in 1835, associate justice of the supreme court. Justice Wayne was a free-trader and an economist; he objected strongly to extravagance in the use of the national funds and was opposed to the United States Bank. He was particularly strong in his knowledge of maritime law and admiralty cases. In 1849 he received from Princeton College the degree of LL.D. Justice Wayne interested himself greatly in the Indian question and was very influential in having the Indians placed upon reservations. He died in Washington, D. C., July 5, 1867.

MARTINDALE, John Henry, soldier, was born at Sandy Hill, N. Y., March 20, 1815. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1835, becoming second lieutenant of first dragoons. Resigning in the following year, he became assistant engineer of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad, but decided to follow the law, and having been admitted to the bar in 1838 opened an office for the practice of his profession at Batavia, N. Y. In 1851 he removed to Rochester, N. Y. He served as district attorney of Genesee county during 1842-45 and 1847-50. When the civil war began, he volunteered his services,

and was made brigadier-general Aug. 9, 1861, taking part in the defense of Washington, D. C., in that winter. He saw service in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the capture of Hanover court house, the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, and in the skirmish at Harrison's Landing, July 2, 1862. He was military governor of the District of Columbia from November, 1862, to May, 1864. He took part in the operations of the army of the James, south of Richmond in the summer of 1864, and with the army of the Potomac; participated in the battles of Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg. On account of ill health he resigned from the service, Sept. 13, 1864, and returned to the practice of law in Rochester, N. Y. He was attorney-general of the state of New York from 1866 to 1868, discharging his duties with signal ability. He was a member and vice-president of the board of managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers during 1868-79. He died in Nice, France, Dec. 13, 1881.

ADAMS, Henry Herschel, iron merchant, was born at Collamer, O., July 9, 1844, son of Lowell L. Adams, and a descendant of Henry Adams who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1634. Volunteering for the civil war he served in Company G, 125th Ohio volunteers, and in 1864 was captured at Athens, Ala. At the close of the war he returned to Cleveland, O., engaged in the iron business, and won a national reputation as an iron merchant. He was associated with the Coleraine Iron Co. at Redington, Pa., during 1882-85, and then established an iron business in New York city, under the name of Henry H. Adams Co. In 1890 he was elected president of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co., representing a syndicate of six of the largest coal and iron companies in Ohio, with an output of one million tons of coal per annum. He was married, March 26, 1867, to Helen E., daughter of Joseph Alexander Redington, of Cleveland, O., and had three children: Nellie, who married John D. Barrett, Henry H., Jr., and Mabel, who married Albert B. Ashforth. He died in Greenwich, Conn., May 7, 1906.

MARSCHALL, Frederic William von, founder of Salem, N. C., was born in Stolpen, Saxony, Feb. 5, 1721. His father was an officer in the Saxon army, and the son received a fine military education. While a student at the University of Leipzig he met Count Zinzendorf, by whom he was influenced to join the Moravian brotherhood. He united with the Unitas Fratrum in 1740, hoping for a wide field of Christian usefulness. After twenty years' service in Germany and England, he was sent to North Carolina, where the Moravians had purchased a large tract of land in what is now Forsyth county. He selected the site for a town which was laid out in 1765 and named it Salem (peace), which soon became the center and headquarters of the southern district. The first settlers arrived in the following year. He personally located various buildings and superintended the laying out and planting of the cedars in the avenue and graveyard. In Salem everything was regulated by agents of the church. The hotel, bakery, provision store, tannery, the shoe-shop and every kind of labor were conducted on the community plan, the church paying them pro rata for their services. The lands were leased for farm purposes, and no outsider was permitted to live within the settlement. Von Marschall was described as an intellectual scholarly man of a great administrative ability, a man of many and eminent virtues, but a strict disciplinarian. He remained in Salem as its financial agent, and a member of the provincial board, until his death, which occurred Feb. 11, 1802.

BLISH, George William, elocutionist, was born in Rome, Ill., March 1, 1837, son of Joseph Blish and Albright Ingersoll (Chamfney) Blish. He was educated at the La Salle Institute of Illinois and Hamilton (New York) Academy, and then went on the road with different theatrical companies, taking such parts as others of the troupe could not assume. He served in both army and navy during the civil war. He was the founder of the Blish School of Elocution in 1873, the oldest established school of the kind in Boston, Mass. He was one of the original organizers of the Royal Arcanum, 1877, its first supreme orator, a life member of the supreme council, a Mason in good standing, and a member of Post 68, G. A. R., having served as lieutenant in the 14th Mo. Vol. Regiment (Birges sharp-shooters), afterward the 66th Ill. Vol. Reg., and also as paymaster's clerk on the U. S. S. Romeo. He was married, Jan. 21, 1878, to Lauretta Hayden Wheelock, and died in Plymouth, N. H., May 24, 1906.

WYNNS, Thomas, congressman, was born in Hertford county, N. C., in 1764. He had three brothers, who served in the revolutionary army, for which, however, he was too young. In 1780, being at sea in a vessel called the Fair American, he was captured by the British and carried to London, where he remained until the end of the war. After peace was declared he returned to America, and settled down in his native county, where he started a plantation. In 1788 he was a delegate to the North Carolina convention which took under consideration the proposed constitution of the United States. In 1790 he was made state senator, and in 1802 became a member of the national congress, serving in one or the other of these positions until 1807. He was also a member of the executive council and a brigadier-general of militia. He died in Hertford county, N. C., June 3, 1825.

HINTON, John Henry, physician, was born in New York city, Jan. 1, 1827. After receiving a common school education, he became a clerk in his father's drugstore. He studied and practiced dentistry for three years, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1852. He was for two years an assistant in the New York Hospital, and after practicing for two years, went abroad for further medical studies in Paris. On his return he resumed his connection with the New York Hospital as resident surgeon. He became assistant in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary with Dr. Agnew, and remained with him for several years. He was prosecutor with Prof. Alfred C. Post in the Medical Department of the New York University for several years, attending surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital for four years, consulting surgeon for two years, and consulting surgeon in the Institution for the Blind after 1858. In 1884 he successfully treated a case of a pistol-shot wound of a man shot through the body from behind, the ball passing through the stomach, which was the first case of recovery on record. Special mention is made of this case in the "Transactions of the New York State Medical Association," Vol. I, p. 482. He was among the first to treat diseases of the eye as a specialty, and particular mention is made of his work in the Institution for the Blind "Annual Report for 1858," where he was attending surgeon. He was also connected with both the Northern and Eastern Dispensaries, and the Lying-in Asylum. He was a member of the New

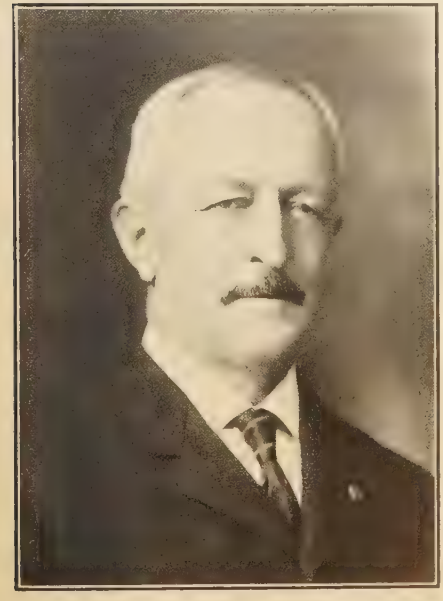
York State Medical Association; life member and treasurer of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; a life member of the New York Historical Society; the Geographical Society, and the New York Academy of Sciences, and member of the Union League, Players' Club, Grolier Club, and St. Nicholas Society. He died in New York, Apr. 26, 1905.

KING, John Pendleton, U. S. senator and railroad president, was born near Glasgow, Ky., Apr. 3, 1799, son of Francis and Mary (Patrick) King. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Bedford county, Tenn. He was a student at Richmond Academy, Augusta, Ga., and after reading law under Maj. F. Walker, was admitted to the bar before he was of age. He practiced successfully in Augusta, taking over the large business of his preceptor when Mr. Walker was elected United States senator. In 1821 he went to Europe for two years, returning on the same vessel with Lafayette, with whom he formed a lasting friendship, and who visited him at his home, in Augusta, in 1825, and to whom he made an address of welcome for the city. He became wealthy by his law practice and retired from it in 1829. He was a member of a convention to reform the state constitution in 1830, in which he advocated equalization of representation; was appointed judge of the superior court in 1831; and was elected member of the state constitutional convention of 1833 as a Jackson democrat, becoming a leader of the body in discussions with William H. Crawford. In that year, while he was away and when not a candidate, he was elected United States senator for two years to fill the vacancy when George M. Troup resigned, he being the youngest man in that body, and in 1835 he was re-elected. In a speech before the senate he attacked the administration of Pres. Van Buren, and being criticised for it by a newspaper, resigned and retired from public life (1837). In 1841 he assumed the management of the Georgia Railroad, then completed from Augusta and Madison. He finished the road to Atlanta and Athens, built the road from Atlanta to West Point, and re-built the railroad which was almost destroyed during the war, retiring from active control of these roads in 1878, having been president nearly forty years. He was a projector of the Augusta canal, which was begun in 1845; was an early director of the Augusta Cotton Factory, and member of the constitutional convention of 1865. As a lawyer, senator and railroader, Judge King was one of the pre-eminent men of Georgia, and left a deep impress upon his time. In the United States senate he held his own in the discussions of the questions of the time with the ablest statesmen of the republic, and such men as Benton and Calhoun complimented his abilities. He had an adamantine integrity that never failed to assert itself. He opposed his own party openly when he thought it wrong; he fought nullification, the pre-emption of public land, Jackson's removal, the banks deposits, and the efforts of Forsyth, his colleague, to buy documents for the senators. He made strong speeches upon finance, tariff, public lands, Indians, internal improvements, French spoilation, and other questions. His conscience knew no compromise and his high spirit revolted at the wrangling of politics, and when some of his party press in Georgia censured him, as he thought, unjustly, for a speech against measures of Van Buren's administration, he promptly resigned, "the only instance," said Alexander Stephens, "in the United States of abandonment of politics from personal disgust." His career as a railroader was remarkable and a public benefaction. He furnished the Georgia Railroad in a time of stress by his personal credit. He was a deep student and powerful writer. He was married in 1842 to Louise, the only daughter of John M. Woodward of New York. A daughter, Louise Woodward King, established the Georgia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was the founder of the Louise King Home for Widows at Augusta, Ga. He died in Augusta, Ga., Mar. 19, 1887.

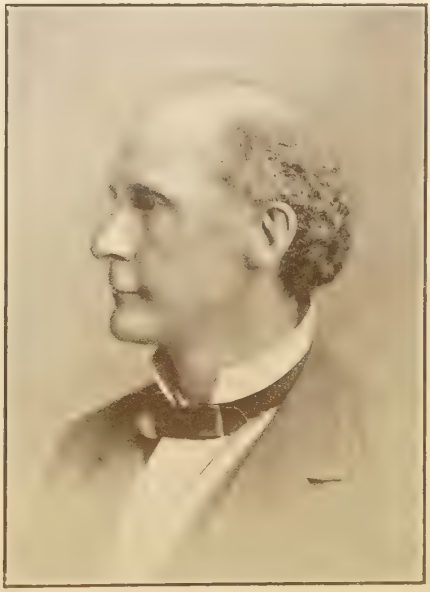
HUBBARD, Thomas Hamlin, soldier, lawyer and financier, was born at Hallowell, Me., Dec. 20, 1838, youngest son of John and Sarah H. (Barrett) Hubbard. His father (q.v.) was the sixteenth governor of Maine. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1857, and entering upon the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1860. He went later to the Law School at Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in New York in 1861. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he returned to his native state to join the 25th Maine regiment as first lieutenant and adjutant. After his term of service he assisted Col. Fessenden in raising the 30th Maine volunteers, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel Nov. 10, 1863. He went with this regiment to the Department of the Gulf, served through the Red river campaign and participated in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Monett's Bluff, at Cana river crossing and Marksville. He aided in the construction of Bailey's dam across the Red river at Alexandria by means of which the fleet of Federal gunboats was saved, and for this service was mentioned with special commendation in the report of Adm. Porter. He also assisted in bridging the Atchafalaya river with a fleet of boats for the rapid passage of the army in May, 1864, when its progress had been checked by the destruction of bridges. He was commissioned colonel May 13, 1864, and in June was mustered into the U. S. service in Louisiana. In the following autumn his command was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, becoming part of the 3d brigade, 1st division of the 19th army corps. In Virginia he took part in the Shenandoah valley campaign of 1864–65, and in June, 1865, was ordered with his command to Savannah, Ga., where for a time he presided over a board for the examination of officers desiring to enter the regular service. He was commissioned brigadier-general by brevet with rank from July 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the service soon after that date. Returning to his law practice in New York city, he was associated with Charles A. Rapallo for a year. For many years he was a member of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, one of the leading New York law firms. He was afterward associated with Collis P. Huntington in his railroad enterprises, becoming first vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.; president of the Houston & Texas Central and Mexican International railroad companies, two corporations allied to the Southern Pacific Co., and was a director of the Wabash Railroad Co., which he helped to reorganize in 1889. He was chairman of the International Banking Corporation, president of the Guatemala Central railroad and a director of the Western Union Telegraph Co. He was commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States and president of the New England Society of New York. He was a trustee of Bowdoin College, to which he presented a library building, and a trustee of the Albany Law School, where he established a course of lectures on legal ethics. As

JOHN H. HINTON
PHYSICIAN

JOHN P. KING
SENATOR



THOMAS H. HUBBARD
LAWYER AND FINANCIER



GEORGE W. BLISH
ELOCUTIONIST

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Thomas Darlington Jr.

the president of the Peary Arctic Club he helped to finance Adm. Peary in his successful North Pole expedition, and in the controversy which grew out of the claims of Dr. Frederick Cook, he was one of Peary's principal supporters. Peary named one of the most northerly points in Greenland Cape Thomas Hubbard as a compliment to his friend and sponsor. Gen. Hubbard was married Jan. 28, 1868, to Sibyl A., daughter of Adam K. Fahnestock, of Harrisburg, Pa., and their children were: John, Sibyl E., wife of Herbert S. Darlington, and Anna Weir Hubbard. He died in New York city May 19, 1915.

DARLINGTON, Thomas, physician, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1858, son of Thomas and Hannah Anne (Goodliffe) Darlington of revolutionary and colonial stock. He attended the New York and Newark (N. J.) public schools, took the scientific course in New York University, and was graduated M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1880. He practiced his profession nearly two years in Newark, N. J., where he was on the staff of the Women's Hospital and was one of the city physicians to the poor. Returning to New York he opened an office in Kingsbridge and thereafter the metropolis was his permanent home, with the exception of three years when he was surgeon to the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., and the Arizona and Southeastern Railroad Co. with headquarters at Bisbee, Ariz. He was surgeon to the Croton aqueduct during 1885-88, and after returning from Arizona became one of the visiting staff of the New York Foundling, the French, the Seton, St. John's (Yonkers) and the Fordham hospitals, at the same time serving on the local school board in the Bronx. He was medical editor of the New York "Mail and Express" during 1891-93. In 1904 he was appointed by Mayor McClellan commissioner of health and president of the New York board of health, and the service he rendered in this capacity in promoting the new science of public health and hygiene placed him in the front rank of his profession in the United States. He made an investigation of the Croton (drinking) water, and his report ultimately brought about a new system of pure water supply for the city. He reorganized the inspection of milk, instituting a system of inspection of all farms and dairies in eight different states which supplied milk to the metropolis; at his request a milk committee was organized and ordinances relative to the sale and handling of milk were passed. These reforms in handling milk led to a pure food campaign. The Hepburn bill had been before congress several years; he rewrote the bill, making it a city ordinance which provided for a stringent system of inspection. Similar laws were enacted providing for the inspection of drugs, and he inaugurated a vigorous campaign for the abatement of smoke from chimneys. He established a system of school hygiene and school inspection by trained nurses, by which the physical examination of all school children was made compulsory and a division of child hygiene in the board of health created in 1908. This pioneer movement was the foundation of the child welfare work now being done throughout the world. His most valuable services were perhaps in the campaign against tuberculosis. He reorganized the division of communicable diseases (which include tuberculosis), opened a number of free clinics for the diagnosis of that disease, and began the systematic education of the people by stereopticon views, pamphlets and public addresses; a sanitorium for consumptives was also established at Otisville, N. Y. Dr. Darlington administered his office so effectively that the death rate of New York city declined from 20.1 per thousand in 1904 to 15.96 in 1910. His success as health commissioner was so pronounced that at the expiration of his term he was retained by the U. S. Steel Corporation to investigate the sanitary conditions of the various plants under its control, and this work led to his appointment as secretary of the welfare committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, in which capacity he became the medical adviser to practically the entire steel industry of the United States. This great work, involving the health and welfare of millions of employes and their families, embraces questions of sanitation, hygiene, drainage and sewage disposal, the prevention of accidents, education, relief funds, compensation, hospitals, trained nurses and social workers, food supply, housing, gardens, rest and recreation, transportation, insurance, pensions and saving and investing, on which $65,000,000 was spent up to the end of 1918. In 1914 Dr. Darlington was appointed professor of anatomy, principles of surgery, pathology and hygiene in the New York College of Dentistry, of which he is a trustee, director and treasurer. When the U. S. troops were stationed on the Texas border in 1916, he made an investigation of the sanitary conditions there for the Parents' Association organized by the National Civic Federation. He was appointed first lieutenant of the medical reserve corps by Pres. Roosevelt in 1907, and when war was declared against Germany in 1917, he was promoted to the rank of major, and in 1918 assigned to duty as epidemiologist at Camp Lee, Va. During the war he was also consulting physician of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, and chairman of the committee on fatigue of the Council of National Defense. Dr. Darlington has written numerous articles on sanitation, climatology and general medical subjects, and made many addresses, some of which were published. He was one of the organizers of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in 1904. He is a member of the American Climatological Association, of which he was president in 1907, the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Society of Tropical Medicine, the Harvey Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the New York State Medical Association, the National Institute of Social Sciences, the North American League for Immigrants, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Huguenot Society, the St. Nicholas Society, and the American Geographical Society. During 1914-15 he was a member of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission. Besides his many professional activities, he is actively interested in philanthropic and social work, acting on the advisory board of several societies, such as Backyard Playgrounds, International Sunshine Society, Committee on Prevention of Blindness; also in church and Sunday school work, having been connected with both in Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. A Democrat in politics, he is a sachem of the Tammany Society, and served as chairman of the Democratic county committee in 1910-12. He was married, June 9, 1886, to Josephine Alice, daughter of Joseph R. Sergeant of New York city. She died in 1890, leaving two children: Clinton Pelham Darlington, who was chief signal officer at Ft. Oglethorpe during the war with Germany, and Dorothea Darlington.

MARTIN, Artemas, mathematician, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1835, the only son of James M. and Orenda (Bradley) Martin; grandson of Artemas and Elizabeth (Glover) Martin; great-grandson of Aaron Martin, a soldier of the revolution, and his wife, Olive (Harding) Martin, both of Sturbridge, Mass.; great-great-grandson of Aaron Martin, one of the earliest settlers of Sturbridge, who was drowned in Quinebaug river in 1751; also grandson of Jonah and Rosanna (Weaver) Bradley; great-grandson of Solomon Bradley; also great-grandson of Samuel Glover, of Sturbridge, a soldier of the revolution, and descendant of John Glover, of England, brother of Robert Glover, who suffered martyrdom by being burned at the stake in 1555. In 1837 he removed with his parents to the vicinity of Franklin, Venango Co., Pa., where they lived until 1869. Artemas attended school very little until he was fourteen, but learned to read and write, and acquired some knowledge of geography, at home. He began the study of arithmetic in his fifteenth year. He attended a district school three winters, studying algebra the last, and then went to a select school in Franklin for six months, where he engaged in the study of algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, and chemistry. Three years later he spent two and one-half months at the Franklin Academy, studying algebra and trigonometry. This ended his opportunities of acquiring an education in school, but he diligently pursued his mathematical studies during his leisure hours, while he engaged in teaching school, working on a farm, and drilling oil wells in Venango county. In 1869, with his parents, he moved to the vicinity of Erie, Pa., residing there until 1885. During that period, when not occupied in pursuing his mathematical studies, and editing and printing his magazines, Mr. Martin devoted much time to cultivating vegetables and conducting a market garden. In his eighteenth year he began to contribute solutions to the "Pittsburg Almanac." For twenty years he sent problems to the "Riddler Column" of the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post;" from 1864 to 1875 contributed problems and solutions to "Clark's School Visitor," being its mathematical editor from 1870, until it was merged into "St. Nicholas" in 1875. He edited the department of higher mathematics for two years in the "Normal Monthly," published by Dr. Edward Brooks, at Millersville, Pa. To this journal he contributed a series of papers on "Diophantine Analysis," the most extensive that had ever been published in this country. In 1877 he started the "Mathematical Visitor," and in 1882 the "Mathematical Magazine," both of which he continues to publish. Although not a printer, he did the typesetting for his publications, and printed several numbers of them on a self-inking lever press, six and one-half by ten inches inside of chase. They were fine specimens of mathematical printing. Dr. Martin contributed problems, solutions, and papers, to the "Analyst," "Annals of Mathematics," the "Illinois Teacher" (1865–1867), the "Iowa Instructor" (1865–1867), the "National Educator," the "Yates County Chronicle," "Barnes's Educational Monthly," "Educational Notes and Queries," "The Wittenberger" (1876–1880), "Maine Farmers' Almanac," and the "Mathematical Monthly." He contributed to "The Wittenberger" in 1877–79 a series of thirteen articles on "Average," which are believed to be the first articles published on that subject in this country.

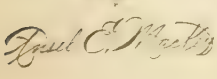
He was also a contributor to English mathematical periodicals, including the "Lady's and Gentleman's Diary" (1868–1871), the "Messenger of Mathematics," the "Educational Times" and its "Reprints" (1868–). The "Reprints" contain a large number of his solutions of difficult "average" and "probability" problems. In June, 1881, he was elected professor of mathematics in the Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo., but did not accept the position. In recognition of his ability as a mathematician, Yale gave him the degree of A.M. in 1877; Rutgers, Ph.D., in 1882, and Hillsdale, LL.D., in 1885. He was elected a member of the London Mathematical Society in 1878; the Société Mathématique de France in 1884; the Edinburgh Mathematical Society in 1885; the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C., in 1886; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1890; and member of the New York Mathematical Society in 1891. In 1885 Dr. Martin was appointed librarian of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and made his home in Washington, D. C. He owned a valuable library of mathematical works, many of which were rare and interesting; his collection of American arithmetics and algebras was one of the largest in this country. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1918.

SEYFFERT, or SEIFFERTH, Anton, Moravian missionary, was born at Krulich, Bohemia, Aug. 15, 1712. He went to Georgia with the first emigrants of the Unitas Fratrum in 1734, intending to labor among the Indians, an enterprise soon thwarted by troubles with Florida. After five years at Bethlehem, Pa., and in its vicinity, he went back to Europe. His ordination by Bishop D. Nitschmann, at Savannah, Feb. 28, 1736, is supposed to have been the first act of the kind by a Protestant bishop in America. He died at Zeist, Holland, June 19, 1785.

SHEPPARD, Isaac A., manufacturer, was born in Burlington county, N. J., July 11, 1827. He left school when he was eleven years old, and began to provide for himself. At the age of sixteen he entered a brass and iron foundry in Philadelphia, to learn the moulder's trade, which he thoroughly mastered in all its branches. After thirteen years of study, labor, and saving, as an employee, he accumulated sufficient means and information to establish himself in the foundry business. He prospered in this enterprise, and steadily increased his facilities of manufacture through successive years, until now, in association with his two sons as partners, he owns and operates an extensive foundry in Philadelphia and one in Baltimore. In 1859–60–61, Mr. Sheppard was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. He was chairman of the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives, in 1861, when the movement which resulted in the civil war was gathering force. In that position he advocated and was greatly instrumental in securing the passage through the legislature of many important measures, especially the act to strengthen the credit of the national government, and the act to raise the fifteen regiments of Pennsylvania reserves, which did such valiant service in the war. During the sickness of the speaker he was unanimously chosen speaker *pro tem.*, and presided over the deliberations of the house the last half of the session of 1861. Since 1879 Mr. Sheppard has been a member of the Board of Public Education of Philadelphia. He did

most efficient work as chairman of the committee on night schools, member of the committee that organized the School of Industrial Art, now so prosperous, and member of the committee whose deliberation resulted in the establishment of the two excellent manual training schools in connection with the educational system of Philadelphia. He was chosen president of the Board of Education in 1889, and has been twice re-elected. He is a diligent student of the advanced thought and improved method in educational matters, of which the tone and character of his published reports give evidence. He was one of the founders of the National Security Bank of Philadelphia, and is its president. For twenty-five years he has represented the interests of Philadelphia in the Northern Liberties' Gas Co. He is a past grand master in the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and is treasurer of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. In charitable, Sunday-school, and church work he has taken an active interest since early manhood. Mr. Sheppard's career affords a conspicuous illustration of the possibilities which lie within the grasp of any young man who combines high moral principles with untiring energy, enterprise, and industry.

MACKEY, Ansel Elliott, educator, was born at Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y., June 3, 1836, the son of Alexander and Clarissa Mackey, and grandson of Maj. Alexander Mackey, one of the early settlers of the town. He received an academic education, and began teaching at the age of eighteen, working successfully in the public schools of New York state for five years. He subsequently took a business course at Albany, N. Y., and, receiving a state certificate, was soon after graduation appointed principal of the business department of the Albany College, where he remained for several years. In 1873 he established a commercial school in the city of Hudson, N. Y., and adopted teaching as a permanent profession. In 1880 he established the well-known Geneva Business College and Shorthand Institute at Geneva, N. Y., which has become one of the famous institutions of the country for business training. Mr. Mackey was married Nov. 7, 1867, to Carrie E. Hoag, daughter of Casper F. and Anna C. Hoag, of Schenectady, N. Y. They have two children—a daughter, Anna C., and a son, Casper A. At the age of ten he experienced religion, and has ever since taken an active part in church and Sunday-school work as scholar, teacher and superintendent. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and maintains strict fidelity to the principles of true nobility and progressive Christianity. He has also been an active and honorary member of the Young Men's Christian Association, rendering valuable services to it, as to all other organizations having for their object the temporal and spiritual welfare of the human race.



DAVENPORT, James, member of congress, was born in Stamford, Conn., Oct. 12, 1758, a descendant of John Davenport, the celebrated English Nonconformist, who settled in Boston in 1637. He was graduated from Yale in 1777, and afterward served in the commissary department of the revolutionary army. He subsequently studied law, and became a judge of the court of common pleas. He was a representative in congress from Connecticut from 1796 until 1797, and a member of the corporation of Yale from 1793 until his death, which took place at his home Aug. 3, 1797.

DAKE, Dumont Charles, physician, was born at Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 11, 1838. He came of a race of distinguished physicians, who were noted for their progressive spirit. His grandfather, Dr. Jabez Dake, was the first to substitute the bath for the old system of blood-letting, and his uncle, Dr. J. P. Dake, has a national reputation as a practitioner of the new school of homeopathy. His father, Dr. C. M. Dake, was also an eminent physician. Dumont received a thorough academic education, studied medicine with his father and uncle, and was associated for some years with the former in practice. He abandoned his profession for a brief season during the war, and served in the Union army for three years, being afterward appointed to the revenue service under Secretary Chase. In 1868 he commenced practice in Rochester, N. Y., as an homeopathist, but gradually enlarged his sphere of action, adopting more advanced, liberal, and, in many respects, original ideas, his specialty being magnetic therapeutics. He traveled extensively for several years, achieving an enviable reputation throughout the West by his peculiar method of diagnosing disease, and his marked success in the cure of "Incurables." A prominent medical journal said of him: "His methods are novel, his analysis clean-cut and convincing, and he is mentioned as a modern evolution of the distinguished Dr. Abernethy; courageous, determined, and an uncompromising foe to all shams and to charlatanism." He removed to New York in 1879, and was graduated from the United States Medical College in 1882. He rapidly acquired an extensive practice, his peculiar methods receiving due recognition among his professional brethren of the various schools of medicine, by whom he is frequently called in for consultations. Although regularly established in New York city, his practice includes patients from Maine to California. He married, in 1885, Florence Nightingale Middleton, a daugter of W. H. Middleton, of Brooklyn.

Dumont C. Dake.

SEDGWICK, Robert, colonist and soldier, was born about 1590. He emigrated to America and was one of the first settlers of Charlestown, Mass., in 1635, and represented it for years in the general court. An active man of business, he joined the younger Winthrop in 1643 in starting the first iron-works in America. He had been a member of the Artillery Company of London; in 1638 he was prominent in organizing The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and two years later became its captain. He had command of the Castle in 1641, of the Middlesex regiment in 1643, and of the forces of the province in 1652. Under orders from Cromwell he went to the Penobscot region in 1654 to drive off the French, and took several of their forts. The next year he bore part in the expedition to the Spanish main and in the capture of Jamaica, and was made one of the commissioners for its government, and presently major-general. Carlyle called him "very brave, zealous, and pious." He founded a New England family which in the fifth and later generations won much eminence. He died in Jamaica May 24, 1656.

GARRISON, William Dominick, was born at Garrison's, Putnam Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1838, the son of John Garrison, who was born at Garrison's, N. Y., in 1797. His mother was Martha Dominick, of New York city. On his grandmother's side Mr. Garrison's ancestry came to the "Philipse Precinct," which was the name of the place at that time, in 1734, being among the first settlers. On his father's side he belongs to the Staten Island Garrisons who came to this country in 1658 in the Dutch ship the Gilded Beaver, under the name of Gerret Gerretsen: the name soon became anglicized, but some branches of the family still spell it Garretson. He received his education at the common school of his neighborhood, and at the academy in Greenwich, Conn. In 1855 he went to Chicago, Ill., as a clerk in a hardware store, but his health giving way he returned to his home at Garrison's in 1858, and entered the hotel business in 1859. He has since been an active hotel man, having built the Highland House at Garrison's, which is a renowned summer resort, and he is also one of the proprietors of the Grand Union hotel, New York city, with which he has been connected as manager and proprietor for the past eighteen years. He is recognized as one of the most prominent of hotelmen, it being known throughout the entire country that he possesses rare executive ability and untiring energy. He was founder and is president of the New York State Hotel Association, the largest association of its kind in the world. He is a member of the Holland Society; Sons of the Revolution; a veteran of the 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.; a member of the Old Guard; has taken all the degrees in both branches of Masonry, having reached the 33d, and is a member of the supreme council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America; is a member of the Royal Order of Scotland; and is connected with many other orders and clubs. He is an active man and takes deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of New York state and city. He is a genial friend and a man who is not afraid to do his duty. He died in New York city Dec. 2, 1892.

UPJOHN, Richard, architect, was born at Shaftesbury, Eng., Jan. 22, 1802. He was given a good common education, and afterward apprenticed to a builder and cabinet-maker. He subsequently became a master mechanic in this trade, in which he engaged until 1829, when he emigrated to America, first settling in New Bedford, Mass. Here he pursued his trade until 1833, when he went to Boston, and made some of the architectural drawings for a city court-house. The first work upon which he was engaged after settling in his new home, was upon the gateways forming the entrances to the Boston Common. His next work of any note was a church in Bangor, Me. Mr. Upjohn was called in 1839 to assume charge of a work that was to be one of the crowning glories of his life, and which was to establish his reputation as an architect. This work was the alterations that were proposed to be made in Trinity church, New York city, and the building of the new church edifice. There he had an opportunity for his genius to show itself, and when the church was completed in 1846 it was conceded to be the finest and grandest church edifice in this country, and Mr. Upjohn had gained for himself a reputation as a church architect that since has made his name famous. The churches built under his designs were principally of the Gothic style of architecture. His other edifices in various architectural styles are seen in all parts of the United States. Mr. Upjohn built the Corn Exchange bank and Trinity building in New York city. Christ and Grace churches, and the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, N. Y., were erected under this direction and from his designs. He built St. Thomas's church, Trinity chapel and the Church of the Holy Communion in New York city. Though most of his public buildings were in the Italian renaissance, his taste always inclined toward the Gothic, which, in prescribed lines, shows itself in St. Philip's church, a small edifice on the Highlands, near Garrison's-on-the-Hudson, where Mr. Upjohn passed the closing days of his life. He was for many years president of the American Institute of Architects. He died at Garrison's, Putnam Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1878.

SMET, Peter John de, missionary, was born at Dendermonde, Belgium, Dec. 31, 1801. He was educated at Mechlin, came to America with Rev. C. Nerinckx in 1821, entered the order of Jesuits, and spent the years 1823–28 at Florissant, Mo., under the care of Bishop Dubourg, who ordained him. He had a share in organizing the University of St. Louis in 1838–39, and taught in it for ten years. From youth he had desired to labor among the Indians, but the opportunity was long delayed. In 1838 he started a mission among the Pottawatomies, on Sugar Creek, Mo., and showed unusual gifts for this kind of work. In 1840 he made his way to the Flatheads of Oregon, who had asked for religious instruction, and was eagerly welcomed. The next year he founded St. Mary's mission on the Bitter-root river. Failing to procure supplies in the neighborhood or at Vancouver, he returned to St. Louis, was sent to Belgium and France to ask for help, and returned in 1844 with five Jesuits and six Sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady. He now established a central mission on the Willamette, from which his labors extended far and wide. His influence over the Indians of the northwest was held to surpass that of any other man; the wild tribes whom he met on his journeys, far from molesting him, revered his person as sacred, and on several occasions he was of much service to the U. S. government in averting or suppressing hostilities. He acted as chaplain to the Utah expedition, and started missions in that region. He made several voyages to Europe, where he was much esteemed, and was decorated by the king of Belgium. Several of his books have appeared in English translations: "Letters and Sketches of a Residence in the Rocky Mountains" (1843); "Oregon Missions and Travels" (1847); "Western Missions and Missionaries" (1863), and "New Indian Sketches" (1868). He received serious injuries by an accident when last in Europe, and died at St. Louis May 23, 1873.

READ, Jacob, senator, was born in South Carolina in 1752. He came from a family honorable in civil life. After receiving a liberal education at home, he was sent to England, where he studied law from 1773 until 1776, and returning, began practice in Charleston. The revolutionary fervor, however, carried him beyond private considerations, and entering the field he served as major of South Carolina volunteers, but was unfortunately taken prisoner and confined at St. Augustine, Fla. for four years. Upon his release he was sent to the legislature, and

subsequently represented South Carolina in the Continental congress for three years (1783–86). On Dec. 7, 1795, he took his seat in the U. S. senate as a Federalist, serving as president *pro tempore* in 1797, and closing his term March 3, 1801. He was immediately appointed by Pres. Adams judge of the U. S. district court of South Carolina; so continuing until his death, in Charleston, S. C., July 17, 1816.

CRUMP, Malcolm Hart, mining engineer and geologist, was born in Culpeper county, Va., near the battlefield of Cedar mountain, Oct. 24, 1849, son of Reuben Moore and Mary Elizabeth (Guinn) Crump. His father was a native of Round hill, Fauquier co.; his mother of Colvin's Tavern, Culpeper co. The family settled in New Kent county, Va., about 1620, and in 1631 Lieut. Thomas Crump represented the borough of James City in the house of burgesses. Their military record begins with Benjamin Crump, a revolutionary soldier, who was married to Eliza, daughter of Arrabin Moore, of Culpeper, a descendant of Austin Moore, of Chelsea. Benjamin's son, George, a soldier in the war of 1812, was the father of Reuben Moore Crump, who in turn bore arms in the Confederate service. Malcolm Hart Crump was educated at Humanity Hall, Buckingham co., Va., at the Virginia High School, Culpeper C. H., and at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., where he was graduated in 1873, standing second in a class of fifty-three. He was first employed in business as a civil engineer, on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, running from Staunton, Va., to Salem, in the same state. In 1875, he joined the Harvard summer school of geology, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., under Prof. N. S. Shaler, and, having removed to Kentucky, was more or less connected with the geological survey of that state for twenty years; during the first half of 1890, having charge of it in the director's absence. In 1878, he was appointed professor of geology, mineralogy and chemistry in Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky., and held it until November, 1889, when he resigned, to become mineral expert for a land and development company. He has also been city engineer of Bowling Green, secretary of the Edmonson County Coal, Iron and Lumber Co., director of the Kentucky Mineral and forestry exhibit, World's fair, Chicago (1893), and expert for several industrial companies. He organized the volunteer company, known as the Bowling Green Guards, in October, 1879, and became its captain; was promoted major of the 4th battalion in 1882; colonel of the 3d infantry, Kentucky State Guard in 1885; and was its inspector-general from 1889 until 1896; commissioned major 3d battalion 1st Kentucky infantry, U. S. volunteers, June 6, 1889, and stationed at Lexington, Ky.; later being stationed at Chickamauga park, and at Newport News. He accompanied the regiment to Porto Rico, doing service at Mayaguez and Ponce, and during his four months' stay on the island, rode horseback more than 500 miles, while making a general geological reconnaissance. During his connections with military organizations, for more than a quarter of a century, Maj. Crump has never lost an hour from his duties, or been ill a minute. He has published "Geology of Warren County, Ky." (1890); "Kentucky Highways," for the office of road inquiry, U. S. department of agriculture, and numerous papers on the industrial resources of Kentucky and other southern states. He is a fellow of the Geological Society of America; member of the Association for the Advancement of Science; the Southern Society of New York; the Military Service Institution, and the XV Club, of Bowling Green, Ky., the Kappa Alpha fraternity, and Knights Templars. He is especially interested in natural history, and in the development of the mineral resources of the South. Maj. Crump was married, at Bowling Green, Warren co., Ky., June 15, 1893, to Mary, daughter of Hon. Warner L. and Lucy Craig Underwood. They have one son Malcolm Hart Crump, Jr.

SCHUMACHER, Ferdinand, cereal manufacturer, was born at Celle, Hanover, Ger., March 30, 1822. His father was a prosperous commission merchant, who gave his son a liberal education in the higher schools of his native town. At the age of fifteen the boy was apprenticed, without pay, to learn the grocer's trade, and served for five years. In 1842 he entered his father's office, and a few years later became shipping clerk for the great sugar refining house of Egestoff & Hurtzig, of Hanover. In 1850 young Schumacher emigrated to America, and with his brother Otto, settled upon a farm at Euclid, near Cleveland, O. Two years later he removed to Akron, O., and has since been identified with the progress of that thriving city. His first venture was as a grocer, and so successful was he that in 1856 he began the manufacture of oatmeal, which, up to that time, had been imported. He had not been long at the business when imports almost ceased, and now America is a large exporter. To the business of making oatmeal was added the pearling of barley, for which the demand became so great, that in 1863 he erected a mill, devoted exclusively to this branch, and purchased the Cascade Flour Mills, greatly increasing their power and capacity. The plant having been destroyed in 1872, new and extensive structures were put up from time to time, only to be again destroyed by fire in 1886. Mr. Schumacher then united all his interests with the firm of Cummins & Allen, the consolidated business being known as "The F. Schumacher Milling Co." Mr. Schumacher was president until 1891, when a more extensive consolidation was made with cereal mills in the cities of Chicago, Cleveland, Rockford, Iowa City, Cedar Rapids, and Ravenna, the new corporation being known as the American Cereal Company, Mr. Schumacher being president. This corporation virtually controls the manufacture of all cereals except wheat and corn. It has a capital of $3,400,000, and an annual product of $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. From the small mill of 1852 Mr. Schumacher's energy and business ability has produced this now vast enterprise, with its many millions of capital, giving employment to thousands of men. He was president of the Schumacher Gymnasium Co.; a liberal patron of Buchtel College, and an active member of the Universalist church. In 1883 he was nominated as the Prohibition candidate for governor of Ohio, receiving the largest vote ever polled up to that time by that party. He was married Sept. 7, 1851, to his cousin, Hermine, daughter of George H. L. Schumacher, and had seven children, two of whom survived him, Louis and Adolph Schumacher. His wife died in 1893, and he was married Aug. 1, 1899, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Adolph Zipperlen of Cincinnati. He died in Akron, Apr. 15, 1908.

SOMERS, Peter J., lawyer, and mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., was born at Menominee, Waukesha Co., Wis., Apr. 12, 1850. His parents, who were both natives of Ireland, emigrated to this country in the year 1837, and after remaining for a brief period in the state of New York, went to Wisconsin. Peter's earlier days were spent with his parents on the farm. His birth, although humble, was highly respectable, his parents being endowed with those elements of high character and goodness of heart, for the absence of which no amount of wealth can adequately compensate. Along with a moderate amount of this world's goods, they left their children the heritage of a good name and those qualities of moral rectitude for which in life they were distinguished. The surviving members of the Somers family consist of Michael and James, both of whom are farmers; John, who is engaged in the real estate business; Thomas F., a lawyer, and Peter J. They are successful in their vocations. Peter received an excellent common-school education, and also attended the normal school at Whitewater, and an academy at Waukesha, Wis. In 1872 he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Chief Justice Ryan, of Milwaukee, a man of exceptional ability. Upon his admission to the bar Mr. Somers entered into the active practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee. His success was so marked that in the year 1882 he was elected city attorney, a position which he held for two years. He then became actively engaged in real estate transactions, from which, combined with his law practice, he has realized a handsome fortune. Politically, he has always been a democrat, and in the spring of 1890 was elected alderman by a majority of 1,896 in a ward which was then and for many years prior thereto had been republican. Upon his advent into the city council, Mr. Somers was unanimously elected its president, an honor almost without precedent in the municipal history of Milwaukee. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Somers was strongly urged to become a candidate for congress; but he determined not to stand, yet, notwithstanding his emphatic and repeated declarations in this respect, he received thirty-four votes in the democratic convention. In the fall of the year last mentioned, George W. Peck, then mayor of Milwaukee, was elected governor of Wisconsin. This left a vacancy, for which Mr. Somers afterward received the unanimous nomination of his party. Dec. 2, 1890, he was elected by 6,849 votes, the largest majority for mayor ever given in Milwaukee. In April, 1892, Mr. Somers was re-elected by a large majority. He has shown himself to be one of the best mayors Milwaukee ever had. He is honest, fearless and impartial in the discharge of his official duties, to which he brings ability and experience, both natural and acquired, of a very high order. In religion, Mr. Somers is a Roman Catholic, and is a devoted adherent of his church. Although ardently devoted to this country, as the son of Irish parents he cherishes a very kindly feeling for the land in which they were born, and any movement reasonably well calculated to advance the condition of the Irish people always finds in him an ardent and enthusiastic supporter. In 1878 Mr. Somers married Catherine F. Murphy, of Milwaukee. In her love of home, of her husband, of her children, and of all good deeds, she is a model wife, a companion who may be implicitly relied on in times of adversity for assistance and consolation. Mr. and Mrs. Somers have had five children, three boys and two girls, who bid fair to become useful and valuable members of the community. Mr. Somers is still in the prime of life; his constitution is vigorous, habits excellent, faculties likely to continue unimpaired for many years to come, popular and appreciated in the city in which he lives, happy in his marriage, home and children, and blessed with an abundance of this world's goods.

Peter J. Somers

SMITH, Jeremiah, member of congress and jurist, was born at Peterborough, N. H., Nov. 29, 1759. He was a young patriot in the army of 1775, and was wounded in the battle of Bennington, Vt. He then entered Rutgers, from which he was graduated in 1780, prepared for the profession of law, and was admitted to practice at Dover, N. H., where he won distinction as a lawyer and a scholar. He was elected to congress as a federalist in 1791, for the term ending in 1797, supporting with eminent ability the measures of the government. From 1798 until 1800 he was U. S. district attorney, and 1801–2 judge of the U. S. circuit court of New Hampshire. He was then made chief justice, and held office for seven years, when he resigned to become governor. At the close of his term he resumed practice, and served again as chief justice in 1813–16. For nearly forty years Judge Smith was president of the Exeter Bank, trustee and treasurer of Phillips Andover Academy, and a member of the State Historical Society. He was specially distinguished for scholarly acquirements, highly cultivated tastes, and urbane manners. He numbered Daniel Webster among his intimate friends. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1807. He published a life of Judge Caleb Ellis in 1816, and his own life was published by John H. Morison in 1845. He died with his splendid faculties unimpaired, Sept. 21, 1842.

CLUNIE, Thomas Jefferson, congressman, was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, March 25, 1852, while his parents were on a visit. After various removals, the family finally settled in California in 1854, and in 1870 Thomas was admitted to the bar by special legislative act, he being but eighteen years old. He had an academic education. He was chosen state representative in 1875 when but twenty-three years of age; brigadier-general in the California national guard in 1876; delegate-at-large to the national democratic convention at Chicago in 1884, in which he was a member of the platform committee; was state senator in 1886–88, and national representative in the fifty-first congress. Gen. Clunie has been a zealous and capable worker for his state, fully alive to its needs, and eloquently urging its claims. He has been a foe to monopolies; urged the state's control of railroads, and the reduction of high freights and fares; the champion of labor; effecting the reduction of work of street-car employees from sixteen to twelve hours, and has favored the protecting of products by trade-marks, and home artisans from the injury of unfair Chinese competition; prohibiting the false stamping of Chinese goods as of American make; providing for worn-out policemen, and preventing high insurance rates by combination. In congress his work has been equally practical and beneficial. He secured appropriations for San Francisco and other harbors, for fortifications and for government buildings; and pressed measures to pay old war claims; to exclude the Chinese; to protect the forests, and to elect U. S. senators by the people. It was a graceful tribute to his high qualities and service

Thos. J. Clunie

and their grateful popular recognition, that the first political association of his city and state, composed of the best citizens, on his departure for Washington, did honor to him in a magnificent public banquet. It was conceded by the press of California, including the opposition papers, that Gen. Clunie had done more for his state than any other man that had been sent from California, and as a reward for his able and efficient services the leading democratic papers urged his selection for U. S. senator. His election was prevented by the fact of the general assembly being republican. He died in San Francisco, Calif., June 3, 1903.

HURLBUT, Hinman Barrett, lawyer, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 20, 1819, son of Abiram, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and Mary (Barrett) Hurlbut. He was educated in the common schools, and first employed in a store at Waddington, N. Y. In 1836 he went to Cleveland, and entered the law office of his brother, H. A. Hurlbut. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Massillon, O., where he began the practice of law. His ability soon secured for him a large and paying practice, and in 1846 he formed a partnership with D. K. Carter, afterward chief justice of the District of Columbia. May 25, 1840, he married Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel E. Johnson, of Oneida county, N. Y. In 1850 he retired from the practice of law and engaged in the banking business. He aided in the organization of the Merchants' Bank, and the Union National bank, of Massillon, being director in each corporation. He was representative of the Union Branch and the Bank of Toledo in the state board of control of the State Bank of Ohio. In 1852, still retaining his interest in the Massillon banks, he removed to Cleveland, and commenced business under the name of Hurlbut & Co.; purchasing the charter of the Bank of Commerce, he reorganized it for business, and a little later, with others, purchased the Toledo branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and assisted its organization into a National bank. In 1865 his health failed, and he went abroad, remaining three years. He did not reengage in business until 1871, when he was elected president of the C. C. C. & I. R. R., which position he retained for ten years, and again went abroad. He has held the high esteem of the citizens of Cleveland for a number of years, and his ample means has given him opportunity to aid in the advancement of science and education, and other kindred worthy enterprises. He founded the Hurlbut professorship of natural sciences at the Western Reserve College of Cleveland, and possessed a large and select collection of paintings. By the provisions of his will he left a large portion of his estate to the building up of art interests in the city of Cleveland. He was originally a whig in politics, but became a warm republican at the foundation of that party. He was one of the delegates to the national convention which nominated Gen. Taylor in 1848. He died March 22, 1884.

SHREVE, Henry Miller, ship-builder, was born in Burlington county, N. J., Oct. 21, 1785. His youth was spent in western Pennsylvania. In 1810 he became a captain on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; during the war of 1812 served under Gen. Jackson, and in 1815 commanded the Enterprise, the first steamboat to make the voyage from New Orleans to Louisville. In 1816 he built the steamboat Washington, which was a great improvement upon the vessels designed by Fulton, and infringement suits brought by the latter and his associates against Mr. Shreve proved unsuccessful. From 1826 until 1841 Mr. Shreve was superintendent of western river improvements, and succeeded in opening the Red river to navigation. Besides improving the steamboat he invented a snag-boat for removing obstructions from the beds of rivers, and a steam marine battering ram for harbor defence. He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1854.

METCALF, Caleb B., educator, was born at Royalston, Worcester Co., Mass., Feb. 13, 1814. In 1822 the family removed to a farm near Troy, Cheshire Co., N. H., where he remained until 1831, after which he was for two years a clerk in Boston. He was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1838, and from Yale in 1842. In 1843 he married a sister of A. S. Barnes, the publisher. In 1844 he became usher in a Boston school, and, in 1846, master of one in Worcester, Mass., which was his home ever after. In 1856 he founded there the Highland Military Academy, which became one of the first institutions of its class in the country. In 1861, 1868, and 1874 extensive additions were made to its buildings, to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. The military drill was introduced in 1858, under the instruction of a veteran officer, as a means of promoting health, improving the figure and bearing, and aiding discipline. In 1860 the infantry drill had reached such excellence as to win the favorable notice of military writers. Attention was also given to artillery drill, and a large building was erected for riding lessons and cavalry practice. When the civil war broke out, some of the cadets acted as drill-masters in neighboring towns, and others became officers in the army. The military duties of the cadets in no way interfered with their studies; all the common and higher English branches received full attention, and the course in the higher branches, excepting the classics, was more extended than that of the New England high schools, especially in mathematics and the natural sciences. In 1888, after thirty-two years of uninterrupted and successful labor, Mr. Metcalf retired from the active management of the academy, retaining the title of superintendent *emeritus*. In addition to the exacting duties of his school, he found time for public services as a member of the Worcester school board for many years, a trustee of the library, and in other posts. He gave much attention to the raising of thoroughbred cattle, owned several deservedly noted herds, and was the first editor of the "Swiss Herd Book." He died July 31, 1891.

BLOUNT, Thomas, member of congress and soldier, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., in 1760, the son of Jacob Blount, member of the provincial assemblies of 1775–76. One brother, William, was a signer of the federal constitution of 1787, and territorial governor of Ohio. Another brother, Willie, was governor of Tennessee. When the revolutionary crisis came Thomas enlisted, though but sixteen years of age, and was made deputy paymaster-general in 1780. At the battle of Eutaw Springs he was major of a battalion of North Carolina militia, and was subsequently made major-general of the state militia. He represented North Carolina in congress as a democrat, in 1793–99, in 1805–9, and in 1811–12, and died in Washington on Feb. 7, 1812, during his last term of service.

CLARKE, James Freeman, clergyman, reformer, and author, was born at Hanover, N. H., Apr. 4, 1810. He was taken in infancy to Newton, Mass., and cared for by his grandfather, James Freeman, pastor of King's Chapel in Boston, who conducted his early education on a peculiar and admirable plan, described in his autobiography. At ten he was sent to the Boston Latin School, and at fifteen to Harvard, where he had for classmates O. W. Holmes, B. R. Curtis, B. Pierce, W. H. Channing, and others eminent in after life. In his senior year he was intimate with Margaret Fuller, who exercised a deep influence upon him, and to whose memoir (1852) he contributed. Graduating in 1829, and from the Cambridge Divinity School in 1833, he went at once to Louisville, Ky., to assume a Unitarian pastorate. There he remained until 1840, having for his closest companion a brother of the poet Keats, editing from 1836 to 1839 the "Western Messenger," to which R. W. Emerson sent "Good-bye, Proud World," and other poems, and translating De Witte's "Theodore" (2 vols., 1840). Early in 1841 he returned to Boston and became pastor of the Church of the Disciples, a small flock gathered to "co-operate in the study and practice of Christianity." Their church was free, their tendencies conservative yet liberal, and while receiving the impress of their minister's independent mind and most tolerant spirit, they gave him freer scope than he might have found elsewhere. Yet when he exchanged pulpits with Theodore Parker, Jan. 26, 1845, some fifteen of his leading parishioners forsook him. This loss he provoked, as he said, not because he had any sympathy with Mr. Parker's views, for he was always "a supernaturalist in theology;" but he could not sit still and see an honest man tabooed for his opinions. In the same year, though not formally an abolitionist, he drew up the protest which was signed by 173 Unitarian ministers against slavery as unchristian and inhuman. He compiled the service-book and the hymn-book for his congregation, 1844: the enlarged edition, 1856, contained some very beautiful lyrics of his own, and the selections showed delicate taste and the widest catholicity. This charge he held through life, except for the years 1851–52, when failure of health induced a long rest at his wife's home in western Pennsylvania and in Europe. He was a diligent writer, and his books had a wide circulation and great influence. In the "Life and Military Services of Gen. Wm. Hull" (1848), he endeavored to rehabilitate the fame of an unfortunate relative. "Eleven Weeks in Europe" and "The Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness of Sin" (1852) were followed by "Christian Doctrine of Prayer" (1854-56), and a volume of sermons, "The Hour which Cometh and Now Is" (1864). His "Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors" (1866) was said to receive more favor from the "orthodox" than from his own people; he claimed that "a rational Unitarian has no quarrel with a rational Trinitarian." Of his "Ten Great Religions" the first volume (1870) reached a twenty-second edition in 1886; the second volume did not appear till 1883. This book "has done more than any other to increase the popular appreciation of the non-Christian religions." His later volumes were: "Steps of Belief" (1870); "Common Sense in Religion" (1874); "Go up Higher; or, Religion in Common Life" (1877); "Essentials and Non-essentials in Religion" (1878); "Memorial and Biographical Sketches" (1878); "Self-Culture" (1880); "Events and Epochs in Religious History" (1881); "Legend of Thomas Didymus, the Jewish Skeptic" (1881); "Anti-Slavery Days" (1883); "Ideas of the Apostle Paul Translated into their Modern Equivalents" (1884); "Manual of Unitarian Belief" (1884); "Every-day Religion" (1886); "Vexed Questions" (1886). His interest in astronomy, inherited from his father, appeared in "How to Find the Stars" (1878); in 1859 he went to Illinois to see a total eclipse of the sun. For poetry he had a genuine and precious gift, though he wrote too little of it, and published but one volume "Exotics" (1876); in this, seventy-four of the ninety translations are his own, and of great merit. One of his finest lyrics was written on his seventy-eighth birthday, but nine weeks before his death. Dr. Clarke's greatness came largely from the breadth of his sympathies and the manly force of his nature. Strictly speaking, he was not a deep scholar nor a systematic thinker; but his reading was always fruitful, and his thinking was his own. Earnestly devout, and semi-evangelical in his opinions, he took nothing on hearsay or from tradition; and doctrines, whether venerable or novel, came freshly from his lips or pen. If a current of thought might pass beyond him, a recognition of brotherhood could not. His fearless sincerity made him original; as in earlier days he exchanged with Parker, so in later years he invited Charles Bradlaugh to address his Sunday-school, which was done to edification. It was with topics as with men—none were foreign or indifferent to him. He was proud of his great collection of autographs, and especially of a letter of Daniel Boone. He came to the front in politics when he saw occasion, as when he stoutly opposed Gen. B. F. Butler's candidacy for governor. His influence was great, and his activities varied and constant; every good cause found in him an advocate, and he championed whoever was oppressed. He was a trustee of the Boston Public Library; a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education; long an overseer of Harvard, which gave him the degree of D.D. in 1863; its professor of natural religion and Christian doctrine, 1867–71, and its lecturer on Ethnic Religions 1876–77. The forceful beauty and lofty independence of his character won a host of admiring friends, and his unresting diligence found a far larger audience than any man's voice can command on Sundays. He died, deeply beloved and widely honored, at his suburban home in Jamaica Plain, June 8, 1888. In 1883 he had written an autobiography to 1840; this, with selections from his diary and correspondence, was edited by E. E. Hale, and published early in 1891.

James Freeman Clarke

DANFORTH, Joshua Noble, clergyman, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Apr. 1, 1798. He was graduated from Williams College in 1818, studied at the theological seminary at Princeton, was ordained in 1825, and became pastor of the church at New Castle, Del., but in 1828 he removed to Washington, D. C., to take charge of a church in that city. In 1832 he became agent of the American Colonization Society, holding this position for two years, and was one of those who sneered at the "men with more blood than brains," who were attempting to abolish slavery. In 1834 he accepted a call to the Congregational church at Lee, Mass., where he remained four years, removing to Alexandria, Va., to take charge of the Second Presbyterian church. He was agent for the American Colonization Society a second time in 1860. In 1855 he received the degree of D.D. from Delaware College. Mr. Danforth has made numerous contributions to both the religious and secular press. He has published "Gleanings and Groupings from a Pastor's Portfolio" (New York, 1852). He died Nov. 14, 1861.

STREETT, David, physician and educator, was born in Harford county, Md., Oct. 17, 1855, both parents being of English ancestry. His paternal and maternal grandfathers fought at the battle of North Point in defence of the city of Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12, 1814. David began teaching at the age of nineteen years, and at twenty-one commenced the study of medicine, being graduated with honor from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March, 1878. Then after serving a year as resident physician at the Maternité Hospital, and another year as resident physician at the Baltimore City Hospital, he began the practice of his profession there in 1880. In 1883 he was elected a member of the first branch of the city council of Baltimore, and at the end of his term (1884) was re-elected. In 1885 he was chosen professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Baltimore Medical College, and in 1888 dean of the college, both of which positions he still holds. He was active and influential in the establishment and support of the Maryland General Hospital, where he has always been an attending physician. He was elected president of the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore in January, 1891, a vice-president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in May, 1891, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the Baltimore Medical Association, and the Clinical Society of Maryland.

David Streett

TYNG, Stephen Higginson, clergyman, was born at Newburyport, Mass., March 1, 1800, son of Dudley Atkins and Sarah (Higginson) Tyng. His father (1760–1829), a graduate of Harvard College (1781), and a prominent member of the Massachusetts bar, was U. S. collector at Newburyport and reporter of decisions for the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts (1806–21). He was a prominent member of the Episcopal church, and upon the death of Bishop Edward Bass, in 1803, was urgently solicited by the clergy and laity to "receive orders as deacon and priest, that they might, with as little delay as possible, elect him their bishop"—the only instance in the American church where a bishopric has been offered to a layman. The judge, as he was usually called, was a son of Dudley and Sarah (Kent) Atkins, and assumed the name of Tyng—representing a collateral connection—upon receiving, by inheritance, in 1783, an estate of that family at Tyngsborough, Mass. The original American representative of the line was Joseph Atkins, a son of Sir Edward Atkins, of Norfolk, England, and formerly an officer in the British navy, who, in 1710, located in the town of Newbury, Mass., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. His wife was Mary, second daughter of Gov. Joseph Dudley, and their only son was Dudley Atkins, 1st. By the maternal line, Dr. Tyng derived descent from an equally prominent ancestry. His grandfather, Stephen Higginson, was a noted East India merchant of Salem, Mass., an active public man during the revolution, and the sole male descendant of the famous Francis Higginson, who led a band of emigrants to Salem in 1629. Stephen H. Tyng was educated at private schools and at Phillips Academy, Andover, and, entering Harvard College in his fourteenth year, was graduated in the famous class of 1817. He records that he not only "went through several Greek and Latin authors not demanded in the public course," but "studied Hebrew and Syriac, and even commenced Arabic"—rather ambitious undertakings for a youth under seventeen. For two years after graduation he was a clerk in the counting-room of Samuel G. Perkins & Co., East India merchants, of Boston; but on the eve of his departure to fill the place of the firm's special representative in Calcutta, he suddenly resigned, to enter on preparation for the ministry. He pursued his theological studies at Bristol, R. I., under the direction of Bishop Griswold, of the eastern diocese, by whom he was ordained deacon in March, 1821. Six weeks from the date of ordination he had received and accepted a call from St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C., where he remained two years; then removing, in response to an earnest invitation, to Queen Anne Parish, Prince George co., Md. In 1829 he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, where he entered on a period of aggressive work in all departments of Christian effort, within a year achieving the remodeling of the ancient church edifice. His earnest, impassioned eloquence attracted such immense crowds to all services and lectures as to occasion the remark that "Mr. Tyng could walk from the pulpit to the door on the heads of the people." He had already become a recognized leader of the evangelical Episcopalians and a firm opponent of high-church and ritualistic innovations. His methods were eminently consistent in their thorough Protestant tendencies and excited the opposition of certain of his fellow-clergy, who termed him Calvinist—a high opprobrium in their estimation—and even accused him of unfaithfulness to the practices of his church. He was active in the work of the American Sunday-school Union, the Episcopal Education Society, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and other benevolent organizations, being frequently chosen to prominent and responsible offices. In the autumn of 1833, he accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, then newly founded, to meet the growing demands for church work in the western end of the city of Philadelphia. Resigning soon after from the charge of St. Paul's, he made an extensive missionary tour in the South; and in August, 1834, entered upon his new pastoral connection. Here he duplicated his record at St. Paul's in every branch of activity, and at the end of eleven years of faithful service left the church with a total membership of nearly 1,000. At the diocesan convention in September, 1844, Dr. Tyng was a prominent candidate for bishop as successor to Rt. Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, resigned, but having consented to stand only in response to earnest persuasion, he withdrew his name after two ballots, each two votes short of election. In June, 1845, he entered upon his memorable work as rector of St. George's Church, New York city, as successor to Rev. James Milnor, D.D., deceased, and only a year after his arrival, laid the corner-stone of the present edifice at Sixteenth street and Stuyvesant square, which was completed in 1848, and consecrated on Dec. 4, 1849. During the years immediately succeeding he was signally active in behalf of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, the American Tract Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and other similar organizations; also acting as editor of "The Episcopal Recorder" and "The Protestant

Stephen H. Tyng

Churchman," accredited organs of the evangelical Episcopalians. Meantime, as the subject came into increasing prominence, he gained recognition as a leading opponent of slavery; although, strictly consistent with his principles, he never permitted this or any other merely moral question to usurp the place of the Gospel in his pulpit. When, in February, 1862, the National Freedmen's Relief Association was formed, he was elected its first president; and in discharging the duties of this office, which included the exclusive right, on authority of the war department, to issue passes within the government's lines at Port Royal, he was called to frequent consultation with Pres. Lincoln and Sec. Stanton. His activity in this connection exposed him to much bitter hostility, and on several occasions his life was even threatened. As an orator, Dr. Tyng had few equals in his day; for, "although his addresses were simple in style and expression, severely bare of the adornments of wit or rhetoric, his intense earnestness and complete mastery of voice and gesture carried conviction with every word." Daniel Webster called him "the greatest American pulpit orator," and Henry Ward Beecher once remarked that he always disliked to speak after Dr. Tyng on public occasions, and was sure to regret being followed by him. His persistent recognition of the brotherhood of Christ among the various denominations of Protestantism excited the continual criticism of the high-church element, which at once feared and respected him. He published numerous books, mostly collections of sermons and devotional manuals, of which the following are the most important: "The Law and the Gospel" (1832); "The Israel of God" (1839); "Christ is All" (1852); "The Rich Kinsman" (1856); "The Captive Orphan" (1860); "Forty Years' Experience in Sunday-schools" (1860), and "The Christian Pastor" (1874). He also wrote one work of fiction, "The Spencers" (1869), and "Recollections of England" (1847). The degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson College in 1832, and by Harvard in 1851. Dr. Tyng was twice married: first, Aug. 5, 1821, to Anne, daughter of Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, of Bristol, R. I., who died in 1832, leaving two sons and two daughters; second, July 18, 1833, to Susan Wilson, daughter of Thomas Mitchell, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, who survived him with four sons and one daughter. His life, written by his son, C. Rockland Tyng, was published in 1890, and memorials by Bishops Bedell and Clark, Rev. Heman Dyer and others have appeared at various times. Increasing infirmities caused his resignation from St. George's Church in 1878, and, after several years of retirement, he died at his home, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1885.

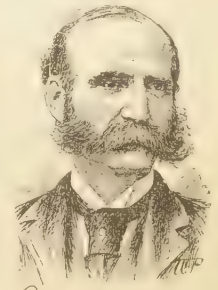
TYNG, Stephen Higginson, 2d, clergyman and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1839, son of Stephen Higginson and Susan Wilson (Mitchell) Tyng. He was educated in the schools of New York city, whither he had removed with his parents in 1845; and, being graduated at Williams College in 1858, entered at once on preparation for the ministry at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, Alexandria, Va. The outbreak of the civil war interrupted his studies in the senior year; but, having been ordained deacon, May 8, 1861, he was for two years following assistant to his father in St. George's Church, New York city. On Sept. 11, 1863, he was ordained to the priesthood, and installed rector of the Church of the Mediator, New York. As chaplain of the 12th regiment, U. S. V., he went to the front on the emergency call in 1864, when his command was ordered to Harrisburg, Pa. In 1865 he organized the Church of the Holy Trinity, where, by his energy and eloquence, he quickly gathered a large and intelligent congregation, and erected two successive church buildings within eight years. Following in the steps of his distinguished father, he exhibited from the beginning of his career a spirit of true liberality toward all denominations of orthodox Christianity, ever making the cause of Christ of more moment than mere ecclesiastical connection. Catholicity of this variety not being in favor with numbers of the Episcopal clergy, he was subjected to much adverse criticism, which, in 1868, culminated in an ecclesiastical trial, on the charge of two ministers of New Jersey, Drs. Stubbs and Boggs, that Dr. Tyng had behaved in an unbecoming manner by preaching in a Methodist church of New Brunswick, N. J. The action, evidently inaugurated in a bitterly sectarian spirit, resulted in conviction and public admonition at the hands of the bishop. Nothing deterred by this obvious injustice, he continued his vigorous coöperation in every phase of evangelical activity, becoming a prominent worker in the memorable Moody and Sankey revival of 1875; inaugurating a system of evangelistic services in a "gospel tent" on a vacant lot in New York city, and founding, as a regular department of his parish work, the House of the Evangelist for the training of clerical and lay mission preachers. Before he had been ten years in the ministry he was acknowledged one of the most eloquent preachers in his communion, and few men have exerted a wider influence for good with all classes of society. During the winter of 1874–75 he delivered regular Sunday evening sermons in Cooper Union, which accomplished a noble work among the poor and degraded in that notorious section of the city. Meantime also, between 1864 and 1870, he edited "The Christian at Work" and "The Working Church," thus "impressing a much wider public with his rare power and zeal for Christ." In addition to several volumes of sermons, entitled "The People's Pulpit," he published: "He Will Come: Meditations on the Return of the Lord Jesus Christ" (1877); "The Square of Life" (1877); "Our Church Work" (1878); "Masks and Faces: A Plea for True Friendship" (18—), and several smaller books. His hope of the speedy second coming of Christ, a constant theme of his preaching, caused him, in 1878, to inaugurate and carry out the famous Premillenial conference in Holy Trinity Church, at which many prominent clergymen of all denominations attended and delivered addresses. A volume, containing some of the best of these, was published in 1879, under the title "Premillenial Essays." In 1872 he received the degree of D.D. from Williams College. A severe illness in 1881 incapacitated Dr. Tyng from regular preaching, and he was, therefore, constrained to devote his energies to business enterprise, in the hope of accumulating means for a self-supporting church when his health should be restored. He was, accordingly, representative successively of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York and the American Values Co. (Limited) of London, and later became European manager of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York. His rare energy and ability brought rich success, and the interests represented by him attained immense proportions all over the Continent. He was a member of several notable business organizations, and president of the American chamber of commerce in Paris. Dr. Tyng ever retained his name upon the roll of Episcopal clergy, but his continued inability to return to the active duties of his profession was a source of disappointment to himself and his friends. He was a man of fascinating personality, and was deeply beloved by a wide circle. In 1863 he was married to Frances Rollins, daughter of Jeremiah Tappan, a wealthy merchant of New York. They had two sons, Stephen Higginson, 3d, and Sewall Tappan Tyng, both residents of New York. Dr. Tyng died in Paris, France, Nov. 17, 1898.

TAYLOR, William Mackergo, clergyman, was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 23, 1829. He came of ancestry who were in the line of the Covenanters, and he obtained his earliest education in the academy of his native town. Fortunately, that institution possessed a good library, and there he gratified and fostered his taste for reading. At the age of sixteen he entered the University of Glasgow and was graduated in 1849 with the degree of M.A. He now pursued his theological studies at Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian church, in Edinburgh, where, in 1852, he completed his training for the ministry. There were long intervals between the sessions of the Divinity Hall, and during these he was engaged in teaching, being for one year classical master of the academy in Kilmarnock, where he obtained his first instruction, and also sub-editor of the Kilmarnock "Journal." On Dec. 14, 1852, he was licensed to preach, and at once accepted a call to the pastorate of the United Presbyterian church of Kilmaurs, a village near his birthplace, where he continued to labor for three years from June, 1853. He was so successful, and obtained such a reputation for ability, that his fame became known in the adjoining country, and in 1855 he was called to take service as pastor over a newly formed congregation at Bootle, Liverpool, Eng. Here he continued until 1871, by which time the new church, which numbered only forty members at his installation, had increased to a membership of 600, while the regular attendance upon his ministry was nearly 1,000, and his church had become one of the most famous of its denomination in England. A new church edifice had also been erected at a cost of $50,000. In the summer of 1871 Dr. Taylor was invited to fill the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, during the vacation of that celebrated preacher in Europe. It happened at the same time that the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States was about to hold its sessions in Chicago, and Dr. Taylor was accordingly appointed a delegate from the United Presbyterian church of Scotland to attend these sessions. He preached in the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn and made a deep impression, not only upon his immediate audiences, but generally throughout the community. Just at this time Dr. Joseph B. Thompson resigned from the Broadway Tabernacle church in New York, and his congregation, having not even heard Dr. Taylor preach, extended to him a call. Dr. Taylor had returned to Liverpool by this time, and the call was taken to him by Dr. Thompson, and accepted, and on Apr. 18, 1872, Dr. Taylor was installed pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle church; but before leaving Liverpool his church in that city loaded him with gifts and many expressions of their love and esteem, while numerous charitable and reformatory organizations extended to him addresses expressing their regret at his departure. From the very beginning of Dr. Taylor's ministry in New York large crowds filled the Tabernacle, and the approval of a wealthy and intelligent congregation was continuously afforded to him. Besides devoting himself to his labors in the pulpit, Dr. Taylor used the press effectively for the dissemination of his views. He was a valued contributor to the "Scottish" and other reviews, and published a large number of works of interest and importance. In 1876 he delivered a course of lectures in the Yale Divinity School, and in 1880 to the members of the Princeton Theological Seminary another course, and at different times gave special lectures in Yale, Oberlin, and Princeton Theological Seminaries. He received the degree of D.D. on the same day, in July, 1872, from the colleges of Yale and Amherst, and afterward LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in June, 1883. Dr. Taylor was editor-in-chief of the "Christian at Work" for four years. As a pulpit orator he aroused the deepest interest, being skillful and logical in presenting his subjects, and qualified to illustrate them from all departments of literature, and adorning his oratory with bursts of thrilling eloquence, exhibiting great dramatic power. His publications number more than thirty. He died in New York city Feb. 8, 1895.

Wm. M. Taylor

CROPPER, John, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1756. Almost a boy at the opening of the struggle of the colonies with the mother-country, and filled with patriotic ardor, he joined the revolutionary forces of 1775, as captain of the 9th Virginia regiment. He was promoted to be major of the 5th, which he led with great gallantry in the battle of Brandywine under heavy losses, and as colonel of the 7th, he took part in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 11th regiment, May 15, 1778, and subsequently its colonel. He died at Bowman's Folly, Va., Jan. 15, 1821.

HOLLY, John I., business man, was born Aug. 19, 1843, at Stamford, Conn. He is a descendant of John Holly, governor of the New Haven colony in 1642. He received his education in the public schools of the town, and at a local academy. Entering on a business career, he evinced integrity, industry, and shrewdness. He became president of the Pittsburgh, Marion and Chicago Railway, a corporation created by the reorganization of the New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, and has placed it upon a secure footing. He is also treasurer of the Western Air Line Construction Co., whose stockholders are principal owners of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad, and president of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Co. of New York. Since 1874 he has been treasurer of the National Metre Co., and from 1871 a member of the firm of Lockwood Brothers & Holly, important factors in the petroleum trade. In 1890 he was elected president of the South Brunswick Terminal Railroad Company, and also of the South Brunswick and Cordele Railroad. In these positions of honor and trust Mr. Holly has displayed conspicuous ability, and his capacity has been recognized and rewarded in these selections of official preferences by business men, who had no occasion to seek him for his wealth, but rather on account of his sterling integrity and superior merit. In his new field as director of railroads designed as outlets for the developing of the coal and iron fields of the South through rich agricultural regions directly to one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, furnishing a new seaboard outlet direct to foreign ports, he sees a great future for the country and a profitable field for the investment of capital, the effects of which will make itself felt in every quarter of the rapidly developing South. In this field of usefulness Mr. Holly promises to fully live up to the exactions of the present which the standard of the past has put upon him



John I. Holly

SHAPLEY, Rufus Edmonds, lawyer and author, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Aug. 4, 1840. His ancestor, a descendant of the Shapleigh family of England, came to New England in 1668, and subsequently intermarried with the Wentworth family of New Hampshire. His grandfather, Rufus E. Shapley, removed to Pennsylvania about 1799, and settled in Carlisle. His father, also named Rufus E. Shapley, was a wealthy and well-known citizen of that town. The boyhood of Mr. Shapley was spent in Carlisle, where he obtained his preliminary education, and then entered Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1860. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward removed to Philadelphia, where he speedily acquired a large practice, and within a few years became one of the leaders of a bar noted for its distinguished lawyers. His practice, at first, was mainly in the criminal courts, where he was leading counsel for the defence in a large number of noted murder cases. But he soon abandoned this branch of practice almost entirely, and devoted his attention to civil and corporation business. In 1874 he was leading counsel in the suit of Capt. Brady against the American Steamship Co. for salvage. At midnight on Feb. 27, 1874, a tremendous sea swept over the steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, washing overboard the captain and first and second officers, who were on the bridge, and at the moment the ship was about sinking, Brady, a passenger, rushed to the deck, took command, and brought the vessel safely into port, thus saving over a hundred lives, and a million dollars' worth of property. In the suit for salvage that followed, resulting in an award in favor of Capt. Brady, the company's defence was that its fourth officer, Rivers, was a competent navigator, in verification of which he produced his log, which he claimed was correct. Mr. Shapley, after ten days' cross examination of Rivers, compelled him to admit that according to his log, the ship was three hundred miles on land, near Lake Erie, when in fact she was at the Capes of the Delaware. This case gained a world-wide notoriety, being the only one on record in which it was decided that a passenger could receive salvage money. Mr. Shapley was for many years counsel for the police department of Philadelphia, solicitor under two successive sheriffs, special counsel for the state of Pennsylvania in a number of important suits against various railway corporations for delinquent taxes, which resulted in the recovery of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, which had been considered wholly lost. During this time he published several works on the tax laws of the state. In 1891 he was leading counsel for the auditor-general and state treasurer of Pennsylvania, in proceedings for their removal by the governor, on address of the senate, and after a memorable struggle, lasting six weeks, he succeeded in having the proceedings dismissed by the senate on his plea that it had no jurisdiction. In 1881 Mr. Shapley published anonymously, "Solid for Mulhooly," a political satire of rare merit. This work was aimed at machine politics and boss rule, and produced a strong impression. Col. A. K. McClure, the distinguished journalist, in the editorial columns of his paper, the Philadelphia "Times" said: "What 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was to slavery, and 'The Fool's Errand' to Southern reconstruction. 'Solid for Mulhooly' is to misrule. It is the most polished satire of the age." A revised edition of it, illustrated by Thomas Nast, was published in 1889. In collaboration with Ainsworth R. Spofford, Mr. Shapley edited "The Library of Wit and Humor" in five volumes. He was married in 1877 to Annie McCord of Pittsburgh, Pa., who survived him with one daughter. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1906.

SMITH, Jane Luella Dowd, educator and author, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire co., Mass., June 16, 1847, daughter of Almeron and Emily (Curtiss) Dowd, and a descendant of Henry Doude, who came to this country from England with a colony under Rev. Henry Whitfield, and settled at Guilford, Conn., in 1639; from him and his wife Elizabeth the line is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Ruth Johnson, their son Thomas Doud 2nd and his wife Silence Evarts, their son Ebenezer, a large land owner in Madison, Conn., and his wife Mary, their son Capt. Ebenezer, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and his wife Jamson Wilcox, and their son Luther, and his wife Mina Field, who were the grandparents of Mrs. Smith. She was educated in the select schools of her parents, who conducted schools in New England, Kentucky and West Virginia, the high and normal schools at Westfield, and the Young Ladies' Seminary at North Granville, N. Y., under the management of her cousin, C. F. Dowd, Ph.D., and was graduated valedictorian of her class in 1868. Following the calling of her relatives, she taught school in Massachusetts and Connecticut until 1884, when she settled in Hudson, N. Y. She contributed a number of short stories, sketches and verses to the papers and magazines, generally over her familiar signature, "Luella D. Smith." Her poems are melodious and her stories interesting. Her writings reveal a strong moral quality and an endeavor to make the world better. Her poems are published in "Wayside Leaves," (1879), and "Wind Flowers," (1887). "Flowers from Foreign Fields," (1895), are translations of short German poems, and in "Ways to Win" (1904), are a collection of temperance and woman suffrage essays. Mrs. Smith was active in state and county Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, in county suffrage work and district missionary labor. She was married May 18, 1875, to Henry Hadley Smith, M.D.

ROBINSON, Horatio Nelson, mathematician, was born at Hartwick, Otsego co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1806. With no training but that of the district school, he made the computations for an almanac at the age of sixteen, and received help which enabled him to take a partial course at Princeton College. He taught mathematics in the U. S. navy during 1825-35; conducted academies at Canandaigua and Genesee, N. Y., 1835-41, and then gave himself to the preparation of a series of textbooks. He resided at Cincinnati, O., during 1841-50, then at Syracuse, N. Y., and after 1854 at Elbridge, a village in Onondaga county, N. Y. His works include: "Algebra, University and Elementary Editions" (1847-50); "Astronomy" (1849-50); "Geometry and Trigonometry" (1850); "Natural Philosophy;" "Mathematical Recreations" (1851); "Concise Mathematical Operations" (1854); "Surveying and Navigation" (1857); "Differential and Integral Calculus" (1861); "Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections" (1864). Some of these were widely used, and revised by the author and others. In all, his publications numbered twenty-two. He died at Elbridge, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1867.

HALL, John Hudson, business man, was born in New York city Oct. 15, 1828. He came of ancestors whose lives were closely connected with the early history of his native city. On his mother's side, Mr. Hall sprang from an old Dutch family, the Van Wycks of Long Island. His paternal great-grandfather was an Englishman from Kent, and his great-grandmother was from Inverness, Scotland. It is a peculiarity of the American people that the blood of several races is often commingled in each family. The Hall family forms no exception to this rule, and the Dutch, English and Scotch ancestors all combined to endow John Hudson Hall with the sturdy qualities for which he was distinguished. The frugality of the Hollander, the courage of the Anglo-Saxon and the conscientiousness of the Scot were all his. Mr. Hall in 1842 began his business life as a clerk in the office of Mr. Allen, a banker, an old family friend. He subsequently entered the store of Elliott, Burnap & Babcock, paper manufacturers and dealers, and in 1851 became a partner of the firm, which was styled Babcock, Dubuisson & Hall. In 1854 this firm was dissolved by the death of the senior partner, Mr. Babcock, who with his family were lost on the ill-fated Arctic. Mr. Hall then formed a partnership with John Campbell & Co., the style of the firm becoming Campbell, Hall & Co. The house was soon recognized as a power in the trade, and occupied an important position in the city of New York as paper manufacturers and dealers. In 1860 Mr. John Campbell retired and Mr. Hall took the position as head of the house, which he retained until he retired from the paper business in 1881. Mr. Hall, having invested largely in railroad stocks, gave his attention to their development. He first became interested in railroad stocks in 1866, when he placed his name to the articles of association of the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railroad Co., which built in 1868 a half-mile as an experiment in Greenwich street. Its methods of propulsion proved inadequate to the needs of the metropolis, and the elevated road was conceived. The perfecting of the system was Mr. Hall's constant thought from its inception. He felt sure of its ultimate success, and at his death was the last acting member of the original board of directors of the first elevated railroad in New York city. He was a director of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad; the Richmond and Danville, the West Point and Richmond Terminal and Warehouse Co.; president of the Georgia Company, and vice-president of the Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Co. Mr. Hall was one of the earliest members of the Union League Club, and was one of a sub-committee on building when its present club-house was erected. He served on the executive committee for eight years, was its chairman in 1886 and twice elected one of the vice-presidents of the club. He also became a member of the Union Club in 1865, the Chamber of Commerce in 1871, and the republican county committee of New York; a member in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the Museum of Natural History in Central Park. He was a liberal patron of art and possessed a valuable art collection. In 1872 Mr. Hall married Cornelia G. Ward, third daughter of Augustus H. Ward. The union was a particularly happy one, and was blessed with four children, J. Hudson, Charles Ward, Cornelia Katharine and Martha J. Hall. From the start Mr. Hall's career was marked by energy, perseverance, cool judgment and unerring sagacity. He was not afraid to assume responsibility when he felt he was in the right, and, once he had shaped his course, never faltered in the execution of his plans. Honesty was a law of his life, and he scorned all inducements to benefit himself by methods which endangered those universal principles of action which are the foundations of a strong and effective life, whose chief end is not the mere getting of money. Mr. Hall was for seven years a vestryman of the Church of the Incarnation, from which his funeral took place. He died at Thomasville, Ga., March 3, 1891.

WADSWORTH, Peleg, member of congress and soldier, was born in Duxbury, Mass., May 6, 1748. He was graduated from Harvard in 1769, and after teaching a short time, engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the opening of the revolutionary war he was made captain of a company of minutemen from Roxbury, and, rapidly rising in command, was afterward adjutant-general for Massachusetts. He served in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 1, 1776; was made brigadier-general in 1777, and was the second officer in command of the expedition sent to Penobscot, in which he was taken prisoner. After the war he settled in Portland, Me., and was employed in surveying. In 1792 he was elected to the state senate from Massachusetts, and in the same year was the first representative from his district in congress, in which he held his seat from Dec. 2, 1793, until March 3, 1807. He then withdrew from public affairs to improve a tract of land, awarded him for his services by the government, in Oxford county, Me. At the same time he developed the resources of that section, and was made major-general of the state militia. He died at his home in Hiram, Oxford Co., Nov. 18, 1829.

WRIGHT, Robert Jefferson, merchant, was born in Flushing, L. I., July 8, 1842. His American ancestor was Richard Wright, of Lynn, Mass., who came over in 1632, and was one of the committee of that town to confer with two others in each town in advising the governor and assistant about raising a public stock. He was in Boston in 1636, and was known as "Captain." The lineage of the family is traced back to 1509, to Wright of Wrightsbridge, Hornchurch, Dogenham, county Essex. Robert J. Wright received a good education, and early in life evinced a fondness for commercial pursuits, and filled various positions as clerk until 1866, when he started in the flour and feed business, achieving success from the start, which continued for a period of twenty years. In 1886 he formed a copartnership under the firm name of Kane & Wright, for carrying on the fertilizing business, it being one of the largest houses of the kind in the country. Mr. Wright is recognized in the business community as one of the most prosperous and enterprising merchants of New York city, who during his long business career, has maintained a reputation for probity and honor. He has been actively engaged in the promotion of various religious and benevolent undertakings, and is prominently identified with the American Legion of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, and the Order of Chosen Friends. Of the latter he is a charter member of council No. 55, and in 1890 had held the position of counselor for four consecutive years. He is a trustee of the Dry Dock Savings Institution of New York, a deacon in the First Collegiate Reformed church of Harlem, and a member of other organizations.

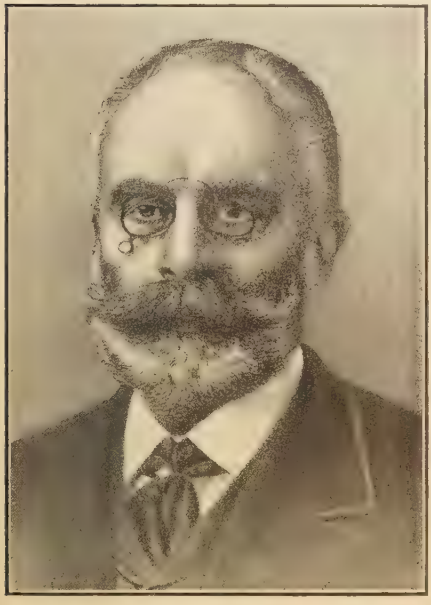
BURLEIGH, Henry Gordon, congressman, was born at Canaan, N. H., June 2, 1833, of English extraction. His father was one of the pioneers in the abolition movement, and removed to Ticonderoga, N. Y., in 1846. His grandfather, a soldier in the revolution, was present at the battle of Bennington, and at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was educated at Concord, N. H., where he was a classmate of Senator William E. Chandler. He was secretary of the first Republican convention held in Essex county, N. Y., in 1855, and was town supervisor of Ticonderoga for a number of years. During the civil war he was chairman of the Essex county board of supervisors, and had charge of enlisting and organizing men for service in the field. In 1868 he went to Whitehall, N. Y., and engaged in the transportation business, and became a dealer in lumber and iron ore. His firm, H. G. Burleigh & Brother, was one of the largest forwarding concerns in the Lake Champlain region, and in 1873 shipped over half the tonnage of the Champlain canal. In 1875, Mr. Burleigh was elected to the New York assembly, in which he was chairman of the committee on canals. In 1882 he was elected to the forty-eighth National congress, as a Republican, and was re-elected to the forty-ninth, serving in the latter as a member of the river and harbor committee. He was one of the leaders of the Arthur forces at the Republican national convention held at Chicago in 1884, and when Mr. Arthur was defeated, Mr. Burleigh, at Mr. Arthur's request, moved to make the nomination of James G. Blaine unanimous. Mr. Burleigh was a delegate to nearly every Republican state convention in New York from the time of the party's organization, until his death. In the Miller-Morton contest of 1887, he was the leader of the Miller forces, and came within one vote of re-electing Mr. Miller, but Mr. Hiscock was elected finally as a compromise. He helped organize the "Burleigh Corps," a company of the New York state militia in 1875, and in 1881 took the company to the Yorktown Centennial at his own expense. On his retirement from congress Mr. Burleigh devoted himself to his business interests, though he always took an active interest in politics. He was married in 1869 to Jennie E. Richards, of Ticonderoga, and was survived by three sons. He died at Whitehall, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1900.

TAYLOR, Charles Henry, journalist, was born in Charlestown (now a part of Boston), Mass., July 14, 1846, son of John Ingalls and Abigail Russell (Hapgood) Taylor, and a descendant of William Taylor, who settled at Exeter, N. H., in 1650. Charles H. Taylor was educated in the public schools of Charlestown, and when fifteen years old was employed in a general printing office in Boston, where he learned the trade of a compositor on the "Massachusetts Ploughman" and the "Christian Register." After a year in the office of the "Boston Traveller," he enlisted in the 38th Mass. volunteers for the civil war. He served a year and a half with Gen. N. P. Banks' command, and being wounded in the assault on Port Hudson, in 1863, was honorably discharged after three months in the hospital. Re-entering the office of the "Traveller" he spent some time in the composing room, and then became a reporter for the paper, and correspondent for the New York "Tribune" and the Cincinnati "Times," making his mark as an intelligent and facile writer with a keen scent for news. He was private secretary to Gov. William Claflin and a member of his staff during 1869-72 and in the latter year was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. He was re-elected the following year, when he was clerk of the house. He was at that time publishing "American Homes," a pioneer in the field of ten cent magazines, and had built up its circulation to the large total of 40,000 copies monthly, but lost his property in the Boston fire of 1872. He was also on the staff of Gov. Russell during 1891-93. In 1873 he became manager of the Boston "Daily Globe," which had been in existence less than two years, and was struggling to secure a foothold among the established dailies of Boston. For nearly five years Col. Taylor seemed to be fighting a losing battle, but in March, 1878, he reorganized the "Globe," as a Democratic two-cent daily, with a high-priced Sunday issue, conducted on popular lines that appealed to the many instead of the few. Among the novelties in Boston journalism that he introduced were signed editorials, illustrations of news articles, political cartoons, and serial stories. Thereafter the circulation steadily grew until at the time of his death it was nearly 300,000 copies daily, with an average Sunday circulation of nearly 350,000 copies, and the "Globe," noted for its fearlessness, independence and progressiveness, stood among the leading newspapers of the world. Col. Taylor possessed considerable oratorical ability, and was a popular after-dinner speaker. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1896. He was a member of the Algonquin, Art, Press, Country and Eastern Yacht clubs of Boston. He was married Feb. 7, 1866, to Georgiana O., daughter of George W. Davis of Charlestown, Mass., and had five children: Charles Henry, Jr., and William O., both on the "Globe" staff; John I., Elizabeth, wife of Horace D. Pillsbury, and Grace Lincoln, wife of Matthew Armstrong. He died in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1921.

OCHILTREE, William B., jurist, was born in Cumberland co., N. C., Oct. 18, 1811, the son of David Ochiltree, grandson of Hugh and Nancy (McCraney) Ochiltree, great-grandson of David and great-great-grandson of David Ochiltree, son of Lord Ochiltree of the Island of Jura, Scotland, who came to America in 1739 and settled in North Carolina. Young William had few educational advantages as a boy. When he was in his teens the family moved to Florida Territory and later to Alabama, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1840 he settled in Nacogdoches, Tex., where he soon acquired a large practice and was given the sobriquet of "Buffalo Head." When he arrived in Texas its separation from Mexico had been established, but the foundations of its jurisprudence as a republic had not been laid, and it was in framing the laws of the new commonwealth that Judge Ochiltree was of great service. He was appointed by Pres. Anson Jones, in 1842, one of the judges of the Texas district court, and this made him *ex-officio* one of the justices of the supreme court of Texas. In 1844 Pres. Jones appointed him secretary of the treasury of the Republic of Texas, and in November of the following year he was transferred to the office of attorney-general. He was a member from the county of Nacogdoches of the convention of 1845, which framed the first constitution of the state of Texas, and in 1846 was appointed one of the judges of the district court of the new state by Gov. Pinkney Henderson. As a member of the state legislature in the year 1855-56, he made one of the greatest speeches heard in that body. It was in favor of a bill to pay Samuel Swartcourt, of New York, then old and helpless, the interest on $16,000 which he had advanced in fitting out expeditions

JANE L. DOWD SMITH
EDUCATOR AND AUTHOR

HENRY G. BURLEIGH
CONGRESSMAN



CHARLES H. TAYLOR
JOURNALIST

EGBERT L. VIELE
ENGINEER AND SOLDIER

for the relief of Texas in 1836, and was effective in accomplishing his object. He was chairman of the judiciary committee and made many effective speeches. In 1861 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention, sometimes called the "Secession Convention," signed the ordinance of secession and by the convention was elected a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate States of America, which met at Montgomery, Ala. As soon as his work with the provisional congress was completed he raised an infantry regiment for Gen. Walker's division and went into active military service with the rank of colonel until failing health forced him to resign in 1863. He was in ill health from that time until his death. He removed from Nacogdoches to Marshall, Tex., in 1859. He was a member of the Episcopal church. For a period of thirty years his name was closely connected with the history of the development of Texas. He died at Marshall, Tex., Dec. 27, 1867.

OCHILTREE, Thomas P., congressman, was born at Livingston, Sumter co., Ala., Oct. 26, 1839, the son of Hon. William B. Ochiltree (above). He was brought at an early age to Nacogdoches, Tex., and placed with two Catholic priests for education. Though intellectually bright, he cared more for the wild life of a Texas ranger than for the close confinement of the schoolroom, and, at the age of fifteen, ran away from his tutors and enlisted as a private in the Texas rangers, under Capt. John G. Walker. He fought through the Comanche and Apache campaigns of 1854-55 with the rangers. In 1856 he became first assistant chief clerk in the Texas house of representatives, at the adjourned session of that year, and held the same position during the session of 1857-58. He was secretary of the state Democratic convention for the eastern congressional district of Texas, held at Tyler, Tex., May 13, 1857, and was a sergeant-at-arms at the Democratic general state convention at Waco, Tex., May 14, 1857 (the first state convention held in Texas). He was also secretary of the Democratic state convention held at Galveston in April, 1860. In the meantime he had been studying law, and at the winter session of the legislature of 1857-58, his disabilities as a minor were removed and he was admitted to the bar by a special act. He practiced law thereafter at Marshall and Jefferson, Tex., with his father, and for a time at Jefferson in the office of his brother-in-law, Gen. James H. Rogers. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention at Charleston Apr. 23, 1860, and at the session of that division of the delegates who (after the split of the convention) met at Baltimore June 23, 1860 and nominated John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, respectively, for president and vice-president. During 1860-61 he was editor of the "Jeffersonian," published at Jefferson, Tex. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered as a private in Bass's company of the First Texas Regiment, Hood's Brigade, Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. He was promoted to lieutenant, captain and major of the adjutant-general's department, and served with distinction on the staff of Gens. Green, Taylor, Sibley, Longstreet and Maxey, and was several times honorably mentioned in orders. At the end of the war he had risen to a colonelcy, having served in the armies of Northern Virginia, New Mexico, Louisiana, Indian Territory and Arkansas. He spent some time in the Federal prison on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, and upon his release by Pres. Johnson in 1865, went to Europe for several months. Returning to Texas, he resumed the practice of law at Galveston, later becoming legislative correspondent, junior editor, and finally part proprietor of the Houston "Daily Telegraph." He accepted the situation brought on by the end of the civil war, and exhorted his fellow Confederates to forget the past and devote themselves to the upbuilding of the South. In 1867, as a representative of the banking and shipping house of T. H. McMahon & Co., and of other leading merchants, he went to Europe for the purpose of inducing the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Liverpool and Galveston. He accomplished his object, but the line was later abandoned owing to lack of patronage. He was untiring in his efforts to boom his adopted state, writing several pamphlets on Texas and her resources which he sent out broadcast. He was a candidate for the national congress in 1869 against W. T. Clark, but withdrew just before election. He was agent in Europe for Texas during the existence of the immigration bureau established by the state constitution of 1869. He was appointed United States marshal for the eastern district of Texas by U. S. Grant. He ran for congress again in 1882, defeating the so-called most popular Democrat in Texas, a Mr. Findlay, by a majority of 7,000. He served through the forty-eighth congress, and became famous in Washington as a story-teller. At the expiration of his term he moved to New York city and received a commission from John W. Mackay which sent him frequently to Europe. He was a close friend of Gen. U. S. Grant, whose candidacy for the presidency he had espoused, and he was a frequent visitor at the Grant home in Washington. Grant's letters of introduction to United States ministers and other prominent persons in Europe gave him entree to the best society in the countries which he visited. He won celebrity in the European capitals as the American who told remarkable stories. He died at Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 25, 1902.

SERGEANT, Erastus, physician, was born at Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., Aug. 7, 1742, son of John Sergeant. His father (1710-49), a graduate of Yale College, was a settled missionary to the Indians, at what is called Stockbridge, Mass.; he trnaslated into the Indian language parts of the Old Testament and all of the New Testament except the book of Revelation. The son studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. T. Williams of Deerfield, Mass., after spending two years at Princeton College. During the first campaigns of the revolutionary war he was major of the 7th Massachusetts, served on Lake Champlain in the winter of 1776-77, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender. With these exceptions his life was passed in his native region, which under his eye changed from a wilderness to a succession of farms and villages. He was the earliest physician there, and long the most skilled surgeon within a day's drive. In recognition of his services to civilization on the border, Yale College gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1784. He died at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 14, 1814.

SEALSFIELD, Charles, traveler and novelist, was born in Poppitz, Moraviah, March 3, 1793. His true name was Karl Postel, and his history, which was not revealed till after his death, is as romantic as any of his fictions. He received his early education at Zoraim in Moravia, entered the monastery of the Knight of the Cross at Prague, and became a priest as well as a monk. The restraints of this mode of life did not suit him; desiring to see the world, he escaped from the convent and fled to Switzerland, concealing his iden-

tity with entire success. About 1823 he came to New York, assumed the name by which he has been known, and was for a time employed on the "Courier des Etats Unis." He returned to Europe three years later, wrote a German book about America, and in London published "Austria as It Is" (1828), which was circulated in several translations. He soon crossed the sea again, acquired a plantation in Louisiana, and visited Texas, Mexico, and Central America, these wanderings being interspersed with journalistic labors in London and Paris. After 1832 his residence was at Solothurn, Switzerland, but he was more or less in the United States, of which he had become a citizen; his last visits were in 1850 and 1859. He was a voluminous writer in German and English (chiefly the former), and his books still have value for their descriptions of life on the southwestern frontier during the early part of the 19th century. "Tokiah; or, The White Rose," appeared at Philadelphia in 1828, and it was republished in three volumes at Zurich, in 1833, as "Der Legitime und die Republikaner." "The Viceroy and the Aristocrats; or, Mexico in 1812," 2 vols. (1835), is considered his best book; it was rewritten in 1846 as "Martin." Others are: "Transatlantic Traveling Sketches" (1833); "The Cabin Book; or, Life in Texas" (1835); "Pictures of Life in Both Hemispheres" (1837), reprinted in 1846 as "Morton; or, The Grand Tour;" "Flirtation in America" (1842); "South and North" (1843); "Scenes and Adventures in Central America" (1852). His works were collected in eighteen volumes, at Stuttgart in 1846, and some of them have had the honor of a French version. He is perhaps best known here by a reprint, 1871, of "The Cabin Book; or, National Characteristics," translated by Sarah Powell. His death at Solothurn, May 26, 1864, justified the disclosure of his secret by its sole and faithful custodian, Rev. F. Hemmann, of Zurich, and his story was told by Kertbény in "Erinnerungen an Sealsfield" (Brussels, 1864). A monument was erected to his memory in the city of his birth in 1875.

PURSE, Thomas, merchant and railway projector, was born in Winchester, Va., March 6, 1802, son of Thomas Purse who was born in London, Eng., and came on to Baltimore, Md., previous to 1800, and removed to Charleston, S. C., during the childhood of his son. The latter began his business career as a grocery clerk in Savannah, Ga., where, a few years later, he engaged for himself in the same line of trade. In 1832 he was chosen to the city council, a position he filled many times afterward. He was among the first to undertake the development of railroads in Georgia; among those projected by him, or in which he was interested, being the Savannah & Albany (which became a part of the "Plant System"), the Augusta & Savannah, and the Central Railroad & Banking Co., of which he was director and superintendent for a quarter of a century. Mr. Purse was a vital factor in Savannah's prosperity, displaying in its service the zeal and ability which characterized his business ventures. As councilman, he led in all movements for internal improvements, and, against all opposition, induced the city to lend its credit for the building of the Central railroad. As war mayor of the city, he conferred often with Gen. Lee, maintained order, preserved the public health, and gave relief to the poor and the soldiers. Declining a re-election because of ill health, he afterward served as chief of the fire department, which he raised to the highest efficiency, was a charter member of the Georgia Historical Society, and state senator in 1849-50. His colleague, Joseph E. Brown, spoke of him as "one of the safest advisers in the state senate, freely consulted on important matters, and his advice heeded." In his railroad management he displayed remarkable executive ability. He first originated a time schedule for the running of trains. In spite of ridicule and opposition, he carried through the plan of running trains on paper, and had the satisfaction of seeing the plan adopted within a short time, even by those who feared to ride on the first train so run. His first church connection was with the Methodists, and as one of the firmest friends of Bishop James O. Andrew in Savannah, he assisted the latter in establishing the first Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school in that city, of which he was superintendent for many years. In later years he was a Lutheran, and testified his affection for the church by the gift of an exquisite memorial window. Mr. Purse was a member of the Masonic and other fraternities. He died in Savannah, Dec. 18, 1872.

SPALDING, Lyman, physician and surgeon, was born in Cornish, N. H., June 5, 1775, son of Dyer and Elizabeth (Parkhurst) Spalding. His father, who was lieutenant-colonel in the Indian wars, removed from Plainfield, Conn., to Cornish in 1763. The son was educated at the Charleston Academy, and studied medicine under Dr. Nathan Smith at the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in 1797. He aided his preceptor in establishing the medical school at Dartmouth College in 1798, and gave the first course of lectures on chemistry there, and acted as anatomical demonstrator when subjects offered. Realizing that he could not earn a living by lecturing alone, he established a practice first in Walpole, N. H., and later in Portsmouth. At the latter place he began an active campaign of vaccination which had just been introduced from England, and was said to be the first in America to test publicly the efficacy of vaccination against smallpox at the pest-house in Portsmouth harbor in July, 1801. Early in his career he undertook to print yearly bills of mortality, and sent them to prominent physicians of the day in order to induce them to study the diseases of the towns in which they lived. In this way he became acquainted with the leaders of the profession. He studied anatomy zealously, converting the cellar of his own house into a dissecting room, and he undertook the cultivation of medicinal plants. He constructed a galvanic machine of his own for the treatment of his patients, and his fame as a surgeon extended to all parts of the state. He spent the winter of 1809-10 in Philadelphia, Pa., under the instruction of Drs. Rush, Caldwell, Physick, Dorsey and Wistar. Upon the incorporation of the Fairfield Medical School at Fairfield, N. Y., in 1812, he was offered the chair of anatomy, and held it for five years, removing in 1812 to New York city, where he made the acquaintance of the best men in medicine and literature, and established a successful practice, although not very remunerative. Among his labors in this period are his studies regarding yellow fever, additional papers on vaccination, extensive investigations into hydrophobia, and the founding of the United States Pharmacopoeia, his most valuable service to the profession. As early as 1815 Dr. Spalding had written to friends urging the establishment of a national pharmacopoeia, but they discouraged the undertaking. He read a paper before the New York County Medical Society in 1817, proposing that the United States Pharmacopoeia be issued by joint authority of the

various medical schools and societies in the country. His plan was adopted by the New York State Medical Society a year later; he was a member of the committee of publication, and after nearly three years of ceaseless labor the work was published in 1820 in Latin and English on alternate pages. He made some notable contributions to the literature of the profession, the most important being: "A New Nomenclature of Chemistry," (1799); "Reflections on Fever," (1817); "Yellow Fever Periods," (1819), and "History of the Introduction and Use of Sentellaria Lateriflora as a Remedy for Hydrophobia," (1819). In addition to his professional activities he took a personal interest in the public schools of each place in which he lived, serving as a trustee of the public schools of New York city. Dr. Spalding made many friends and retained them to the end of his life. He was married in 1802 to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Coues of the English navy. His career was ended prematurely by an accidental blow on the head from which he died in Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 31, 1821.

VIELE, Egbert Ludovecus, engineer and soldier, was born at Waterford, New York, June 17, 1825, son of John Ludovecus and Kathlyne (Knickerbacker) Viele, and a descendant of Cornelis Volkertszen Velius, a native of Hoorn, Holland, who probably came to this country early in the seventeenth century and settled on Manhattan Island. From him and his wife Marie Dutrieux, the line is traced through their son Pieter Cornelisen Vicle, and his wife Jacomintje Swart; their son Louwis Viele and wife Marie Freer; their son Jacob and his wife Eva Fort and their son Lodivecus and his wife Eva Toll, who were the grandparents of the subject. Peter Cornelisen (2) was one of the original proprietors of Schenectady, N. Y. Louwis (3) was one of the first settlers of Schaghticoke, N. Y., in 1708, and church elder in 1715, and member of the Albany militia. Jacob (4) and Lodivecus (5) were both revolutionary soldiers and elders in the Dutch Reformed Church. The family has been in America for nearly 300 years. John Lodivecus Viele, his father, was state senator, 1822-29, regent of the University of New York, and counsel of the Court of chancery. The son was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, in 1847, serving as an officer of the 1st infantry under Gens. Scott and Taylor, and also in the 1st dragoons. After the war with Mexico, he was assigned to duty with his regiment on the Rio Grande, constructing a military road from Rio Grande city to Laredo, Texas. He served four years in the campaign against the Comanche Indians, and then resigned his commission and entered civil life as an engineer. He made a geodetic survey of the state of New Jersey as the basis of the geological survey, and in 1856 he was appointed to superintend the survey of the land bought by New York city for a central park, and to make the plans for its development. He was similarly employed on Prospect park, Brooklyn. On the breaking out of the civil war he was captain of engineers in the 7th Regiment of New York, and had command of a detachment of 30 men, which, with the steamer Daylight, opened the passage of the Potomac River to Washington, raising the Confederate blockade. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers by Pres. Lincoln. He was second in command of the land forces at the capture of Port Royal, and chief in command at the investment and reduction of Fort Pulaski. He led the advance on Norfolk, Va., and upon its surrender became military governor. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession in New York, concerning himself more especially with sanitary and municipal improvements. In 1884 he was president of the New York department of parks, and during 1885-87 he served in the national congress, lower house. He was chairman of the board of visitors of West Point. He made a "Topographical Atlas" of New York city and compiled "Viele's Handbook of Active Service," and contributed occasionally to the magazines. He was twice married (1) June 30, 1850 to Teresa, daughter of Francis Griffin, a lawyer of New York. Their children were: Kathlyne Knickerbacker Viele, author; Herman Knickerbacker, author and engineer; Teresa; Egbert L., Jr., author and journalist, and Emily, wife of Thomas Nelson Strothers of Washington, D. C. Gen. Viele died in New York, April 22, 1902. (Portrait opposite p. 192.)

ROBBINS, Royal, clergyman and author, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 21, 1757. He was graduated at Yale College in 1806, was ordained pastor of a new Congregational society at Berlin, Conn., June 26, 1812, and held that charge for forty-seven years. He was noted as a preacher and a number of his sermons are preserved in periodicals and in pamphlet form. Among these are "Encouragement to Holy Effort" (1835), a sermon preached by him at the funeral of Rev. Samuel Greswold Goodrich (Peter Parley), and "The Guidance Needed by Youth" (1842). Besides contributing to the periodicals of his day, notably to those of S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley) he wrote "Outlines of Ancient and Modern History" (1839), embracing biographical notices of illustrious persons, and general views of geography, populations and politics of ancient and modern nations, a textbook formerly much in use; "The World Displayed" (1831), a history of the world from the creation to his day; a memoir of James G. Percival for "Selections of American Poetry," and one of J. S. C. Brainard. He was co-author with Robert Chambers of "Historical Sketches of English and American Literature" (1845). He died at Berlin, Conn., Mar. 26, 1861.

BLECKLEY, Logan E., jurist, was born in Rabun county, Ga., July 3, 1827. His education was academic, and in his twelfth year he began clerical work in the office of his father, who was clerk of the county courts. At the age of sixteen he commenced reading law in a borrowed Blackstone, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1846. In 1848 he gave up practice and became railroad bookkeeper in Atlanta and for one year was private secretary to Gov. Towns. In March, 1852, he opened a law office in Atlanta, and in 1853 was elected solicitor-general for four years. He was a volunteer private in the civil war, but ill health forced his discharge after a few months' service in West Virginia. He was supreme court reporter in 1864-67, and in 1875 was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, which position he resigned in 1880, and in 1887 he was made chief justice of the supreme court. As a lawyer, Judge Bleckley was a clear-sighted student of the philosophy of law. The 34th and 35th volumes of the reports of the supreme court show his painstaking correctness and lucid statement. Endowed with the judicial temperament, with honesty of purpose, patient zeal, discriminating legal insight, and a scholarly finish in expressing the nicest shades of legal distinction, his opinions were weighty and useful. His practical life was marked by certain rarities denoting much moral caution,

as for instance his fixed habit not to go to sleep in debt. A cheerful amiability of temper and a gentle raciness of humor were twin traits in his personality. He was married in 1857, to Caroline, daughter of Gen. Hugh A. Haralson, a member of congress, and had three sons and one daughter. He died in Clarksville, Ga., Mar. 6, 1907.

OSGOOD, Frances Sargent, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 18, 1811, daughter of Joseph Locke, a merchant, of that city. She belonged to a family of poets, her sisters, Mrs. Anna Maria Wells and Mrs. E. D. Harrington, and a brother, A. A. Locke, having been writers of note. Her childhood was spent in Hingham, Mass. Her poetical powers were disclosed at an early age, and she received encouragement from Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, who was then editing a "Juvenile Miscellany," for which she wrote both verse and prose under the nom-de-plume of "Florence." In 1834 she was married to the artist, S. S. Osgood, and went with her husband to London to live. While he painted portraits of famous people she contributed to the magazines and wrote a miniature volume called "Casket of Fate." Her first book of poems entitled "A Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England" was published in England in 1839. She was recalled to the United States by the death of her father in 1840, and thereafter resided in New York, engaged in various literary pursuits. She edited an annual, "The Flowers of Poetry and the Poetry of Flowers," and "The Floral Offering" (1847), besides contributing to the magazines. Her poems are a spontaneous gushing of thoughts, fancies and feelings, which fall naturally into harmonious measures. Said Rufus W. Griswold: "Her facility in the use of poetical language and in giving form to every airy dream or breath of passion was astonishing . . . . . A pervading excellence of her works whether in prose or verse is that they are graceful beyond those of any author who has written in this country." A memorial consisting of a souvenir volume to which her literary friends contributed an article was published in 1851, and the proceeds from its sale paid for a monument over her grave at Mt. Auburn Cemetery. She had two daughters, Ellen Frances and May Vincent Osgood. She died in New York, May 12, 1850.

CAYVAN, Georgia Eva, actress, was born in Bath, Me., in 1858. Her father died when she was quite young and it became incumbent upon her to aid in the support of her mother and sisters. She began to give readings and recitations in public when she was fourteen. She made her first appearance on the stage as Hebe in one of the earliest American productions of the opera of "Pinafore," by the Boston Ideals, (1879) but she did not at that time think seriously of becoming an actress. While studying elocution under the tutelage of Louis B. Monroe, at Dublin, N. H., she made the acquaintance of Steele Mackaye, who was greatly impressed by the promise of a brilliant future which she gave and urged her to go upon the stage. As manager of the Madison Square theatre, in New York city, Mackaye offered her an engagement in the stock company which he was assembling, and she made her first appearance as a professional actress, June 7, 1880, in the role of Dolly in "Hazel Kirke." Later she was advanced to the title role in "Hazel Kirke," portraying it with naturalness, simplicity and pathos. She next created the part of Daisy Brown, in William Gillette's comedy, "The Professor," and she was then selected by George Riddle to sustain the principal female role in his production of the Greek play, "Œdipus Tyrannus," in Boston. Following this she created, in succession, the parts of Liza in the "White Slave," Sarah in "Siberia," Hattie in "Old Shipmates," and Lena in "Romany Rye." For a time she was leading lady at the California theatre in San Francisco, under the management of John H. Haverly. Returning to New York city, she appeared in a few months at the Union Square theatre and then reengaged at the Madison Square, where she was the principal attraction in the "Alphine Roses" of H. H. Boyesen and the "May Blossom" of David Belasco. During the early part of 1887 she was a member of the traveling company of Dion Boucicault, but later in the year became leading lady in the stock company of the Lyceum theatre in New York, and for seven years thereafter her career was identical with that of the Lyceum. She created the principal parts in the plays produced at the Lyceum, and added constantly to her reputation and popularity. Her splendid work in "The Wife," written by Belasco and De Mille had much to do with making that play one of the notable successes of the period. As an actress Miss Cayvan was simple and natural and always graceful and refined without loss of strength. Illness ended her work at the Lyceum in 1894 and although she starred in the season of 1896-97, her health compelled her final retirement. She died in Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1906.

POTTER, Elisha Reynolds, congressman, was born at Kingston (then called Little Rest), R. I., Nov. 5, 1764, son of Thomas Potter, a colonel of one of the three regiments raised for the revolutionary war. In early life he was a blacksmith's apprentice. He received a classical education at the Plainfield Academy, and after serving for one year as clerk of the county court was admitted to the bar about 1789 and practiced law successfully until about the age of forty, when he entered political life. In 1793 he was elected to the general assembly. He served for three years (1793-96) in the general assembly, and in November, 1796, was elected a representative to the fourth national congress, in place of Judge Bourne, resigned. He likewise resigned his seat before his term expired, and in August, 1798, was again returned to the general assembly. He was reelected to the national congress in 1809, serving with his colleague, Hon. Richard Jackson, for six years, when both declined a re-election. After his retirement from congress he maintained an extensive correspondence with a number of the leading politicians in Washington, and wrote in the newspapers as well as in pamphlets articles on pertinent matters affecting the politics of his state. For a third time he was elected a member of the general assembly, and thereafter was reelected annually until his death, except in April, 1818, when he was a candidate for the office of governor as a member of the old Federal party. During his long term of service in the general assembly he was several times elected speaker of the house. He had a commanding influence in the political affairs of his day, an influence that was the result of his powers and qualities as a man, his rare natural endowments, and his intuitive perception of character. He was twice married, first to Mary, widow of Joseph Perkins, and second to Mary, daughter of Pardon Mawney of East Greenwich, R. I., and had five children by the second marriage: Elisha Reynolds, Thomas Mawney, William H., James B. Mason, and Mary E. Potter. He died at Kingston, Sept. 26, 1835.

HOWRY, Charles B., lawyer and legislator, was born at Oxford, Miss., May 14, 1845. His maternal grandfather, Charles Bowen, came from South Carolina, and was one of the earliest settlers in the Chickasaw section of northern Mississippi; his father, Judge James M. Howry, moved there in 1836 from Virginia by way of Tennessee, attained eminence as a jurist and legislator, and was one of the founders of the University of Mississippi. There the son had just begun a literary course when the war commenced. Throwing aside his books, he went to Virginia to join the army, but was rejected as physically unfit. Coming home, he enlisted in the 29th Mississippi, and was in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro' and Franklin, receiving a severe wound while storming the Federal breastworks at Franklin, Tenn. He served through the war, attained the rank of captain, and surrendered with Gen. Johnston's army in North Carolina. Immediately after the war he began legal studies under L. Q. C. Lamar, graduating in the law department of the University of Mississippi in 1867. His first public speech, "An Inflexible Purpose," delivered that year at a society anniversary, gave the keynote of his life. As a practitioner he won such rapid success that he was offered, but declined, in 1870, the appointment of district attorney for one of the largest districts in the state. In 1874 he removed to St. Louis where he was equally successful, but, his health giving way, he returned to Oxford in 1878.

In 1880 and again in 1882 he was elected to the legislature, where he served on the judiciary committee, and was chairman of the committee on state universities. Since 1882 he has been an active trustee of the University of Mississippi, taking much interest in educational matters, and in young men. He has a leading practice in the state and national courts; has been a member of the American Bar Association from its organization, in 1891 was chosen as its vice-president, and is a member of the Mississippi Historical Society. During President Cleveland's administration he was U. S. district attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. He is an ardent and active democrat and was for some years one of the state executive committee of his party; has seen frequent service in its state conventions, and in 1890 represented Mississippi on the national democratic executive committee. He is an indefatigable worker, a forcible speaker and a frequent contributor to the press; is fond of literature and literary pursuits and in the face of great difficulties, superinduced by ill health of several years duration, has accomplished a marvelous amount of work, professional and otherwise. He has been twice married, his first wife was Edmonia Carter, who died in 1878. His second was Hollie Harris of Loundes county, Miss., widely known for her amiable character and accomplishments.

THACHER, George, member of congress and jurist, was born in Yarmouth, Me., Apr. 12, 1754, a descendant of Thomas Thacher. He was graduated at Harvard in 1776, admitted to the bar two years later, and established himself in practice in Biddeford, Me., in 1782, where he became noted for his legal ability. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1787–88, and, under the new constitution, represented the Maine district of Massachusetts in congress from 1789 till 1801. In 1792 he was appointed a district judge in Maine, and in 1800 judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, over which he presided until 1824. In 1819 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Maine, and a noted wit. He died in Biddeford, Apr. 6, 1824.

SMITH, Solomon Franklin, "Sol," theatrical manager, was born in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., April 20, 1801. He left his country home when a mere boy, and engaged as a clerk in Albany, N. Y. After three years' clerkship he went to Louisville, Ky., where he found employment in a printing establishment. In 1819 he joined Andrew Drake's theatrical company, and made his first appearance at Vincennes, Ind. He continued on the stage for one year, and then took up the study of law in Cincinnati, and upon reaching his majority was admitted to the bar. In 1822 he became editor of the "Independent Press," a Jacksonian democratic organ. The same year he assumed the management of the Globe theatre, Cincinnati. The next year he traveled with his company and gained a wide reputation as an actor in low comedy, his principal characters being Mawworm in "The Hypocrite," Sheepface in "The Village Lawyer," and Billy Lackaday in "Sweethearts and Wives." He continued to travel as manager and to support his company on the stage until 1853, when he settled as a lawyer in St. Louis, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. In 1861 he was a member of the Missouri state convention. In this convention he was an uncompromising Union man, and took an active leadership in forming a provisional government for the state. As an author he is known by his "Theatrical Apprenticeship" (1845); "Theatrical Journey Work" (1854); and an "Autobiography" (1868), in which he gives interesting incidents of the leading actors of his day and time. He died in St. Louis Apr. 20, 1869.

FINDLEY, William, member of congress, was born in the north of Ireland about 1750. His parents removed to Pennsylvania just before the revolutionary war, and, at the outbreak, he enlisted and served until its close. He then settled in the western part of the state, and entered actively into the political life of that new region. He was sent to the state legislature and to the state constitutional convention, in which, with Albert Gallatin, he opposed the adoption of the Federal constitution, on the ground that it favored centralization. In 1791 he was elected to congress, in which he served until 1799, and again elected in 1803, serving until 1817. As a congressman he was distinguished as an orator, and for his adherence to the Jefferson administration. He published a "Review of the Funding System" in 1794, "History of the Insurrection of Western Pennsylvania" in 1796, and "Observations," vindicating religious liberty against S. B. Wylie, and a number of pamphlets. He died in Unity Township, Westmoreland county, Pa., Apr. 5, 1821.

VALK, Francis, physician, was born at Flushing, L. I., Oct. 28, 1845. His great-grandfather came to America as consul from Holland previous to the war of the revolution, and settled in Charleston, S. C. His father was born in Charleston, and was graduated from the University of South Carolina, and subsequently served as assistant surgeon on the U. S. frigate Constellation. He finally settled at Flushing, L. I., as practicing physician, became interested in politics, and in 1856 was elected to congress from that congressional district. He was surgeon in the 2d Maryland regiment, U. S. volunteers, during the civil war. Francis Valk enlisted as a private in

his father's regiment, at the age of sixteen years. At the close of the war he came to New York city, where he was for ten years engaged in the drug business, and then, entering on the study of medicine, was graduated in the New York University Medical School in 1878. Immediately entering on professional practice, he gained wide reputation as a specialist in diseases of the eye and ear, and has been assistant demonstrator of anatomy and assistant to the chair of ophthalmology in the New York University; visiting ophthalmologist to the Randall's Island hospitals; assistant surgeon, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; ophthalmologist to the New York Dispensary, and lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and New York Athletic Club.

COLTON, Gardner Quincy, dentist, author and inventor, was born at Georgia, Franklin co., Vt., Feb. 7, 1814. He was a lineal descendant of George Colton, who about 1644 came from Birmingham, Eng., and settled at Springfield, Mass., where until his death, in 1699, he was a leading character. His wife was Deborah Gardner, and by her he had five sons, one of whom, Thomas Colton, was noted as an Indian fighter, and the family so established has spread throughout New England. Gardner Q. Colton received a rudimentary education in his native town, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to a chairmaker at St. Albans. While working at his trade he devoted himself to reading and study, and on coming to New York, in 1835, was able to engage in journalistic writing, by which means he presently saved enough to enter upon the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the office of Dr. Willard Parker. With this preparation he entered upon his career as a lecturer on chemical and electrical topics, his favorite being one illustrating the effects of nitrous oxide gas, which it is said first suggested to Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, the idea of its use as an anæsthetic in dental surgery. Although this discovery for a time excited considerable interest in dental circles, it was later almost abandoned, to be finally restored by Colton himself, in the foundation of the famous Colton Dental Association of New York, in 1863. By this concern alone, it is estimated, more than 1,000,000 teeth have been extracted under "laughing gas." Among other achievements of Colton's genius was the invention and construction, in 1848, of the first working model of an electrical locomotive, which, although perfectly successful, was never patented or put to practical use. During the gold excitement of 1849 he removed to California, where he amassed a snug fortune in the practice of medicine, and was in 1850 appointed by the governor first justice of the peace in the state. On his return to the East he resumed his lecture tours, and early in the civil war added further to his means and reputation by the preparation of the famous Colton war maps. He was the author of a series of witty letters on European travel, and numerous theological monographs, principally controversial. Dr. Colton died in Rotterdam, Holland, Aug. 12, 1898.

G. Q. Colton

DAVISON, Darius, naval and marine architect, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1819. He is descended from English ancestors, who, coming to America about 1620, settled originally at Cape Cod. Erastus Davison, who was a sea-captain, and one of the three brothers who first came to this country, settled at, and was the owner of Norwich landing. His grandmother was a Morse, a cousin of Rev. Jedediah Morse, father of Prof. S. F. B. Morse. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Darius received his early education at the public schools, and at a very early age learned the trade of mason and builder, being engaged with his brothers from 1837 to 1840 in the construction of the aqueduct for the supplying of the city of New York with water. At the age of twenty-one he cast his first vote for Gen. William Henry Harrison for president of the United States, and has been a consistent follower of the tenets and doctrines of the republican party ever since. He saw the first boats on the Erie canal, from Buffalo to Albany, with Lafayette on board. He also saw the first steam locomotive engine that ran from Schenectady to Albany in 1840. For fifty years he devoted his life to solving the problem of rapid transatlantic travel, during which time he has perfected and introduced many improvements in naval engineering, and the development of high speed in sea-going vessels. The plans upon which all of the latest merchantmen and warships have been built, as shown by his own plans and specifications, have been adopted from those of Mr. Davison's. He was the first to suggest the "automatic brake," the "band saw," and the improvement in the manufacture of coal gases, which latter — although a matter that called for much expert study by the leading engineers of England and America—was only solved by the erection of a plant in Providence, R. I., by Mr. Davison, at a comparative small cost, but on which, previously, some $20,000,000 had been spent in experimenting. Mr. Davison is an entirely self-educated man. All his mental training has been accomplished by the study of nature alone, and by adopting the laws of nature, and in working in harmony with them his better results have been obtained. Previous to the rebellion he projected a vessel 700 feet long, with water-tight compartments—the longest vessel at that time being 300 feet long—which was considered a veritable marine monster. In 1861 he received from New Orleans communications requesting specifications of his vessel, which he had designed for the service of the United States government; but, being a strong Union man, he refused to do so. The famous Donderberg, with her projecting prow, followed from Mr. Davison's plans. During the rebellion the United States naval department advertised for plans for war vessels, and Mr. Davison designed the powerful ram Katahdin, which was contracted for by the government. He is also the originator of the whale-back vessel, either for cruisers or merchantmen. His famous model of a blockade-runner was highly and complimentarily endorsed by Admiral Farragut, for the government. All the ram-power vessels since built have been constructed on the principles established by Mr. Davison. His latest accomplishment, however, is one that will make his name one of history: the designing and perfecting of plans and specifications for a mammoth ship 1,000 feet long, which, it is claimed, will cross the ocean in four days, maintaining a speed of thirty miles an hour, and overcoming the discomforts of the steamers in use.

Darius Davison

PITCHER, James Robertson, underwriter, was born at Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., March 5, 1845. He received an academic education and began his business career at an early age, his father having died in 1857. At eighteen years of age he was acting as storekeeper, bookkeeper and manager for the company in which his father's estate held an interest. His manifold duties in this capacity included the measuring for the tannery of the hemlock bark cut each year from over 2,000 acres of timber in the then wild regions of Oneida county. At this time he became interested in insurance and held agencies for various life, fire and accident insurance companies. His success in this line determined him even then to organize at some time an insurance company himself. At twenty-one he sold his interest in the tannery and went to New York. His early business ventures there, first as salesman for H. B. Claflin & Co., and afterward as junior partner in a clothing manufacturing firm, were successful, but he had not forgotten his desire to organize an insurance company. He believed that improvements in the methods of conducting accident insurance were possible, and in 1877 he founded the United States Mutual Accident Association. From the smallest of beginnings the association has grown until, in 1890, it has, in amount of insurance in force, become the greatest of organizations furnishing accident insurance. In the early days of the association its business was conducted by Mr. Pitcher personally. He was secretary, clerical force and office boy. But Mr. Pitcher was ever on the alert to improve the quality of the insurance offered, and the association grew rapidly. Its home office now covers over 11,000 feet of floor space, and more than 100 clerks are kept continually busy attending to the various details of the business. Mr. Pitcher is best known as the originator of mutual accident insurance, and as the mainspring of the association he has founded; but his activities have not all been employed in this direction. He built greenhouses at Short Hills, N. J., at first simply to gratify his love of flowers. He afterward turned them into a commercial enterprise, which has grown to such magnitude that to-day he has forty greenhouses filled with orchids and choice exotic plants. Mr. Pitcher was one of the first incorporators and directors of the Mercantile Benefit Association. He is the treasurer of the National Mutual Building and Loan Association of New York city, and is engaged in a number of other business enterprises. He is the president of the New Jersey Floricultural Society, a member of the New York Manhattan Club, the Merchants' Club, and a number of other city and suburban clubs. Montview, Mr. Pitcher's residence, is situated in a park of 500 acres in Short Hills, one of the most charming suburbs of New York city. In and about the house everything proclaims it the home of culture and refinement, while the evidences of fine taste and love of beauty are everywhere apparent. In person Mr. Pitcher is tall, erect, with a quick, elastic step, and a carriage that testifies to fine health. In manner he is alert, uniformly courteous, with a personality that makes itself felt by the remotest member of the working force in each of the several enterprises in which he is engaged. Few men are happier in their families than he with his wife and five children, and few men of his age have scored a greater success in the avenues of business.

AMES, Oakes, manufacturer and congressman, was born at Easton, Mass., Jan. 10, 1804, the eldest son of Oliver and Susanna (Angier) Ames. After receiving a common-school education, he entered his father's workshop, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the shovel business. He was a lusty youth, full of energy, and in a few years was made overseer. In 1844 his father turned over the active duties of his business to his sons, Oakes and Oliver; and at that time the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons began its long and successful career. Soon after, the discovery of gold in California and Australia, and the vast increase of railroad building, gave a wonderful impetus to their business. It grew rapidly, was shrewdly managed, and passed through the financial crisis of 1857 without damage. Oakes Ames was elected councilor from the Bristol district in 1860, and was one of War-Governor Andrews's most esteemed advisers. But the people of the second district wanted him at Washington. He was elected by a large majority to the thirty-eighth congress, and continued to represent his district for ten years, during which he was an active and valued member of the committees on manufactures, the Pacific Railroad, revolutionary claims, and roads and canals. He was also a warm friend of President Lincoln, whose personal confidence he enjoyed. As a member of the committee on railroads he became interested in the government project of building a highway across the continent. In 1864, after others had failed, President Lincoln and other prominent men looked to Mr. Ames as the man to put through this great undertaking, and urged him to do it. It was just the work "the broad-shouldered Ames," as Lincoln called him, was capable of doing. After weighing the matter for nearly a year, he decided to build the Union Pacific Railroad. He acted with tremendous energy and decision. He put $1,000,000 of his own fortune into this enterprise, and pledged all the remainder for the same purpose, and urged his friends everywhere, in and out of congress, to join him. Great obstacles were overcome, and May 10, 1869, the Pacific railroad was complete. It is a more enduring monument to its builder than the solid rock which honors his memory at Sherman, Wyo. Then came the Credit Mobilier agitation. A hue and cry was raised against this man of gigantic achievements and sterling integrity, and he was hounded to the death. Congress weakly yielded to popular clamor, and condemned him for "seeking to procure congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested." But the better sense of the people has since asserted itself. In May, 1883, the legislature of Massachusetts passed the following: "Resolved, in view of the great services of Oakes Ames, representative from the Massachusetts second congressional district for ten years ending March 4, 1873, in achieving the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, the most vital contribution to the integrity and growth of the National Union since the war: in view of his unflinching truthfulness and honesty, which refused to suppress, in his own or any other interest, any fact, and so made him the victim of an intense and misdirected public excitement, and subjected him to a vote of censure by the forty-second congress at the close of its session; and in view of the later deliberate public sentiment, which, upon a review of all the facts, holds him in an esteem irreconcilable with his condemnation, and which, throughout the whole coun-

try, recognizes the value and patriotism of his achievement, and his innocence of corrupt motive or conduct. Therefore, the legislature of Massachusetts hereby expresses its gratitude for his work and its faith in his integrity of purpose and character, and asks for like recognition thereof on the part of the national congress.'' Mr. Ames was a man of great kindness of heart, and his charities, which included a gift of $50,000 to the children of North Easton, were almost numberless. He was married on Nov. 29, 1827, to Eveline O. Gilmore, of Easton, who died July 20, 1882, and had five children: Oakes A. (below), Oliver (q.v.), who was governor of the state of Massachusetts, Frank M., Henry G. and Susan E. Ames. Oakes Ames died from an attack of pneumonia and paralysis, May 8, 1873.

AMES, Oakes Angier, manufacturer, son of Oakes and Eveline O. (Gilmore) Ames, was born at North Easton, Mass., Apr. 15, 1829. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at Fruit Hill Classical Institute, near Providence, R. I., and at Leicester Academy, Leicester, Mass. On leaving school he went into his father's shops to learn the shovel business, and in 1856 with his brother, Oliver Ames, and cousin, Fred. L. Ames, was taken into the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons. Soon after the death of Oakes Ames, in 1873, the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons was formed into a corporation with Oliver Ames, Jr., as president of the corporation. In 1877 Oliver Ames died, and Oakes Angier Ames succeeded him as president. He was a shrewd, conservative business man, and for many years gave close scrutiny to every detail of the great establishment which employed about 500 men and turned out 250,000 shovels per year. He was a director of the First National Bank of Easton, and several other banks; and a trustee of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital. He was at first a strong Whig, but later became a Republican. July 19, 1855, he was married to Catherine, daughter of Judge Hobart, of East Bridgewater. They had four children: two sons, Hobart and Winthrop, the latter (q.v.) notable in the dramatic world; and two daughters, Katharine H., who married Philip L. Spalding of Boston, and Mrs. Richard H. Hart. Oakes Angier Ames died at North Easton, Mass., Sept. 19, 1899.

FOSTER, Abiel, statesman, was born in Andover, Mass., Aug. 8, 1735, son of Asa and Elizabeth (Abbott) Foster; grandson of William; great-grandson of William, and great-great-grandson of Reginald Foster, who came over from England about 1638 and settled in Ipswich, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1756, and after studying theology was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Canterbury, N. H., in 1760. For some reason his preaching was not acceptable to members of his congregation, and in 1779 he was dismissed; but what was a loss to the church was a gain to the state. He was one of the best-educated men of his time, and his knowledge of public affairs enabled him to step from the pulpit to the forum and take his place as a leader of people in a larger field. He was sent immediately as a representative to the general court, serving as such in 1779, 1781 and 1782. He was a member of the continental congress in 1783-84. He was present in Annapolis when Washington resigned his commission in December, 1783, and is shown in Trumbull's famous painting of that event. For the next five years he was occupied as one of the judges of the state court of common pleas, and was then elected to the first national congress. He also served in the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th congresses (1795-1803), retiring finally because of ill health. He was in the service of his state over a quarter of a century, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens to a marked degree. Abiel Foster was twice married, first, May 15, 1761, to Hannah, daughter of Gen. Joseph Badger of Gilmanton, N. H.; she died seven years later, leaving four children: Hannah, who married Lieut. Moses Cogswell; William; James, and Sarah, who married a Mr. Tilton. He was married, second, Oct. 11, 1769, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Samuel Rogers of Ipswich, Mass., by whom he had five children: Martha, who married Jeremiah Clough, Jr.; Abiel; Mary, who married Henry Gerrish, Jr.; Elizabeth, who married Enoch Gerrish, and Nancy, who married John Greenough. He died in Canterbury, N. H., Feb. 6, 1806.

FORT, Tomlinson, physician and congressman, was born in Warren county, Ga., July 14, 1787, of English stock. His father, Arthur Fort, removed to Georgia before the revolution, and was a soldier, legislator and member of the committee of safety to whom the state government was entrusted during the war, and was instrumental in changing old English law into the present admirable system. Tomlinson was educated at home and was graduated M.D. at the Medical University of Pennsylvania, under the famous Dr. Rush. He settled in Milledgeville, Ga., acquired an extensive practice and became one of the foremost physicians of the state. He raised and commanded a company in the war of 1812, and was wounded in the knee, an injury from which he always suffered. He served for twelve years in the state legislature, was elected to the national congress in 1826, edited the ''Federal Union'' paper for several years, was some time president of the Central Bank of Georgia, was twelve years a trustee of the State University, and in 1849 published a valuable 700-page book, called ''Fort's Medical Practice.'' Dr. Fort was an able physician, and led his profession both as a medical author and practitioner. He was a statesman, and but for his voluntary retirement from public life after a brilliant term in congress, to devote his time and abilities to medicine, he could have had any public trust or honor. He was a friend of John C. Calhoun, though opposing his nullification views and discussing the matter with him in a long correspondence destroyed at Milledgeville during Sherman's march through Georgia. Dr. Fort was a reformer and philanthropist. He attacked all the old errors of physic, like lavish blood-letting and other entrenched brutalities. He once braved mob violence to attend Gov. Clark's son, who was ill with smallpox, for which he received public thanks and a service of silver plate. He was an intense democrat of the Andrew Jackson school, a strong speaker and writer, a sagacious business man, and had a blended dignity and magnetism that inspired love and respect. He was married, in 1824, to Martha Lowe Fannin, of a distinguished Southern family. Children: Mrs. Julius L. Brown, Mrs. H. O. Milton, Miss Kate H. Fort, Tomlinson Fort, Esq., and Capt. John P. Fort. He died at Milledgeville, Ga., May 17, 1859.

BACON. Francis, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Jan. 22, 1831, son of George and Nancy (Skinner) Bacon, grandson of Richard and Anna (Fosdick) Bacon, great-grandson of Zacheus and Mercy (Hubbard) Bacon and a descendant of Nathaniel Bacon, a native of England, who was one of the early settlers of Connecticut, and acted as magistrate at New Haven in 1661. Francis Bacon was educated in private schools, and began

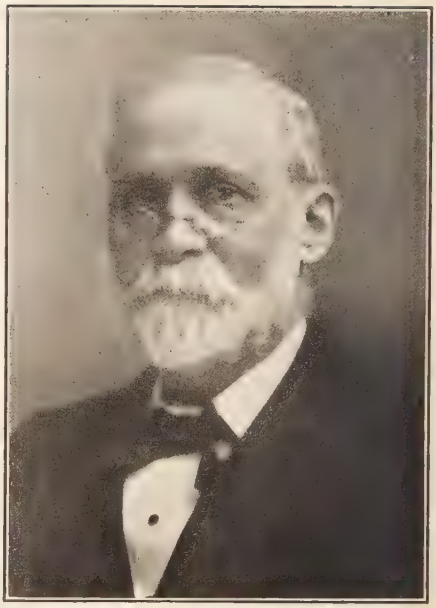
OAKES A. AMES
MANUFACTURER

TOMLINSON FORT
CONGRESSMAN

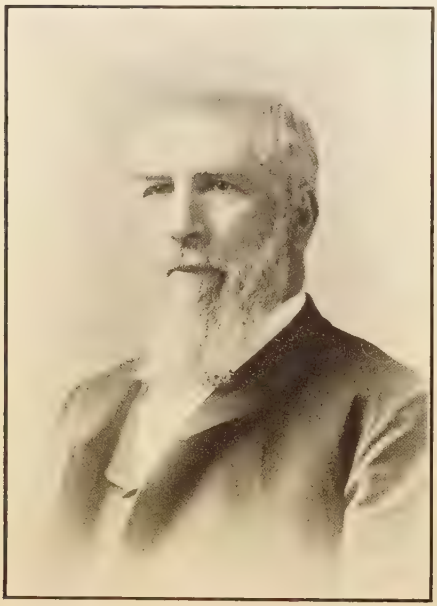
FRANCIS BACON
MANUFACTURER

JOHN WILKINSON
MERCHANT

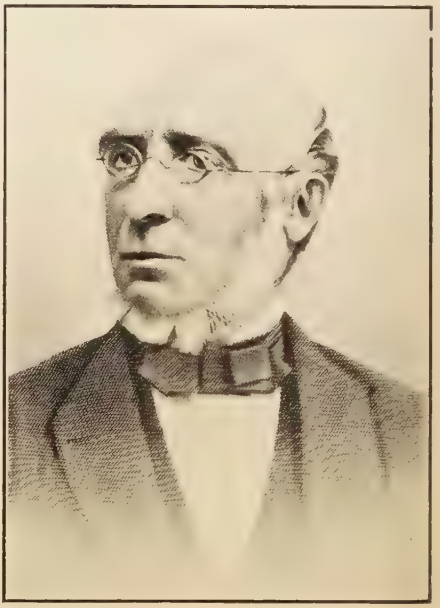
KATHERINE M. B. SHERWOOD
JOURNALIST



JAMES LEWIS SMITH
PHYSICIAN



JOHN E. HERRELL
MANUFACTURER



GEORGE N. LAWRENCE
ORNITHOLOGIST

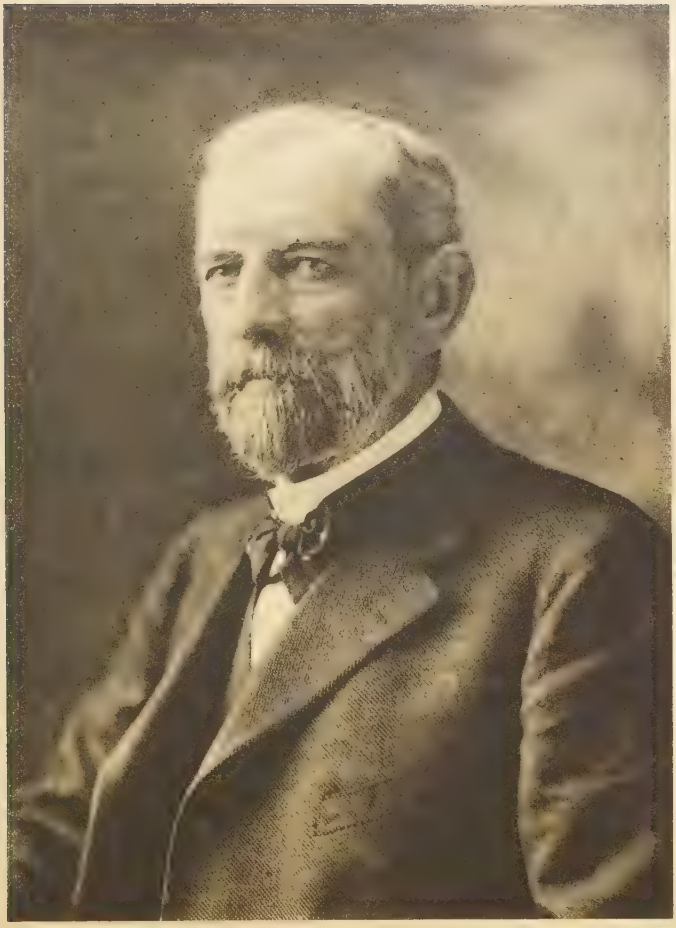
business in the employ of his father, who succeeded the first manufacturers of and dealers in pianos in this country. The business was founded in 1789 by John Jacob Astor, who imported the first English pianofortis from London. In 1802 Astor was succeeded by John and Michael Paff, who were in turn succeeded, in 1815, by William DuBois. The firm became DuBois & Bacon in 1836 and Bacon & Raven in 1841. Mr. Bacon became a member in 1854 and after the death of his father the following year the name was changed to Raven and Bacon. It became Bacon & Karr in 1871, and Francis Bacon in 1880. From his first connection with the business he maintained the high standard established by his predecessors, and never attempted to compete with low-priced instruments. The manufacturing of pianos began in 1820 when William DuBois, the successor of the Paffs, made a contract with two Englishmen for ten years, and DuBois & Bacon became the first piano manufacturers in this country (1836). When he died the firm was making upright pianos, grand pianos, player pianos, player grands, an electric player piano and the Auto de Luxe Welte Mignon player, which are supplied to the United States market and exported to South America, South Africa and Australia. The International Exhibition at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876, awarded the "highest medal (bronze) and diploma to Bacon & Karr's pianos for their strength and evenness of tone, pleasant touch and smooth finish." After Mr. Bacon's death the company was incorporated with his son, William P. H. Bacon, as president, but later it went into bankruptcy and was taken over by another company. Francis Bacon in his early days became imbued with the military spirit and served seven years in the 7th regiment, N. Y. S. M., having joined in 1849, just after the Astor Place riot. He was for many years an officer and active worker in the Reformed (Dutch) church. He was married Oct. 12, 1859, to Anna, daughter of Will P. Hawes, whose grandfather, Peter Hawes, organized the first band of minutemen in Massachusetts, and took part in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and was second lieutenant in the "Massachusetts Line." Mr. and Mrs. Bacon had six children, William P. H. Bacon, mentioned above, and George, Francis Morris, Mary Rosalie and Anna Fosdick Bacon. He died in Bronxville, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1905.

SHERWOOD, Katherine Margaret Brownlee, journalist and author, was born in Poland, Mahoning co., O., Sept. 24, 1841, daughter of James and Rebecca (Mullen) Brownlee, of Scottish ancestry. Judge Brownlee, her father, was a native of Scotland, and came to America to seek his fortune in 1828. He settled at Poland, O., and twenty years after was associate judge, serving with Benjamin F. Wade. He took an active part in the civil war. The daughter was educated at the Poland (O.) Union Seminary, one of the first educational institutions in Ohio, and while still a student was married (Sept. 1, 1859), to Isaac R. Sherwood (q.v.) As the wife of a newspaper man she found a fertile field for her literary ability. For ten years she edited the Toledo "Journal"; she also edited a page in the "National Tribune," the official publication of the National Grand Army of the Republic, for twenty years, and contributed political satires to the New York "Sun." During her husband's career in congress she was Washington correspondent for a newspaper syndicate and wrote European letters for the American Press Association. She contributed both prose and verse to the leading magazines. The best of her poems, many of which are on patriotic subjects and deal with incidents in the civil war, have been published in two volumes entitled "Camp Fire and Memorial Poems" (1885) and "Dreams of the Ages, a Poem of Columbia" (1893). She was instrumental in establishing a number of auxiliary societies of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the West. These and a number of New England societies were united in 1883 to form the Woman's Relief Corps. She was organizing secretary of the National Corps, and was the first national senior vice-president. An ardent advocate of women's suffrage, she assisted directly or indirectly for many years in furthering the work of the local state and national associations for the development or relief of women, and for years was a recognized leader among the clubwomen of Toledo and the state of Ohio. She was president of the Women's Educational Club and the Toledo Memorial Association. She organized and conducted for ten years the Toledo Center University Extension Society, of which she was secretary, and was honorary president of the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association. She died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1914.

SMITH, James Lewis, physician, was born in Spafford, Onondaga co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1827, son of Lewis and Chloe (Benson) Smith, and brother of Dr. Stephen Smith, a surgeon. His father was at one time sheriff of Onondaga county, and a member of the assembly in 1829, during the "Anti-Masonic" excitement. His first American ancestor, John Smith, was one of the founders of the New Haven colony, a contemporary of the Rev. Mr. Davenport. Dr. Smith was graduated at Yale college in 1849, being a classmate of Timothy Dwight, afterward president of the university. The study of botany, in which he had indulged before entering college, led to his following the profession of medicine, and he studied at different times with Dr. Caleb Green, of Homer, Drs. Goodyear and Hyde of Cortlandt, N. Y., and Dr. Austin Flint of New York, supplementing these studies with a course of lectures in the Buffalo Medical School. Through the influence of Dr. Flint, he was appointed interne at the hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Buffalo, N. Y., and served for one year, previous to his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1853. He made a specialty of diseases of children, and was the author of "A Treatise on the Diseases of Infancy and Children" (18—), which ran through many editions and was translated into several foreign languages. He was connected with the Northwestern Dispensary for ten years, was curator and consulting physician of the Nursery and Child's Hospital and was visiting physician at the New York Infant Asylum, New York Foundling Asylum and Charity Hospital. He was consulting physician to the Infants Hospital on Randall's Island. Upon the death of Dr. George T. Elliott, he succeeded him as clinical professor of diseases of children at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was one of the founders and second president of the Pediatric Society; was president of the Pediatric section of the Ninth International Medical Congress in 1887; and was a collaborator in compiling "The Archives of Pediatrics," a periodical devoted to the diseases of infancy and childhood. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, New York Medical Association, and American Medical Association. He died in New York city, June 19, 1897.

PETTIGREW, Richard Franklin, U. S. senator, was born at Ludlow, Vt., July 23, 1848, son of Andrew and Hannah B. (Sawtell) Pettigrew, of New England descent. Several of his ancestors fought in the colonial and revolutionary wars. His father was a fervent abolitionist, and was a link in the chain of the "underground railroad" that helped negroes escaping from slavery. Young Pettigrew was reared on his father's farm in Rock county, Wis., and entered Beloit College, but left on account of the death of his father in November, 1867, to take charge of the farm. He taught school for a year and studied law at the University of Wisconsin and in the law office of John C. Spooner (afterwards U. S. senator) at Madison. In 1869 he went to Dakota territory to help survey the public lands in what is now Lake and Moody counties, and quickly learning to run the compass, became a competent surveyor. He filed a homestead claim at Sioux Falls, originally Fort Dakota, and after another term at the university in Madison, he settled permanently in Sioux Falls, in 1870, where he built the first frame building, and was one of the prime movers in developing that town and making it the flourishing city that it is today. It was through his influence that the public institutions now at Sioux Falls were located there, and that various lines of railroads were run through it; he built the Sioux Falls street-car line and the Sioux Falls Terminal, a belt-line connecting all the railroads entering that city; organized the Sioux Falls Woolen Works Co. in 1882, and later established the Sioux Falls Stock Yard Co. Meanwhile he was building up a good law practice and became interested in local politics. He was elected to the legislature in 1872, but his seat was successfully contested. He decided to remain in Yankton, then the capital of the territory, and while there he secured the passage of a bill to create Moody and Lake counties out of what was then Minnehaha and Brookings counties; he named the counties of Lake and Moody; secured the county seat of Moody county on his brother's homestead, and was the founder of the present city of Flandreau. He sat in the territorial legislature during 1874-80, in the latter year being elected to the United States congress. For a number of years he had advocated dividing Dakota territory into two states, and he now introduced a bill to that effect in congress in 1881. He urged the measure as a member of the constitutional convention two years later, and in the legislature of 1884 he secured the passage of a memorial to congress proposing such a division. The two states, North and South Dakota, were admitted to the Union, 1889. The first state legislature of South Dakota elected Mr. Pettigrew to the United States senate, and he was reelected in 1894 as a Republican. Probably his most important service to the nation was in securing legislation preserving from sale the great forest lands, and he is known as the father of the forestry law of the United States. He made a careful investigation of the problems affecting the new science of forestry, studying Napoleon's method for administering the forests of France, the English policy with regard to the forests in India and the Austrian government's methods of caring for its forests. A certain bill having passed the house in 1891 to repeal the timber culture law, Sen. Pettigrew, with Charles D. Walcott of the United States geological survey, prepared the following amendment: "That the President of the United States may from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any state or territory, public lands bearing forests in any part of the public lands, wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as a public reservation; and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservation and the limits thereof," and secured its adoption. As a result of this enactment over 150,000,000 acres of forests have been reserved from sale, and are now being administered by the United States government. Sen. Pettigrew was a believer in the doctrine of the single tax, and opposed the private ownership of land. He therefore introduced other bills in the senate proposing to withdraw the remaining public domain from sale, including all of the mineral, agricultural and stone lands and all water power, which were to be forever held as the common property of the people of the United States. He advocated the government ownership of railroad and telegraph lines and their operation for service and not for profit, having prepared bills providing for a method of acquiring and operating both the railroad and telegraph lines as public utilities. He held the conviction that the rights of man are superior to the rights of property, and on many occasions he urged that congress legislate to protect the rights of the people against the encroachments of the rights of property. During his second term Sen. Pettigrew found himself alienated from the Republican party, which he had served from the beginning of his professional career. He not only differed from his associates on the monetary question, but was opposed to the imperialistic tendency of the party, and believed it had abandoned the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. He did not favor the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, and was the leader of the senate in opposition to the annexation of the Philippine islands. On account of these views and his criticism of the Republican party's methods of raising campaign funds, he was defeated for re-election in the campaign of 1900. Joining the ranks of the Democrats he was a delegate to the St. Louis convention which nominated Alton B. Parker in 1904, and to the Denver convention four years later, which nominated Bryan, serving as a member of the committee on platform and as chairman of sub-committee on the tariff and chairman of the the committee in relation to the Philippine islands. After the Baltimore convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson, he left the Democratic party also, believing that it was as firmly in alliance with the trust and railroad interests as was the Republican party. He was married at Evansville, Wis., Feb. 27, 1879, to Bessie V., daughter of John Pittar of Chicago, Ill., and has two sons: Franklin S. and Arthur L. Pettigrew.

RAGAN, Willis Eugene, merchant, was born near Albany, Lexington co., Ga., Jan. 12, 1852, son of Moses E. and Martha C. (Newsome) Ragan and grandson of David Ragan, of Irish descent. He received an academic education which was supplemented by a business course in the Bryant & Stratton college in Baltimore, Md. He made a specialty of mathematics, and early showed skill in trading, the line of business in which he made his most marked successes. Entering the employ of M. C. & J. T. Kiser in Atlanta, Ga., in 1870, his earnestness and ability won rapid advancement, until in 1878 he became a member of what was the largest wholesale dry-goods house in the South, his department being the care of the finances of the firm. Mr. Ragan was the moving spirit in organizing the Brosius



NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

R. J. Pettigrew.

Sewing Machine Motor Co., with a capital of $500,000, and was a director of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad Co., vice-president of the construction company which built the road, and president of the Southern Railway Equipment Co., which was organized by him to furnish cars to railroads on lease. He was married in 1882, to Anna Jackson of New Orleans, and had three sons.

WILKINSON, John, merchant, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1840, a direct descendant of Lawrence Wilkinson, who came over to the American colonies in 1645 and settled in Rhode Island with Roger Williams. His great-grandfather, Capt. Daniel Wilkinson, commanded a company in the French and Indian war, and his grandfather, John Wilkinson, served in the revolutionary war and was taken prisoner and confined on the prison ship Jersey in New York harbor. John Wilkinson was educated in private and public schools of Syracuse and at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y. Removing to St. Paul, Minn., in 1861, he studied law while engaged in the service of the Indian department of the United States government, and upon being admitted to the bar began the practice of his profession in 1862. The death of his father recalled him to Syracuse. After making an extended European tour he settled in Chicago, Ill., in 1868, and formed a partnership with John J. Parkhurst in the iron business. The firm of Parkhurst & Wilkinson, dealing in iron, heavy hardware, wagon and carriage material, grew steadily and rapidly until it became one of the largest mercantile concerns of its kind in the United States. In 1872 Mr. Wilkinson organized the John Wilkinson Co., dealers in sporting goods and supplies, tools and machinery for wood carving and scroll-sawing. Subsequently photographic materials and supplies became a leading feature of the business. He was the author of several books on manual training, written under the pen-name of "Arthur Hope." He served for a number of years as secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Athenaeum, and was a member of the leading literary and social clubs of that city. He was married and had a number of children, four of whom survived: John, Arthur Ware, Frank and Hilda Wilkinson. He died in Rogers Park, Chicago, Sept. 24, 1919. (Portrait opp. p. 200.)

HERRELL, John Eli, manufacturer and financier, was born in Loudoun county, Va., July 26, 1830, the son of John and Phebe Herrell. He received a common school education, and worked on a farm until the age of twenty, when he removed to Washington, D. C. with a capital of $100, and there learned the trade of bricklayer. He soon became a master workman, and in 1861 was appointed to supervise the brickwork in the navy yard in that city. Ten years later he resigned, and began the manufacture of brick in the vicinity of Washington which he carried on under the firm name of John E. Herrell & Co. In 1865 he was elected a member of the city council from his ward, but declined reelection. He was one of the organizers of the Columbian Bank, of which he was a director, in 1886, and he was a director of the Bank of the Republic, the American Trust Co., the People's Fire Insurance Co., the Eastern Building and Loan Co., Capital City Investment Co., the Traders' and Citizens' Bank, the National Capital Bank, being an organizer and first president of the last until his death. He retired from the brick business in 1898, and devoted all his energies to the various institutions with which he was connected. In 1905 he organized the East Washington Savings Bank, with himself as president, which position he held until his death. He was married in August, 1851, to Henrietta Q., daughter of George Mabony, of Georgetown, D. C.; of their seven children only one survives: Phebe Ellen, who married Marcellus Cole, of Washington. He died in Washington, D. C., March 28, 1909. (Portrait opposite p. 201.)

LAWRENCE, George Newbold, ornithologist, was born in New York city Oct. 20, 1806, the son of John Burling and Hannah (Newbold) Lawrence, and fifth in descent from John Lawrence, the American ancestor, who came from England in 1635 to the Plymouth colony, removing thence to Ipswich, Mass., and later to Long Island, where he became one of the patentees of Hempstead, and later of Flushing, L. I. He afterward removed to New Amsterdam, was one of the first aldermen on its incorporation by the English, under the name of New York and became mayor of the city in 1672. He was a member of the governor's council from 1674 to 1698. The widow married Philip Carteret, governor of New Jersey. The subject of this sketch was educated in private schools, and afterward became associated with his father in the drug business. He succeeded his father in the jobbing trade, and entered largely into the importing drug business. He made the acquaintance of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, the Nestor of American ornithologists, in 1841, and this acquaintance, which developed into a lasting intimacy stimulated Mr. Lawrence to the scientific study of birds. In 1862 he retired from business and devoted himself to ornithology. Birds had interested him from his earliest childhood, and he had devoted considerable time to the study of their movements and habits. In 1842 he wrote on the birds of Long Island, and in 1846 his contributions to ornithology began to be published in scientific journals. He was a neighbor and friend of John James Audubon, and a friend of the leading ornithologists of his time. He was of great service to the Smithsonian Institution in the details of outfitting expeditions for field work, and in many ways he aided Prof. Baird in scientific matters. He took the initiative in organizing the Ober expedition to the Lesser Antilles. His collection of bird-skins numbered about 8,000 specimens, and contained almost every variety known in the United States, with some 300 types of new species. It also contained a series of birds of Mexico, Central America, the Antilles, and South America. This collection was deposited in the American Museum of National History, New York City, in May, 1887. A long list of papers on ornithology, and the list of 319 new species, and subspecies of birds described by Mr. Lawrence, have been printed by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. He was a man endowed with great power of analysis and remarkable patience. His conclusions in ornithology have rarely been questioned. He joined the Lyceum of Natural History in New York City, in 1845, and became a member, fellow, and patron of its successor, the New York Academy of Sciences. Upon the organizations of the American Ornithologists' Union, in 1883, he became an active member, and at its eighth congress in 1890 he was elected an honorary member. He was also an honorary member of the Linnaean Society of New York, a member of the British Ornithologists' Union, American Association for the Advancement of Science and Zoölogical Society of London. One genus of birds, a new genus of Tyrannidae from Santo

Domingo, and nineteen species of birds, were named in honor of Mr. Lawrence. He was married Oct. 23, 1834, to Mary Ann, daughter of George Newbold, president of the Bank of America. They had two children, Emiline and John Burling Lawrence. He died in New York City, Jan. 17, 1895. (Portrait opposite p. 201.)

DAWSON, George, journalist, was born at Falkirk, Scotland, March 14, 1813. George was the second of four children, and came to America when only five years of age. In 1824 he commenced learning the printing business in the office of the "Niagara Gleaner," having previously received but scanty educational advantages. In 1826 the family removed to Rochester, where the boy was employed as an apprentice in the office of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," of which Thurlow Weed was editor. During his apprenticeship young Dawson's leisure hours were devoted to his books; they were his companions, the fountain of his pleasure. He might almost have adopted the language of Horne Tooke, when he said to Erskine: "If you had obtained ten years of life for me in a dungeon, with my books, pen and ink, I should have thanked you." He eagerly read the translations of Greek and Roman history and literature. He once said to a gentleman in Rochester: "You would, perhaps, be astonished at the progress one can make by devoting to study but one hour of each day. I used to average more than that each day, taking time which was employed by others in amusement. In this way I made myself proficient in several branches, particularly in *belles-lettres*, history and political economy." Five years later, in 1831, Mr. Weed having established the Albany "Evening Journal," Mr. Dawson followed him to that city and became foreman of the office, holding the position until 1836, also reporting the doings of the legislature for the "Journal." In 1836 Mr. Dawson was called to the editorship of the Rochester "Daily Democrat," and there he remained until August, 1839, when he assumed the editorial charge of the Detroit "Daily Advertiser." There he made many political friends, and, it being believed that he was chiefly instrumental in securing the state to the whigs, he was made state printer, which office he held for three years, when a fire destroyed the establishment. He now returned to Rochester and resumed his position of editor of the "Daily Democrat," continuing to hold it until August, 1846, when Thurlow Weed invited him to return to Albany and become associate editor of the "Evening Journal." This position Mr. Dawson continued to hold until 1862, when Mr. Weed retired and Mr. Dawson became senior editor and proprietor. From that period until March 22, 1871, with the exception of a brief time when the paper was conducted by George W. Demers, Mr. Dawson was continually in the editorial harness of the "Evening Journal." Upon the death of Mr. Demers, in 1870, he became sole editor of the "Journal," but soon afterward associated Charles E. Smith with him in its management. On March 22, 1871, he sold out his share of the paper to Mr. Smith and retired, and from that time he wrote for his old paper only at odd times, devoting himself chiefly to the pleasures of angling. On Feb. 18, 1880, however, he again became editor-in-chief of the "Journal." Mr. Dawson was appointed postmaster of Albany in 1861, by President Lincoln, and held this office for six years, when he resigned. During the period of the rebellion he took an active interest in all local matters connected with the forwarding of troops to the army and the raising of funds. During this period, while he had the largest interest in the firm, he voluntarily paid the families of any printers enlisting from the office of Weed, Parsons & Co. $4 per week during the father's absence in the army. Mr. Dawson obtained his proprietorship of the "Journal" in the first instance by purchasing the interest of William White in 1847. Mr. Dawson retained his interest in the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. until his death, but sold out his share in the paper as already stated. Mr. Dawson was an enthusiast in church work and charities. He united with the Baptist church in Rochester, in 1831, and maintained that relation for more than half a century. He gave liberally to his church and also in private charity. Mr. Dawson was a member of the Washington Park commission of Albany from 1869 continuously until his death. He was one of the original incorporators of the Commerce Insurance Company, and a director. He was also a director in the First National Bank of Albany. Mr. Dawson was a noted fisherman, and formerly spent a portion of every summer in the North Woods for trout, but later sought salmon fishing in the Canadian rivers, accompanied by Chester A. Arthur, afterward president of the United States. Mr. Dawson published one book, entitled "The Pleasures of Angling." He also contributed to the columns of "Forest and Stream." Mr. Dawson was the owner of a handsome residence in Albany, and a farm near Flint, Mich. His son, George S., a captain in the 2d N. Y. artillery, died from wounds received in battle; another son, Burritt S., is a member of the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. Mr. Dawson died in Albany Feb. 17, 1883.

DURAND, Henry Smith, underwriter, was born in Cheshire, New Haven Co., Conn., Feb. 13, 1817. He is a direct descendant in the fifth generation from Dr. John Durand, of Rochelle, France, a well-known Huguenot, who emigrated in 1630 and settled at Milford, then a part of the New Haven colony. Henry was apprenticed to a Hartford merchant before attaining his fourteenth year, and at the age of twenty-six emigrated to Racine, Wis., where he was for some years engaged in business. In 1852 he aided in the organization of the Racine County Bank, of which he was made a director and vice-president, and in 1856 he organized the Commercial Bank of Racine, of which he was president for several years. He was chosen president of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, which he founded, and continued such until it was completed from the city of Racine to the Mississippi river, and incorporated as a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway system. He was also one of the founders of the city of La Crosse, and did much to aid its development into the second largest city in Wisconsin. He is widely known as an underwriter, having been engaged in that branch of business for forty-eight years. Few men have had so long and so wide an experience in the adjustment of losses and insurance law. For nearly thirty-five years he has had charge of the legal and loss department of a leading American insurance company in fifteen states, an ample testimonial in itself to his faithfulness and ability. In the meantime he has rejected offers of the managership of some of the largest companies. For nearly fifty years Mr. Durand was prominently identified with the public enterprises of Wisconsin, particularly in his own city, and it is safe to say that no man has done more hard work, or contributed more lib-

erally to promote its material interests. He was twice married: (1) in 1838 to Caroline B. Cowles of Meriden, Conn., and (2) to a daughter of Dr. V. White of Stockbridge, Mass. He died about 1900.

DUDLEY, Augustus Palmer, surgeon, was born at Phippsburg, Me., July 4, 1853, son of Palmer and Frances Jane (Wyman) Dudley, grandson of Patrick Dudley and great-grandson of Michael Dudley, a native of Tipperary, county Tipperary, Ireland, who came to this country in 1775, and settled at Georgetown, Me., then a part of Massachusetts province. He was prepared for college at the Portland (Me.) Academy, and after working a short time in a machinery manufactory, became connected with the Maine General Hospital, meanwhile attending lectures at the Maine Medical School. He subsequently attended the medical department of Bowdoin College, and was graduated at Dartmouth Medical School in 1877. He commenced practice in Portland, Me., but removed to New York city in 1881, where he entered the Women's Hospital as house surgeon. He had charge of the California Women's Hospital in San Francisco, Cal., for one year and returning to New York, was appointed instructor in diseases of women at the Post-Graduate Hospital in 1887 and visiting gynecologist to Randall's Island Hospital and Northeastern Dispensary, and was afterwards made full professor of gynecology and surgeon at the Post-Graduate Medical School, and surgeon to the Harlem Hospital. He was also professor of diseases of women at the University of Vermont, and later professor of gynecology at the Dartmouth Medical School, holding the latter position until his death. He wrote numerous papers on his specialty, among which are "Vaginal Hysterectomy in America," "Varicocele in the Female," "Surgical Treatment of Subinvolution" and "A New Method of Operation for Restoration of Lacerated Perineum," "A New Method of Surgical-Treatment for Certain Forms of Retrodisplacement of the Uterus with Achesions." He was a fellow of the American Gynecological Society and the British Gynecological Society; member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Obstetrical Society, the Maine Medical Association and the New York State Medical Association. Dr. Dudley was twice married, (1) July 15, 1884, to Susanna Stephens, daughter of Jesse Mason of Victoria, B.C. She died in 1888, leaving no children, and he was married, (2) Sept. 14, 1891, to Cassandra Hills Coon, daughter of William James Adams, of San Francisco, Cal., by whom he had two children: Janie and Grace Gilman Dudley. He died in Liverpool, Eng., July 15, 1905.

HUEBSCHMANN, Francis, physician, was born in Riethnordhausen, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, Apr. 19, 1817. He was educated in the universities of Erfurth and Weimar and studied medicine in Jena, receiving his diploma from that institution in 1841. He came to the United States and settled in Milwaukee in 1842, where he at once began the practice of his profession. Earnest, conscientious and able, he soon acquired prominence as a physician, and was noted for his kindliness and consideration. Soon after his arrival in Milwaukee, Dr. Huebschmann interested himself actively in promoting the welfare of the city. In 1843, he was elected a school commissioner of Milwaukee, and in this capacity served for eight years. He was elected a delegate to the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin, and wielded an important influence in framing what afterward became in substance the organic law of the state, and in incorporating therein the guarantee of full civil rights to foreign born as well as native citizens which became a feature of the constitution as finally adopted. In 1848, he was chosen a presidential elector from Wisconsin, and again in 1852; and in 1851-52, he served as a member of the state legislature. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen several times, and in 1848, served as president of that body. In 1853, Pres. Pierce appointed him superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northwest, and he held that position for four years. During the civil war Dr. Huebschmann was surgeon of the 26th Wisconsin volunteers in 1862; was surgeon in charge of a division at the battle of Chancellorsville; surgeon in charge of the 9th army corps at the battle of Gettysburg; surgeon in charge of corps hospital in Lookout Valley, January and February, 1864; brigade surgeon at the front at the battles of Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek and at Atlanta. He was honorably discharged in October, 1864, and on returning home, was connected with the United States General Hospital for several months after peace was declared. As a surgeon he was noted for his bravery and for his devotion to the men under his care. Dr. Huebschmann was married in 1852, to Crestensia Katherine, daughter of John Hess, and they had four children. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Mar. 21, 1880.

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier, engineer and author, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837, son of Harrison and Katherine (Schneider) Wilson; grandson of Alexander and Elinor (Harrison) Wilson, and great-grandson of Isaac Wilson, the earliest known paternal American ancestor, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Alexander Wilson was one of the founders of the territory and state of Illinois and a member of the first territorial council and Harrison Wilson was an ensign in the War of 1812, a captain in the Black Hawk war, and subsequently a colonel of Illinois militia. The son was educated at McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill., and was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, in 1860, and assigned to the corps of topographical engineers. In 1861 he became second and subsequently first lieutenant, U. S. topographical engineers; was stationed for a period at Fort Vancouver, and later was detailed to recruit engineer soldiers in Boston for the civil war. He was chief topographical engineer on the staff of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman; took part in the Port Royal expedition, and for his services in the capture of Fort Pulaski was brevetted major in 1862. He became volunteer aide-de-camp and assistant engineer on the staff of Gen. McClellan, serving in that capacity in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Thereafter he was successively first lieutenant of topographical engineers; captain of engineers; chief engineer on the staff of Gen. Grant, and, in 1863, was inspector-general, department and army of the Tennessee, in the Vicksburg campaign on Grant's staff, with rank of lieutenant-colonel of U. S. volunteers. During the Chattanooga campaign he was inspector-general of the military division of the Mississippi, and for his services in these campaigns was, at the age of twenty-five years, promoted to be brigadier-general U. S. volunteers. In 1864 he was assigned to duty in Washington as chief of the cavalry bureau of the war department, with which he served for something over two months. On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 he was assigned to command the 3rd division of Sheridan's cavalry corps, leading that division in the campaigns against Richmond and against Early in the Shenandoah

valley. From October, 1864, to July, 1865, he was in command of the cavalry corps of the military division of the Mississppi by special detail with rank of brevet major-general of volunteers. He participated in all battles and engagements of the campaign of Gen. Thomas against Hood's invading army, turning the enemy's flank at Nashville which resulted in the capture of many men and guns. He led the cavalry expedition of three divisions into Alabama and Georgia in the spring of 1865, defeating Forrest in two pitched battles, capturing Selma, Montgomery, Columbus and Macon, and on May 10, 1865, taking prisoner Jefferson Davis. In recognition of these services he was made major-general of volunteers, May 6, 1865. During the first half of 1866 he was captain of engineers on the defense of Delaware river and Delaware bay, continuing on various public works on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers until he was honorably discharged, Dec. 31, 1870. After leaving the army he built and managed railroads in the Mississippi valley and New England until 1883, notably the Cairo and Vincennes—now part of the Big Four system from Cairo to Chicago; the St. Louis and Southeastern, now the Louisville and Nashville from St. Louis to Nashville; and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Air Line, now the Southern Railway from St. Louis to Louisville. These roads, although at first not financially successful, have since become highly so and are at the foundation of the remarkable development and prosperity of all southeastern Illinois. He was president and receiver of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway during 1873-75, became vice-president and chief engineer of the Elevated railway of New York city and president of the New York & New England Railway Co. during 1878-83. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, he was made a major-general of volunteers and commanded the first division of the 1st army corps in Porto Rico, afterward the first army corps in Kentucky and Georgia. After the reduction of the army and the re-establishment of peace, he accepted the reduced rank of brigadier-general, U. S. V., and remained in command of the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, contributing to the restoration and reconstruction of those important provinces. During the Boxer rebellion in China, in 1900, he again volunteered for service and joining the China relief expedition commanded the joint expedition of the American and British forces against the Boxers at the Eight Temples; he also commanded the American forces in Pekin. In accordance with a special act of the congress, Mar. 2, 1901, he was placed on the retired list as brigadier-general. Gen. Wilson represented the U. S. army at the coronation of King Edward VII in 1902. He was author of biographies of Gen. Andrew J. Alexander (1868); U. S. Grant (with Charles A. Dana, 1868); Gen. McCook (1907); Charles A. Dana (1907), and Gen. John A. Rawlins (1916); and "Under the Old Flag" (1912), a book of reminiscences. Gen. Wilson received the honorary degreee of LL.D. from his alma mater in 19—. He was married Jan. 3, 1866, to Ella, daughter of Gen. John W. Andrews, of Wilmington, Del., and had three children: Mary, wife of Henry B. Thompson; Katharine and Elinor, wife of Edward Cary Williams.

TURNER, Henry McNeal, African Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born near Newberry Court House, S. C., Feb. 1, 1831, the son of Hardy and Sarah (Greer) Turner. No schools for colored children were then allowed in that section of South Carolina, and he learned to read and write by his own perseverance, and got an English education in the common branches, with the exception of English grammar. In his sixteenth year, Henry united with the Methodist church at Abbeville S. C., and becoming deeply religious, began to lead prayer-meetings among the slaves of the neighborhood. In his twentieth year he was licensed to preach by Rev. Dr. Boyd, of the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and became a revivalist, traveling and preaching. Having resolved to go as a missionary to Africa, in 1858, he transferred his membership to the African Methodist Episcopal church in New Orleans, La., and a short time afterward joined the Missouri annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and later was transferred to the Baltimore annual conference. He remained there for four years, meanwhile studying Latin, Greek, Hebrew and divinity at Trinity College. In 1862 he was appointed pastor of Israel church, Washington, D. C. His eloquent sermons drew large congregations, senators, congressmen and various prominent men often being among the number. In 1863 he was commissioned by President Lincoln chaplain of the first U. S. colored troops, being the first colored chaplain ever commissioned in the history of the nation. After being mustered out of service in September, 1865, President Johnson commissioned him a chaplain in the regular army, and he was detailed to act as an officer in the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia. Mr. Turner later resumed his duties in the ministry, organizing African Methodist Episcopal churches, and licensing well-informed colored men to preach. He also organized schools for the children. In 1867 he was appointed by the Republican executive committee to instruct the colored people of Georgia in their duties under the reconstruction measures. He stumped the state on this occasion, frequently making speeches both day and night. He was a famous orator, and the Democrats regarded him as a formidable opponent. In the fall of 1867 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1868-70 was elected to the Georgia legislature, but on account of the political excitement prevailing, failed to take his seat. He was subsequently, for a short while, postmaster of Macon, afterward inspector of customs, then U. S. secret detective; he also held other government offices at various times. These did not, however, interfere with his ministerial duties, as he traveled and preached regularly. In 1876 the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, which met at Atlanta, elected him manager of its publications at Philadelphia, Pa., and four years later he was elected bishop. He was the author of three standard books, a church catechism, and various sermons, lectures and miscellaneous articles that have been published, his chief work being "Methodist Polity." He organized four annual conferences in Africa, one at Sierra Leone and one in the republic of Liberia and two in South Africa. He was one of the principal advocates of the return of his race to Africa. Bishop Turner received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1872, D.D. from Wilberforce University, of Ohio, in 1873, and D.C.L. from the University of Liberia. He was a Bishop of the A. M. E. church thirty-five years. He died in Windsor, Canada, May 8, 1915.

CONGER, Arthur L., manufacturer, was born at Boston, Summit co., O., Feb. 19, 1838, the son of John and Hannah (Beales) Conger. The earl-

iest known ancestor of the family was Deacon Jab Conger who came to America from England early in the seventeenth century. Arthur spent his early life on his father's farm, and he attended the district school during the winter months, and, being an apt scholar, so profited thereby, that he was soon able to teach, and did so for a number of years. In 1861 he enlisted in the 115th Ohio volunteer infantry and was chiefly employed in detached duty: as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Ammen, as provost marshal at Covington, Ky., under Gen. J. D. Cox, and as member of the court-martial under Judge-Advocate R. M. Corwin. When the war was over he was mustered out with the rank of captain, and taught a term of school at Peninsula, O. He was elected treasurer by the Republicans of Summit county in 1866, and re-elected in 1868. In 1871 he was employed as traveling salesman by the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Co., of which he soon after became a stockholder and director. This company manufactured mower and reaper knives and other articles of that character; its main office was at Fitchburg, Mass., but it had a branch at Akron. Mr. Conger gave to it his undivided attention, built up its western trade to immense proportions, and was the means of its consolidation in 1877 with the Geo. Barnes & Co. works of Syracuse, N. Y., under the style of the Whitman-Barnes Manufacturing Co. He was vice-president of this corporation until 1884, since which time he has been its president and general manager. Works have been erected by this company at Canton, O., St. Catharines, Canada, and branch houses established in Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Chicago and San Francisco. It employs sixty traveling salesmen, and 1,000 men; is capitalized at $2,000,000, and sells a product of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 annually. He was also president of the Diamond Plate Glass Co. of Kokoma and Elwood, Ind., which employs 2,000 men, and has works covering twenty-five acres of land; the Hartford City Window Glass Co. of Hartford, Ind., which employs 300 men; the Hartford City Land Co.; the American Tin Plate Co. of Elwood, Ind., 300 employees; and the Akron Steam Forge Co.; vice-president of the Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Akron, and a director of the Second National Bank, the Akron Water Works Co., Akron Woolen and Felt Co., Thomas Lumber Co., and the Akron Building & Cabinet Co. He also devoted time and labor to local, state and national affairs, discharging important public trusts with the same energy that marked him in his business relations. He was an active member and secretary of the Akron school board, and was secretary of the board of trustees, under whose direction the beautiful Soldiers' Memorial Chapel at Akron was erected. He was president of the Union Charity Association of Akron, a society famous for its charity work. In 1881 he was elected colonel of the 8th regiment, O. N. G. Col. Conger was one of the early workers in the G. A. R., to the building up of which he has since largely contributed. In 1886 he was unanimously chosen department commander of Ohio, and at the national encampment at San Francisco the Ohio delegation was surpassed by none, in consequence of his thorough administration of that office. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and a thirty-second-degree Mason. For nearly twenty years he was a member, and most of the time treasurer, of the county Republican committee, and was for a number of years a member of the state central committee, of which he was chairman in 1882 and 1888. In 1884 he was elected to represent Ohio in the national Republican committee. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him director of the Union Pacific Railroad. He held this position for one year, giving both the road and the government complete satisfaction. Mr. Conger was married Nov. 1, 1864, to Emily, daughter of Hiram Volney Bronson, and had four sons: Kenyon Bronson, Erastus Irving, Arthur L. and Latham Hubbard Conger. He died in Akron, O., Feb. 26, 1899. (Portrait opposite p. 208.)

WILSON, Bird, jurist and theologian, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 8, 1777, son of Hon. James and Rachel (Bird) Wilson. His father (q. v.) was an associate justice of the United States supreme court. He was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1792, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. After practicing for a time he was appointed commissioner of bankrupt law and was presiding judge of common pleas for the seventh circuit from 1802 to 1818. During this period he edited his father's works, in three vols., 1803-4, and Matthew Bacon's "Abridgement of the Law" (seven vols., 1811-13). He resigned his position for the purpose of studying theology under Bishop White. He was ordained deacon March 12, 1819, and priest in 1820, and for a year or two was rector at Norristown, Pa. From 1821 to 1850 he was professor of systematic divinity in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and from 1824 to 1841 secretary of the House of Bishops. His most important work is the "Life of Bishop White" (1839). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and that of LL.D. by Columbia College in 1845. His "Memorial," by W. White Bronson, appeared in 1864. He died in New York Apr. 14, 1859.

SMITH, Stephen, physician and surgeon, was born at Spofford, Onondago county, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1823, son of Lewis and Chloe (Benson) Smith, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Sergt. John Smith, one of the founders of Milford, Conn. His grandfather, Lieut. Job Smith, was paymaster of the 5th regiment of the Connecticut line, in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, and other engagements. Stephen Smith was educated at Homer Academy, Cortland co., N. Y.; studied medicine with Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of Buffalo, and Dr. Willard Parker, of New York city, and was graduated M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1850. He was on the resident staff of Bellevue Hospital two years, and commenced general practice in 1853. He was visiting surgeon on the Bellevue Hospital staff for many years, and also attending surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital. In 1853 he became assistant editor of the New York Journal of Medicine, and was editor-in-chief during 1857-60. He established, in 1861, the American Medical Times, a weekly, which was discontinued in 1864 on account of the Civil war. He was among the leading organizers, in 1861, of the Bellevue Medical College, was professor of surgery during 1861-65, and professor of anatomy, 1865-74. During the war he was commissioned an emergency surgeon by Gov. Morgan, and went to the front several times. In 1874 he became professor of clinical surgery in the medical department of New York University, which position he held until 1890. He investigated sanitary conditions in New York, for the state legislature in 1865, and drew up the bill (1866) which led to the establishment of the Metropolitan Department of Health. In 1868 he was appointed health commissioner and served by re-

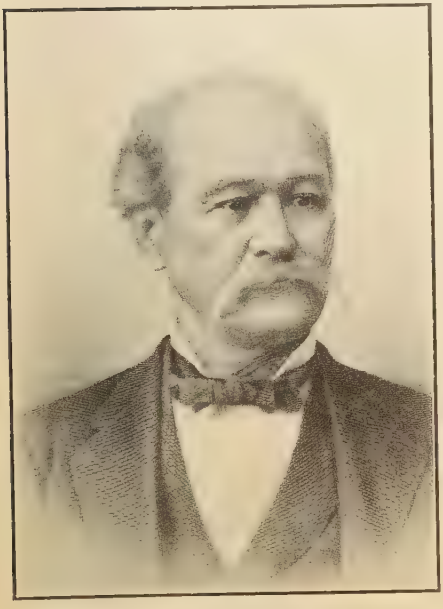
appointment until 1875. It was entirely through his efforts that the state board of health was established. In 1879 he prepared and introduced a bill in congress for the establishment of a national health department. This was followed by a national board of health, of which he became a member by appointment of Pres. Hayes. He was a member of the state board of charities in 1880-82, 1890-1908, and 1914-18. As state commissioner of lunacy, he prepared six annual reports on the condition of the insane and institutions for their care in the state. On leaving the office in 1890 he prepared a bill creating a state commission in lunacy. He was the author of the state care of the insane law. He founded, and was the first president of the American Public Health Association in 1872. In 1894 he was United States Commissioner to the Ninth International Sanitary Convention, in Paris. Dr. Smith was a frequent contributor to periodical literature on medical, sanitary and psychological subjects, and was the author of: "A Handbook of Surgical Operations," (1861), which was extensively used by surgeons in both Northern and Southern armies during the civil war; "Principles of Operative Surgery," (1862); "Doctor in Medicine," (1870); "The City that Was; and Who is Insane?" (1915). In 1890 he edited the eighth edition of Frank H. Hamilton's "Fractures and Dislocations." In 1878 Brown university gave him the honorary degree of A.M., and in 1891 the university of Rochester conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, American Public Health Association, American Medical Association and New York Academy of Medicine, and New York State Medical Association. He was married, June 1, 1858, to Lucy E., daughter of Judge Erastus Dean Culver, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and was survived by five children: Florence, who married Walter C. Mason; Sidney; Lucie, who married James M. Pratt; Jaffray, who married M. P. Gould, and Dean Smith.

HOWELL, John Cumming, rear-admiral, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 9, 1819, the son of Robert Lewis and Rebecca A. (Stockton) Howell, grandson of Richard and ——— (Burr) and great-grandson of Ebenezer Howell, whose parents emigrated from Wales in 1729. His grandfather Richard Howell (q. v.) was a governor of New Jersey. His father, Robert Lewis Howell, served through the war of 1812, fighting with distinction at Chrysler's Farm, and Fort George, where Gen. Pike fell into his arms, mortally wounded. John Cumming Howell received a common school education, attended Washington college, Pa., for a time, and entered the navy as a midshipman, June 9, 1836. He was promoted to past-midshipman, July 1, 1842. He took a gallant part in the naval operations of the Mexican war, was naval storekeeper at Macao, 1846-48, and was commissioned lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1849. During the first year of the civil war he served on the frigate Minnesota of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and took part in the battle of Hatteras Inlet. He was commissioned commander, July 16, 1862, and commanded the Monitor after the disablement of Worden. In 1862-63 he commanded the Tahoma of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron, and in 1864-65, commanded the Nereus, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, taking part in the attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865. On July 25, 1866, he was commissioned captain, and commanded the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia, 1866-68. He was fleet-captain of the European squadron, 1869-70, and was made chief of staff of the European fleet in 1871. He commanded the League Island naval station, 1871-72, and was commissioned commander on Jan. 29th of the latter year. He was in command at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, 1872-75, and was chief of the bureau of yards and docks during 1875-79. On Apr. 25, 1877, he was made a rear-admiral, and commonded the European station during 1879-81. At various times from 1874 to 1878 he was acting secretary of the navy. He retired in 1881. He was married in 1854 to May, daughter of Com. R. F. Stockton. He died in Folkestone, Eng., Sept. 12, 1892.

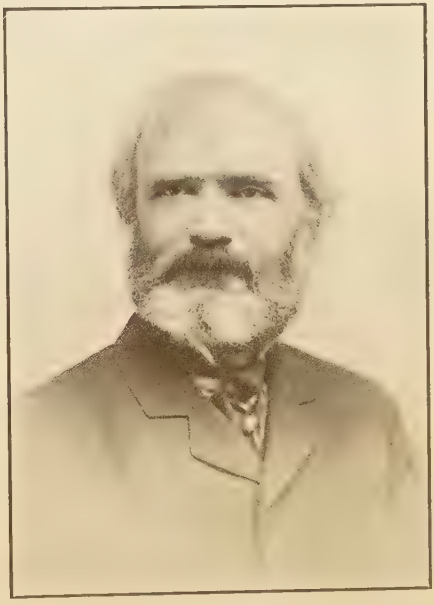
BRODHEAD, Edward H., capitalist, was born in Plattskill, Ulster co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1809, son of Oliver Brodhead. Edward H. Brodhead attended Willetts Academy in Dutchess county. Subsequently he studied engineering as a private student at West Point Academy. Upon completing his studies he was first employed on the Ithaca & Oswego railroad. In 1833 he was appointed deputy surveyor-general for the purpose of retracing the boundaries of the Onondaga reservation. In the following year he became chief engineer of the Hartford & New Haven railroad, and in 1836 made a survey of the Housatonic railroad. In 1837, he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he spent two years in the survey and platting of a portion of that city. His next public service was to supervise an extension of the Black river canal, after which, in 1840-41, he surveyed what was known as the John Brown tract of land in the Adirondack region, and was employed as engineer in the enlargement of the Erie canal. In 1845 he accepted the position of superintendent and chief engineer of the Hartford & New Haven railroad, then completed to Springfield, but resigned at the end of three years and took the position of engineer in charge of construction on the Hartford & Willimantic railroad. After the completion of this road, he next engaged in building a line of railroad between Schenectady and Syracuse, which was the last railroad work of importance he undertook in the East. In 1851, Mr. Brodhead removed to Wisconsin to take charge of the construction of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railroad, and was soon elected president of the company. On the completion of this railroad in 1857, he resigned the presidency of the company to give attention to private interests, and later engaged in the banking business. In 1863, he was chosen president of the Farmers and Millers Bank of Milwaukee, which soon afterward became the First National Bank. Upon the reorganization of the bank at the expiration of its twenty-year charter he declined the position of president and accepted that of vice-president. His entire business career was exceptionally successful, and his sagacity, good judgment and fidelity to the trusts committed to his care caused him to be recognized as a most useful and valuable citizen of the community. At the breaking out of the civil war he took an active part in raising money and in other ways contributing to the sustenance of the troops and of the soldiers' families. In recognition of his services he was afterward made a companion in the Loyal Legion, being one of the only three civilians who were thus honored. Mr. Brodhead was for many years president of the board of public works, and to him is due a large share of the credit for the successful construction of the Milwaukee water works. He was married in 1836, to Miss Fletcher, of Newburyport, Mass. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 14, 1890.

STEPHEN SMITH
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

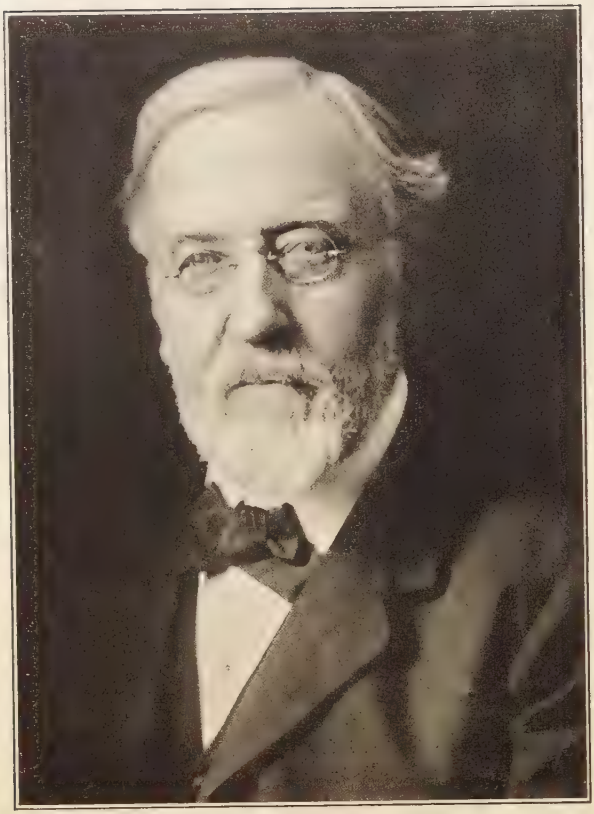
ARTHUR L. CONGER
MANUFACTURER



ISHAM G. HARRIS
SENATOR AND GOVERNOR



HENRY DAY
LAWYER



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A. B. Farquhar

FARQUHAR, Arthur Briggs, manufacturer, was born at Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Md., Sept. 28, 1838, son of William Henry and Margaret (Briggs) Farquhar, grandson of Amos and Mary (Elgar) Farquhar, great-grandson of William Farquhar and great-great-grandson of William Farquhar who came over with his father, Allen Farquhar, in 1721. The first William Farquhar owned 2,000 acres of land, the site of Union bridge, in Maryland, was a member of the Maryland house of delegates, and joined the Society of Friends. William Henry Farquhar, was a scholar of eminence, a friend of Moncure D. Conway, of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the Concord school of philosophers. Arthur B. Farquhar was educated at Hallowell's School for Boys, at Alexandria, Va. He managed his father's farm for a year after leaving school, and showed such an aptitude for mechanics that, in 1856, he was sent to York, Pa., to learn the machinist's trade with the intention of becoming a manufacturer. At the expiration of two years he was taken as a partner in the business. The civil war, and a loss by fire, so crippled the concern, that its assets were barely sufficient to pay twenty-five per cent on its indebtedness. Mr. Farquhar was not satisfied with this settlement, and persuading his creditors to let him start anew, the partnership was dissolved and he resumed the business, conducting it so successfully that at the end of three years he was able to settle the indebtedness in full. Beginning with a modest shop in York, employing but seven hands, he developed the concern into the great Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, and in 1889 organized the A. B. Farquhar Co. Ltd., with a paid-in capital of $500,000. The company, in addition to agricultural machinery, manufactured engines, both steam and gas; boilers; hydraulic presses and accumulators, which are sold to every part of the civilized globe. It employs 600 hands, and the value of its yearly output is about $1,500,000. The members of the partnership are A. B. Farquhar, W. E. Farquhar, and Francis Farquhar; and the officers of the corporation are: A. B. Farquhar, president; Francis Farquhar, secretary, treasurer, and general manager. Mr. Farquhar is perhaps better known as a writer on political economy, than as a manufacturer. He has written on banking, economics, and social subjects, and his essays have attracted much attention. His book "Economic and Industrial Delusions," (1891) is regarded as an authoritative treatise on tariff and free coinage. In 1892-93 he was executive commissioner from Pennsylvania to the World's Columbian Exposition, elected President of Executive Commissioners and visited Europe as commissioner to foreign nations in the interest of the exposition. In 1897 he was appointed by Gov. Hastings a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Coast Defence Convention, at Tampa, Fla.; and was Pennsylvania delegate to the First National Conservation Congress, Seattle, Wash., in 1909. He is a director in the National Conservation Association, president of the Pennsylvania Conservation Association, vice-president and director of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the City Planning and Tree Commission, of York, Pa., president of the State Housing and Town Planning association. He was a member of the American Industrial Commission to France in 1916. He is an Episcopalian. Mr. Farquhar was married Sept. 26, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Jessop, of Baltimore, Md., and has three sons: William E., Percival, and Francis Farquhar.

HARRIS, Isham Green, U. S. senator, and eighteenth governor of Tennessee, was born in Franklin county, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1818, son of Isham and Lucy (Davidson) Harris. He received a public school education and at the age of fourteen became a merchant's clerk in Paris, Tenn. Five years later he engaged in business on his own account in Tippah county, Miss., studied law at night, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. Entering politics early in his career he was elected to the Tennessee legislature in 1845 and to the national congress three years later. After serving two terms, he refused a renomination in 1853, and removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he practiced law. In 1856 he was a presidential elector, canvassed the state in the election, and the success of the Democratic ticket in Tennessee that year was largely attributed to him. In 1857 he was elected governor of Tennessee and was twice re-elected. He took a decided stand for the Southern confederacy and was known as one of the southern war governors. The vicissitudes of the civil war made a frequent change of residence necessary, and he was often with the army in the field. He was attached at various times to the staffs of Generals Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg. Albert Sidney Johnston fell from his horse into Gov. Harris' arms when he received his death wound at Shiloh. Upon the surrender of Lee, he fled to Mexico, and from there sailed for England, where he lived until 1867, when he returned to Memphis and resumed the practice of law. He was a Tilden and Hendricks elector in 1876, but his appearance on the ticket caused so much adverse criticism that he resigned. In 1877 he was elected to the U. S. senate, and was re-elected in 1883, 1889 and 1895. Sen. Harris received almost all the honors which the senate could bestow. He was president pro tempore of the 53rd congress, a leading member of the committees on finance and rules and also of the Democratic advisory or "steering" committee. He was active in the senate up to the very last, appearing in the senate chamber ten days before his death. He was a staunch upholder of the rule of unlimited debate. He was one of the three Democratic senators to whom the duty of putting the Wilson-Gorman tariff act in shape in committee was entrusted in 1894, and to him was delegated the control of parliamentary work in getting the bill through the senate. He was a tireless worker, punctilious in observing the rules of the senate, and one of the best parliamentarians at the national capital. In the convention of 1896 which nominated William Jennings Bryan for the presidency, he was one of the so-called senatorial triumvirate, which, through the agency of the Bi-metallic League, gained control of the convention. Sen. Harris was married in Paris, Tenn., July 6, 1843, to Martha M. Travis, and had eight sons, five of whom survive: Eugene T., James E., Edward K., Charles H., and Isham Green Harris, Jr. He died in Washington, D. C., July 8, 1897, and was buried at Memphis, Tenn. (Portrait opposite p. 208.)

DAY, Henry, lawyer, was born at South Hadley, Mass., Dec. 25, 1820, son of Pliny and Deborah (Day) Day. He was descended from Robert Day, one of the early Puritan settlers of Hartford, Conn., who emigrated from Wales in 1636, and was the ancestor of most persons of the name of Day in New England. He was educated at the academy in Old Hadley, and by teaching school at Blandford, Mass., earned enough to prepare himself for college. He was graduated at Yale College in 1845. After serving as principal of an

academy in Fairfield, Conn., for two years, he entered the law school at Cambridge, Mass., and spent a year in the law office of Daniel Lord, Jr., in New York city. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and the following year became a partner in the firm, the name of which thereafter was Lord, Day & Lord, and so continues to the present writing. He was appointed executor of the wills of Gov. Edwin D. Morgan and Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, and trustee under the will of William B. Astor. He was legal counsel in the organization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States in 1859, was a member of its first board of directors, and its attorney after the death of Daniel Lord. He drafted the plan of consolidation of the old Municipal Gas Co., and was one of the counselors and directors of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York. During 1872-73 Mr. Day traveled in Europe, Asia and Africa, publishing an account of his journey in letters to the New York "Observer," and later in book form under the title of "The Lawyer Abroad," (1872). He went to Spain in 1876 and wrote "From the Pyrenees to the Pillars of Hercules," (1876). As a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, he was prominent in all public discussions, particularly that of the confession of faith in 1889-90. He was a member of the general assemblies, New York, (1868), and Pittsburgh (1869), in which the reunion of the old and new school churches was consummated, and was a member of many important committees. He was a director of Princeton Theological Seminary and Union Theological Seminary. He was a life member of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy and member of the Union League Club. Mr. Day was married Jan. 31, 1849, to Phœbe, daughter of Daniel Lord, senior member of his law firm, and had three sons, Henry Lord Day, John Lord Day, and Leo Lord Day, and two daughters, Sarah Lord, who married Robert H. McCormick of Chicago, Ill., and Susan De Forest Day. He died in New York city, Jan. 9, 1893. (Portrait opposite p. 208.

DE LA VERGNE, John Chester, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Esperance, Schoharie co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840, son of John and Eunice (Williams) De La Vergne, and a descendant of Dr. Louis De La Vergne, who came to this country from France in the latter part of the eighteenth century. On his mother's side he was related to Daniel Webster. After a common school education he began his business career as a clerk in a store at Duanesburgh, N. Y. He quickly gained the confidence and approval of his employer, and at the age of seventeen was sent to New York as purchasing agent for the firm. At the age of nineteen he began business on his own account, first in Canada and soon afterward in New York city. He disposed of his interests in 1876, and became a partner in the Hermann brewery. While here he devised machinery which brought about a striking advance in the science of refrigeration. He invented what is generally known as the "oil seal" vertical ammonia compressor. This provided for the injection of a quantity of cooled oil into the bottom of the ammonia compressor, which, upon the end of the down stroke, spread itself on the upper surface of the piston, and thus effectually sealed the piston, its valves, etc., from any leakage of ammonia. Moreover, it cooled the walls of the compressor and lubricated all internal parts. He also invented a very efficient joint and flange connection for ammonia piping and fittings, thus preventing the troublesome leakage of ammonia. Having secured a tight ammonia joint, Mr. De La Vergne made another improvement by introducing the piping through which the ammonia expands and does the cooling work directly into the rooms to be refrigerated. This invention was a great improvement over the brine tank or indirect system previously in use, and greatly increased the efficiency of refrigerating machinery. Its advantage in every place where a large cooling apparatus is required was quickly recognized not only by breweries but also by abattoirs and packing houses, cold storage and ice-making plants, restaurants, hotels, chemical works etc. In 1880 he incorporated the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co., to manufacture refrigerating and ice-making plants. Mr. De La Vergne made other improvements and developed the business until his machines are now in use in all parts of the world. The original capital stock of the business was $350,000; a large factory was built at the foot of 138th street, New York, and at the time of his death the capital stock had increased to $2,000,000. Mr. De La Vergne was also active in other fields. He was president of the Arizona Cattle Co. and the White Cloud Copper Mining Co. He was interested in the growth and development of New York, particularly above the Harlem river, and as president of the North Side Board of Trade he was active in the promotion of the Harlem ship canal, the Willis avenue bridge, the Harlem river speedway and the Grand Concourse and Boulevard, of which he was the originator and most earnest advocate. He was a great lover of horses, and was president of the Gentlemen's Driving Club. He was also a member of the New York Yacht Club, Arion Society, Liederkranz and the Larchmont Yacht Club. He was married Dec. 27, 1865, to Catharine A., daughter of John S. Van Aernam, of Duanesburgh, Schenectady co., N. Y., and had three children: Mary Frances (Mrs. Craig F. R. Drake), Katherine (Mrs. Archibald H. Stevenson) and Chester Rhoades De La Vergne. He died in New York city, May 12, 1896.

ELVERSON, James, publisher, was born in England in 1838. He came to the United States in 1847 with his parents, settling in Newark, N. J., where he obtained a common school education. At the age of fourteen he began his business career as a messenger boy in the Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s office in Newark. Foreseeing that the business was to assume great proportions, he learned telegraphy, and at sixteen he was an operator, and before he was twenty was manager of the consolidated offices in Newark, Associated Press agent and instructor of operators. He also assisted in the construction of new lines throughout the state. At the breaking out of the civil war he became manager of the American Telegraph office in Washington, D. C., and conducted it with great fidelity and skill, ranking among the best men in the telegraph service of the country. Confident of the ultimate success of the Federal forces, he invested in government bonds and other securities at judicious periods, and with the profits established in Philadelphia, Pa., in company with a former associate, the "Saturday Night," a journal conducted in the interest of municipal reform. A year later it was made exclusively a family story paper; entirely new methods were employed, and it soon reached a circulation of 300,000 copies in all parts of the United States. He became sole proprietor of "Saturday Night" in 1879. In 1880 he established the "Golden Days," a weekly publication of wholesome literature for boys and girls, start-

John L. De La Vergne

ing it in a way characteristic of his business foresight; 3,000,000 copies of the first number were printed and distributed simultaneously in every town and hamlet of the United States. The second number had 52,000 subscribers and its circulation steadily increased to over 100,000 in 1892. Discerning the signs of the times he became aware that an end of the era for such publications was approaching and being still in the prime of life he determined to enter daily journalism. William W. Harding, the publisher of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," a two-cent morning daily, was fatally ill, the paper had reached a low ebb, and in February, 1889, Mr. Elverson purchased a controlling interest. He established the "Inquirer" in a new building, bought improved printing presses and stereotyping machinery, new type, trebled the editorial force, engaged expert men in every branch of the business, distributed special correspondents through the country, secured an unsurpassed foreign service; in short, brightened and strengthened the paper in every way possible. A Sunday edition was added soon after he obtained control. "The Inquirer" was one of the first newspapers, if not the first, to create a daily feature of news of especial interest to women. In 1890 he reduced the price to one cent, enlarged the size to eight pages of eight columns each, installed a large illustrating plant, and extended the news service still farther. Thereupon the circulation increased to 47,400 daily and 32,220 Sunday, with a corresponding increase in business patronage. After twenty-five years of his management, the circulation had increased to 190,000 daily and 280,000 Sunday copies. Editorially the "Inquirer" took strong Republican ground on state and national issues, but in municipal matters left itself free to indorse such candidates as seemed best to meet the city's needs, without regard to political affiliations. He vigorously advocated municipal improvements of all kinds, coining the phrase, "New Philadelphia." He continued in the active management of the editorial and financial details of all his publications up to the time of his death. He once said: "I have succeeded in life because I was determined to win and to use only honorable means to do so." He had one son: James, Jr., and died in Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1911. (Portrait opposite p. 213.)

McMICHAEL, Morton, journalist, was born at Burlington, N. J., Oct. 2, 1807, son of John and Hannah (Masters) McMichael. His ancestors came to America from the north of Ireland some time in the eighteenth century. He received a common school education and did not attend college as is stated in many local biographies. He studied law in the office of the distinguished orator, David Paul Brown of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. Meanwhile literary pursuits had engaged his attention, and in 1826 he became editor of the "Saturday Evening Post," an outgrowth of Benjamin Franklin's" Pennsylvania Gazette." He was editor-in-chief of the "Saturday Courier" during 1831-36, and in the latter year with Louis A. Godey and Joseph C. Neal founded the "Saturday News" in Philadelphia. He was engaged in active journalism for over fifty years, and numbered among his friends Webster, Clay, Clayton, Seward, Chase and Blaine. He published, in partnership with Mr. Neal, the "Saturday Gazette" from 1844 to 1847, when he acquired a half-interest in the Philadelphia "North American," the oldest daily newspaper in America. From 1848 to 1854 Dr. Robert M. Bird was joint owner of the "North American" with him, but after Bird's death in 1854 to the time of his death Mr. McMichael was the sole proprietor. In its editorial columns he advocated the establishment of public schools, the creation of Fairmount park, and other measures for the public good. Mr. McMichael served the city of his adoption with signal ability in many ways. While a young man he was elected an alderman of Philadelphia; he was high sheriff of Philadelphia county from 1843 to 1846, a period during which he was called upon to suppress the anti-Catholic or native American riots of May 3-8 and July 6-7, 1844. He was elected mayor of Philadelphia in October, 1865, by a majority of 6,000 over his Democratic opponent, and served for a term of four years. On the creation of the Fairmount Park Commission in 1868, he was elected its first president and served as such until his death, and in 1873 he was a delegate-at-large to the fourth constitutional convention of Pennsylvania. His counsel was sought by statesmen in the Whig and Republican parties, and he was among the most eminent leaders of the latter. He was unsurpassed as a public orator, and his speeches—the appeal for the Irish famine sufferers in 1848, the defiance of a mob seeking to set fire to the colored orphans' home in Philadelphia, the oration after the final triumph of the Federal armies in the civil war, and his address on July 4, 1873, as president of the park commission, making a formal transfer of the ground to the United States Centennial Commission—are oratorical models of the highest order. His courtesy, charm of manner and conversational powers long remained a vivid remembrance to his surviving contemporaries. The estimate in which he was held is epitomized in the inscription on his monument in Fairmount park: "An honored and beloved citizen of Philadelphia." He was married to Mary Estell and had four sons: Morton, Jr., Charles B., Clayton and Walter McMichael. His son, Clayton, succeeded him as editor of the Philadelphia "North American." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6, 1879. (Portrait opposite page 213.)

McMICHAEL, Clayton, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1844, the son of Morton and Mary (Estell) McMichael. His father (above) was long the proprietor of the Philadelphia "North American." He was educated in private schools. In April, 1861, while preparing for college he enlisted in the federal army, was promoted to lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Infantry, and placed in command of a military escort to protect overland emigration from the Missouri river to the headwaters of the Columbia river. After a brief service in the Indian reservations, and in California, he was transferred to the army of the Potomac. He took part in all its battles as an aide on the staff of Gen. Birney, and afterward of Gen. Hancock, from Gettysburg to nearly the close of the war. He was twice wounded, and was brevetted for conspicuous gallantry. In 1864-65 he was assigned to duty on the coast and frontier of Maine. He resigned from the army at the close of the war to take charge of the editorial department of the Philadelphia "North American." He declined the position of assistant secretary of the interior in 1872, but in 1873 went to Vienna as one of the U. S. commissioners to the International Exposition. He was appointed marshal of the District of Columbia in 1882, by Pres. Arthur, resigning during the first Cleveland administration, to return to the management of the "North American" of which he and his brother, Walter McMichael, were proprietors. He was sole proprietor of the paper from 1891 to 1898 when

he sold his interest in it and retired from journalism. Under his editorial control it maintained its standing as an ably edited and influential exponent of Republican principles. He was city treasurer of Philadelphia during 1898-1901 and then served as postmaster of that city. He was one of the first members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and its first official representative in Pennsylvania, and he was a member also of the Loyal Legion. He was chairman of the executive committee that organized and carried out the bicentennial celebration of the landing of William Penn. Mr. McMichael was married Apr. 24, 1867, to Anna Elizabeth Fotterall and had two sons, Emory and Clayton Fotterall McMichael. He died at Philadelphia, Apr. 17, 1906.

BARBER, Gershom Morse, jurist, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1823, second son of Phineas B. Barber and Orpha (Morse) Barber. At the age of fifteen he set out for himself, determined to secure a liberal education, taught school winters, and attended Norwalk Seminary and Western Reserve College, at Hudson, O. He was graduated at Michigan University in 1850. He was professor in Baldwin Institute (now University) four years, and principal two years. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar, and soon acquired a large practice in Cuyahoga and adjoining counties. During the civil war he commanded a battalion of seven independent companies of sharpshooters, having a position at headquarters of the army of the Cumberland, and followed the fortunes of that army, participating in all its battles, including Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta and Nashville, until the close of active military operations. In the spring of 1865, as lieutenant-colonel, he organized and took to the field the 197th regiment of O. V. I. He was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services during the war and returned to the practice of his profession at Cleveland, O. In 1873 he was elected one of the judges of the superior court of Cleveland and in 1875 to the bench of the court of common pleas of the 4th judicial district of Ohio, on which he served by re-election until 1885. As a judge he heard and decided some of the most important and sharply contested cases ever tried in that district and was noted for the justness and fairness of his decisions. He served two terms as department commander of the G. A. R. of Ohio, was for two terms a member of the city council of Cleveland, and was a charter member of the Cleveland Art Academy during its brief existence in the eighties of the last century. He died in Cleveland, O., in 1892.

WILDE, Samuel, merchant, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1831, son of Samuel and Sarah (Jones) Wilde, and a descendant of John Wilde, a native of England, who came to the American colonies in 1688 and settled at South Braintree, Mass. From this founder of the family and his wife, Sarah Hayden, the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel, who married Bethiah Copeland; their son Joseph, who married Mehitable Doubleday; their son Joseph who married Hannah Minot, and their son Samuel, the father of our subject. His grandfather, Joseph Wilde (1768-1831), was an officer in the revolutionary war. Samuel Wilde, Sr., removed to New York city in 1820, and was engaged in the coffee and spice business under the firm name of Withington & Wilde. The son was educated in the schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1848 began his business career in his father's counting-room. The firm was the first in this country to adopt the process of roasting coffee by machinery. The name was subsequently changed to Samuel Wilde & Sons, and later Samuel Wilde's Sons, the partners being Joseph and Samuel Wilde, of which the subject of this sketch was the head for twelve years. A resident of New Jersey for many years, he was a representative in the state legislature in 1871-82. He was a man of cultured and scientific tastes, who pursued horticulture and mineralogy as a recreation, and was interested in astronomy, at one time possessing what was said to be the largest telescope in the state of New Jersey. He was married in 1853 to Mary E., daughter of Joshua Lunt of Falmouth, Me. Samuel Wilde died in Montclair, N. J., Mar. 8, 1890.

SIMMONS, Thomas Jefferson, chief justice, was born in Crawford county, Ga., June 25, 1837, son of Allen and Mary Simmons, and a descendant of James Simmons, a native of England, who came to the American colonies in 1698 and settled in Virginia. He was educated at Bronwood Institute, La Grange, Ga., and read law under Col. A. D. Hammond of Forsyth. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began the practice of his profession in Knoxville, Ga. In the civil war he was lieutenant of the 6th Georgia infantry, becoming lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He served in all the important campaigns in Virginia, and was severely wounded in the bloody Seven Days' battle around Richmond. A few months before the close of the war he was recommended as brigadier-general of infantry by Gen. Lee. Resuming his interrupted law practice, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1865, and in the following year was sent to the state senate. In 1867 he removed to Macon, Ga., and was elected a state senator again in 1871 and in 1875, being president of the senate during 1875-76. As chairman of the finance and bond committees he succeeded in suppressing an issue of fraudulent bonds, which saved the state an unnecessary expense of $11,000,000. He was again elected to the constitutional convention of 1877, becoming chairman of the finance committee, and reporting the financial scheme of the new constitution. He was judge of the Macon circuit superior court during 1878-87, when he was chosen to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the death of Judge Hall. He was re-elected the following year without opposition, and in 1894 was unanimously nominated to fill the unexpired term of Chief Justice Bleckley, by the Democratic caucus, continuing as chief justice until his death. Judge Simmons was an able and conscientious lawyer, legislator and jurist; he had a marked capacity for public service and an exceptional tact in popular management. He was thrice married: first, in 1857, to Penny Hollis; second, in 1869, to Mrs. Lucille Peek, and third, in 1889, to Mrs. Renfroe. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 12, 1905.

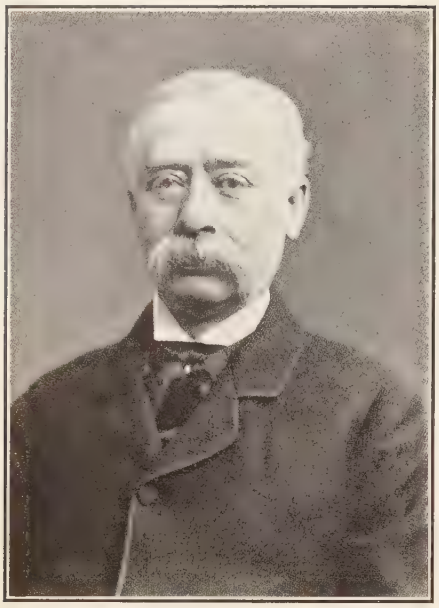
CRANE, Jonathan Townley, clergyman, was born near Elizabeth, N. J., June 18, 1819. He received his degree from Princeton college in 1843, and after 1845 was identified with the New Jersey conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The marked ability and faithfulness of his labors as pastor, teacher, delegate to the general conferences and presiding elder, were most notable. He enriched the literature of his church by frequent contributions, including pungent essays on pertinent topics, such as "Popular Amusements," "Arts of Intoxication," and "Essay on Dancing." Among essays on religious subjects which were strictly doctrinal, is "Methodism and its Methods." He died at Port Jervis, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1880.

CLAYTON McMICHAEL
JOURNALIST

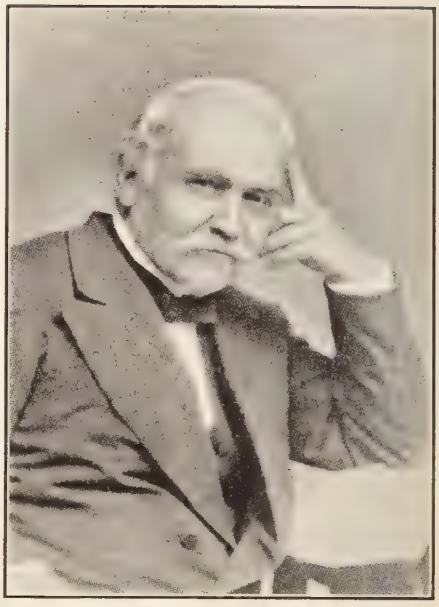
GRESHOM M. BARBER
JURIST

SAMUEL WILDE
MERCHANT

THOMAS J. SIMMONS
JURIST

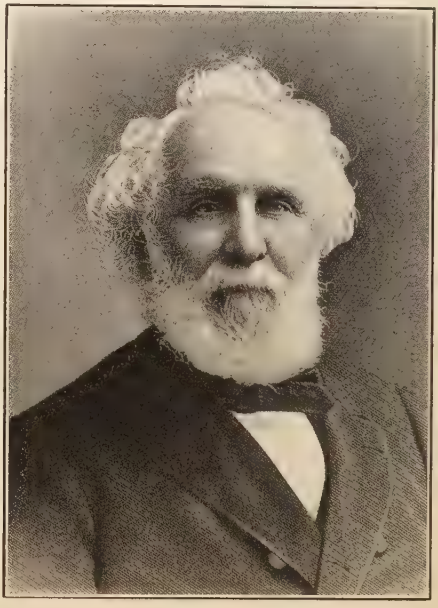


JAMES ELVERSON
PUBLISHER



MORTON McMICHAEL
JOURNALIST

THOMAS S. PRESTON
PRIEST



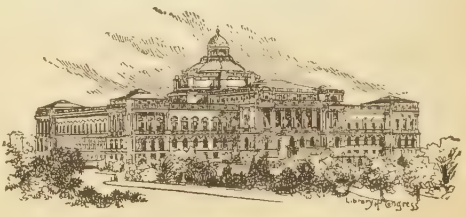
ORRINGTON LUNT
MERCHANT

PRESTON, Thomas Scott, R. C. priest was born at Hartford, Conn., July 23, 1824, the son of Zephaniah Preston, who was of Puritan stock. He was graduated at Trinity college in 1843 and at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1846, being appointed an assistant at the Church of the Annunciation, and later assistant at St. Luke's church. In 1849 he became a convert to Catholicism. Placing his services at the disposal of Archbishop Hughes, he was sent for a course of study to the Roman Catholic seminary at Fordham, N. Y., and on Nov. 16, 1850, was ordained a priest by Cardinal McCloskey, then bishop of Albany. His first appointment was at the old cathedral in New York, but later he was transferred to Immaculate Conception parish at Yonkers. He was recalled to the cathedral in 1853 and appointed private secretary to Archbishop Hughes. In 1855 he was made chancellor of the diocese, an office he held until his death. Through his efforts while pastor of St. Ann's church, the present St. Ann's church and school-houses on E. 12th st., New York, were built at a cost of $175,000 and he established the "House of the Holy Family" for befriending children. In 1874 Cardinal McCloskey appointed him one of the vicar-generals of the diocese. The title of monsignor was subsequently conferred on him, and in 1888 he was named a prothonotary apostolic. By reason of his position in 1886, he was called upon to take action in the case of Dr. McGlynn (q. v.). Monsignor Preston's position was supported in every particular at Rome, and when Dr. McGlynn refused to answer the charge, he was promptly excommunicated by Pope Leo XIII. Monsignor Preston was a brilliant scholar and an able pulpit orator. He died in New York city, Nov. 4, 1891.

LUNT, Orrington, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Bowdoinham, Me., Dec. 24, 1815, son of William and Anne Matilda (Summer) Lunt, a descendant of Henry Lunt, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Newburyport, Mass., where he became a grantee in the original allotment of land, and the following year a freeman of the colony. His father, William Lunt, was at one time a member of the general assembly of Maine, a leading citizen and a reliable merchant. At fourteen he entered his father's store, in which at his majority he became a partner. In his twenty-second year he was elected clerk and treasurer of his town, and was also appointed justice of the peace, occupying these positions until his departure for the West. In November, 1842, Mr. Lunt removed to Chicago, Ill., then at its lowest ebb, real estate selling in that year for less than at any time since the commercial crisis of 1837. The severe illness of his wife soon compelled a return to the East, but the following summer again found him in Chicago to try his fortunes once more, although without capital. He rented half of a wooden storehouse situated on the river front, and undertook a general commission business. His initial operation in the grain trade was the purchase of a small cargo of oats from Buffalo. He began to purchase wheat, and the next year leased 100 feet on the river side for ten years, at $125 per annum, and erected upon it a grain-house. He soon cleared $10,000, and was recognized as a leading commission merchant of Chicago and a man of unassailable integrity and honor. Purchasing too largely, however, he lost all he had made, and once more began at the foot of the ladder, but never again engaged in speculation. Conditions of trade greatly changed with the building of railroads, and in 1853 Mr. Lunt leased his warehouse and withdrew from the active grain trade. The failure of the firm to which he had leased caused him to re-enter the business in 1859, and he continued therein until 1862, handling as much as 3,500,000 bushels of grain annually, a very extensive trade for that day. He became a charter member of the board of trade and retained his membership therein until his death. In 1853 he was appointed a member of the committee of the board of trade to visit Washington and urge upon congress the improvement of the Chicago harbor. In 1855 he was elected a water commissioner and continued in that position for six years, having been re-elected for a second term of three years, during which period the city department was consolidated with the board of public works, and he served as treasurer and president of the board. By 1862 he had acquired a fortune, and finding his health impaired, retired from business, and with his family traveled in Europe and Asia for two years. Mr. Lunt found great pleasure in travel; he did not confine himself to journeys abroad, and few were more familiar with the history, aspect and opportunities of this country than he, for he visited every section of North America. He loved both nature and art. His reputation for integrity and fair dealing made him prominent among the men of energy who developed the great city of the West to its present proportions. He early made investments in Chicago real estate, and was often solicited to become a director of business firms and corporations. He was interested in fire and life insurance and was a director of the Chicago Firemen's and the Chicago Mutual Life Insurance companies. Realizing the value of railroad building, he served as a director and auditor of the board, and vice-president of the Galena and Chicago Union Railway Co. until its absorption by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co. He was a life member and president of the Chicago Bible Society, and a founder of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, to which he was a liberal contributor. He was a trustee of Dearborn Seminary; an original trustee of Clark Seminary at Aurora; director of the first homeopathic hospital, established in 1855; and a trustee of Hahnemann College. An ardent member of the Methodist communion, he probably devoted as much of his time and means to the interests of that denomination as any layman in Chicago. He was the founder of State Street Methodist Episcopal church, a trustee of the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal church for twenty years; and a trustee of the Wabash Methodist Episcopal church for a still longer period. Quinn chapel for colored people, together with Swedish, German and other church societies, received from him liberal donations, and no name was more familiar to Methodism in Chicago and other parts of the West than that of Orrington Lunt. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he became a member of the committee of safety and finance, and served thereon with untiring energy and devotion. He was a founder of Northwestern University, and of the Garrett Biblical Institute, and selected the site for what has come to be the beautiful city of Evanston, Ill., where Northwestern University is located. He established, in connection with the university, the Orrington Lunt Library. Mr. Lunt was extremely active in the administration of both the university and the institute, was secretary and treasurer of the latter and acting president of the executive board of the university for many years. At the time of the great fire he

was made a member of the relief and aid society which distributed the money and supplies sent from all over the world, and the $150,000 collected from Methodists in every part of the country was disbursed by him to the satisfaction of all concerned. In the early history of Chicago the name of Orrington Lunt figures in almost every enterprise, moral and physical, that went toward the upbuilding of the city. Mr. Lunt was married, Jan. 16, 1842, to Cornelia, eldest daughter of Hon. Samuel Gray, a prominent lawyer of Bowdoinham, Me., who served as representative, senator and member of the governor's council; their children were: Horace G., George and Cornelia Gray Lunt, and a child that died in infancy. Mr. Lunt died in Chicago, Ill., April 5, 1897.

YOUNG, John Russell, journalist and diplomat, was born at Downingtown, Pa., Nov. 20, 1841, son of George R. and Eliza (Rankin) Young. In 1844 his parents removed to Philadelphia, and, after passing through the grammar school there, he, on his mother's death, entered the family of an uncle in New Orleans. He was graduated with highest honors at the high school in that city, and in 1856 went back to Philadelphia, where he entered a printing-office as an apprentice. The following year he began his journalistic career as a copy-holder in the office of the "Press," owned and edited by John W. Forney, but soon became a reporter for that journal, and acquired considerable reputation for his vigorous writing. Within four years' time he was news editor, but in 1861 went to Washington as private secretary to Col. Forney, who had been elected secretary of the senate He also contributed letters to the "Press," and edited the Washington "Chronicle." As the war correspondent of the "Press," he went to the front, and his was the first published account of the battle of Bull Run, and at the time the most picturesque and accurate. He accompanied the army of the Potomac, but was attacked by typhoid fever soon after the battle of Williamsburg, and obliged to return to Philadelphia. After his recovery, in 1862, he was called to the chief editorship of the "Press." In 1864 he joined the staff of Gen. Banks, and accompanied him through the Red river campaign. He then resumed his editorial labors, but in 1865 resigned to establish the "Morning Post," which was not a financial success. He was next called to New York city, to associate himself in a literary capacity with the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., in popularizing the national war loan. He began contributing to the "Tribune"; was made its managing editor in 1866, and remained with that newspaper until 1869. Meanwhile, he had studied law and had been admitted to the bar; but he never practiced. After a year of travel in the western states, Mr. Young founded the New York "Standard," and the next year visited Paris as its correspondent. He resided in that city through the Franco-German war, and his letters, descriptive of its siege and fall, attracted much attention. The "Standard" suspended publication at the end of two years, and in 1872 he became a member of the staff of the New York "Herald," having charge of its foreign news system, and residing generally in Paris and London. Incidentally, he was one of the honorary commissioners to the Vienna exposition. During his residence in London, in 1877, he was invited by Gen. Grant to accompany him in his tour around the world, and during the trip contributed letters to the "Herald," which were much admired for their literary quality. These were published in book form in 1879, under the title "Around the World with Gen. Grant." On his return to New York city, he continued his editorial work on the "Herald"; but in 1882, at Gen. Grant's request, he was appointed minister to China. This position was resigned on the accession of Pres. Cleveland; but short as his term of office was, he reflected credit on his own country, and was influential in preventing war between China and Japan. Mr. Young returned to the United States in 1885, and resumed editorial duties on the "Herald." In 1888 he was sent to London to establish an English edition of that newspaper. He was offered the Chinese mission a second time in 1889, but declined it, on business grounds. In 1890 he returned to America, and to Philadelphia, where he continued his journalistic and literary work, writing constantly for the "Herald" and his own journal, the "Evening Star," and contributing to magazines. In 1891 he was made director of the Union League, which he had helped to found thirty years previous, and a year later was made president, which office he filled for two terms. During 1892 he was one of the vice-presidents of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. In 1897, upon the completion of the new Congressional Library, Pres. McKinley appointed Mr. Young librarian, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate without delay. For this position his executive ability and broad culture well fitted him, and under him the library was reorganized and was made national in reality as well as in name. "For heads of departments he chose in many cases experienced librarians. To reorganize a library of nearly a million volumes and pamphlets, to make it perfectly accessible to legislators and students at Washington, and still further to extend its usefulness to the whole country, was a great task. Judging from the results accomplished, that was Mr. Young's purpose, and in his year and one-half of service he did excellent work toward that end." Mr. Young left in manuscript a life of Pres. Grant. He was a writer of wide information and extraordinary versatility, and master of a terse, pure and satirical style. A record of fast friendships he made and kept would fill a long page and cover every calling; jurists, statesmen, soldiers, poets, artists,



divines, actors, millionaires and paupers; a good and tender friend, that mere words cannot be trusted to describe. Mr. Young was thrice married: first, in early youth, to Rose Fitzpatrick, of Washington, D. C. She bore him a son and daughter, who died in childhood. His second wife was Miss Coleman, of Hartford, Conn., niece of Gov. Marshall Jewell, by whom he has a son, Russell Jewell Young. His last marriage was to Mrs. May Davids, of New York city, by whom he left a son, Gordon Russell Young. Her two sons by her first marriage were adopted by Mr. Young and assumed his name. Mr. Young died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1899.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

F. S. Hopkins

HOPKINS, Ferdinand T., merchant, was born at Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1834. He is descended in the ninth generation from Stephen Hopkins, who came from England on the Mayflower in 1620, and settled in Plymouth, Mass. The Hopkins (originally spelled Hopkyns) acquired distinction in the sanguinary wars of York and Lancaster, which for thirty years devastated England, and experienced the inevitable consequences of their devotion to the cause of their monarch. Ferdinand T. Hopkins has inherited many of the characteristics that distinguished his ancestors. His great-grandmother was a sister of Enoch Crosby, the spy, the "Harvey Birch" of Cooper's story. Mr. Hopkins was educated in the public schools and at Reed Institute, Carmel, N. Y. He commenced his mercantile career in New York city. Although a man of peaceful proclivities, he has often been engaged in fighting for public reforms. The Harlem Railroad Co. formerly ran their trains along the surface through the upper part of the city; as a natural consequence accidents and loss of life were of frequent occurrence. Mr. Hopkins was one of the founders of the Nineteenth Ward Political Reform Association, the object of which was to break up the "Tweed Ring." This being accomplished, he suggested, with others, that an effort be made to compel the Harlem Railroad Co. to sink its tracks. He called public meetings and placarded that part of the city with posters, showing the danger and loss of life from this cause, and he became familiarly known as "Sink the track and arch it over." These efforts were finally successful, the Harlem railroad being compelled to sink the tracks, although one-half the cost was borne by the city. For the prominent part he took in breaking up the "Tweed Ring" he was in imminent danger, and his life was threatened by the conspirators. He persevered, however, until the ring was broken up and Tweed lodged in jail. He was afterward appointed school trustee under the administration of Mayor Havemeyer, holding that position for six years; and he was also a member of both the district and general republican committees for several years. He became especially prominent in the controversy between the two factions in the Church of the Disciples, which occurred after the resignation of Dr. Geo. H. Hepworth. It had been organized as a Congregational church, and a call having been extended to Dr. Newman, the Methodist divine, the latter refused to be installed unless the church came under the control of the Methodist denomination, and it was supposed that his adherents proposed to divert the funds which should accrue from the sale of the church edifice to the building of a new church of their own faith. Mr. Hopkins, with others, sought by pacific measures to unite the church under its old auspices, but failing in this he reluctantly became plaintiff in a suit in the New York courts to compel a compliance with the church rules. An injunction was obtained, and suit commenced by Mr. Hopkins as plaintiff. Before a decision was rendered a convention of the most prominent divines in the country, led by such men as Rev. Drs. Storrs and Taylor, together with eminent laymen, was held, the session lasting three days. This convention recommended the maintenance of the original status of the church, and decided that the claims of Dr. Newman and his friends were untenable. The suit commenced by Mr. Hopkins was continued, and decision rendered by John Sedgwick, chief judge of the superior court, on May 1, 1884, in favor of Ferdinand Hopkins as plaintiff, against Dr. Newman and the contending trustees. A new election was held, which resulted in the choice of a majority of officers in favor of maintaining the church as a Congregational body, and this finally led to the resignation of Dr. Newman, and the restoration of peace and harmony. Mr. Hopkins is a large owner of real estate in Westchester county, N. Y., where he spends nearly half the year at his beautiful and attractive residence at Somers, which is destined to become one of the interesting ancestral homes of the future.

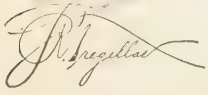
SMILIE, John, member of congress, was born in Ireland in 1741. In 1760 he emigrated to America and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. During the war of the revolution he served in the patriot army, and after the war was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature and of the U. S. congress. In the latter body he served from 1793 to 1795, and from 1799 to 1813, and while a member was for a time chairman of the committee on foreign relations. In 1796 he was a presidential elector. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1812.

TAZEWELL, Henry, senator, was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1753. His grandfather, William Tazewell, a lawyer, came from Somersetshire in 1715. Orphaned in childhood, Henry was a student at William and Mary College, read law with an uncle, rose to prominence at the bar, and from the age of twenty-two was constantly in the public service. In the legislature, 1775–85, he promoted the abolition of primogeniture and entail, and the separation of church from state. In the convention of June, 1776, he was a member of the committee which reported the declaration of rights, and the state constitution. He was a judge of the Virginia supreme court 1785–93, and of the court of appeals on its creation in 1793; in the U. S. senate 1794–99, and its president *pro tem.* in 1795. As a Jeffersonian he opposed Jay's treaty with England. He died while the senate was in session at Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1799.

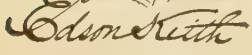
STONE, Thomas Treadwell, clergyman, was born at Waterford, Me., Feb. 9, 1801. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1820, studied for the ministry, and had charge of the Congregational church at Andover, Me., from 1824 to 1830; from 1832 to 1846 was pastor of the church at East Machias, Me., then removed to Salem, Mass., where he had charge of the First Unitarian church until 1852; he then became pastor of the First Congregational church at Bolton, Mass., where he remained until 1860, and from 1863 until 1871 he was pastor of the First Ecclesiastical Society at Brooklyn, Conn., retiring from active work in the latter year, and subsequently removing to Bolton, Mass. Mr. Stone was one of the early members of the Transcendental School in 1830–32. He contributed to numerous religious periodicals, and published several volumes of sermons. In 1855 Bowdoin College conferred upon him the degree of D.D.

BRADBURY, Theophilus, member of congress and jurist, was born in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 13, 1739. He was graduated from Harvard in 1757, was admitted to the bar in 1761, and practiced in Falmouth, Me., for eighteen years, when he returned to his native town. After representing his district in both branches of the state legislature, he was elected to congress, serving from 1795 until 1797, when he resigned upon his appointment as judge of the Massachusetts supreme court. In 1801 he was a presidential elector. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 6, 1803.

TREGELLAS, Samuel Rogers, merchant, was born at Frederick, Md., March 19, 1855, the son of Joseph and Mary Tregellas, who settled in Frederick county, Md., in 1853, having come from near Truro, Cornwall, Eng. He is named after his father's cousin, Samuel Predieux Tregellas, and bears his mother's family name, Rogers. After receiving his early education at private schools, some years were spent at the Frederick and St. John's colleges. He began his business career in the store of his father, who was a merchant of Frederick, and, in 1875, went to Baltimore, where he accepted a position in the notion department of the wholesale house of Daniel Miller & Co. Five years later he entered into an equal partnership with Messrs. Witz & Biedler, under the firm name of Witz, Biedler & Co. Jan. 1, 1890, was organized the wholesale dry-goods firm of which he is now the head, Tregellas, Hurtel & Co. Besides conducting the financiering of this firm, he is also vice-president of the Chesapeake Shirt Co., and is interested in other corporations. Mr. Tregellas is a prominent Mason, and a member of several clubs and social organizations, having been, at one time, president of the Commercial Club of Baltimore. He is also first lieutenant of the "crack" company of the celebrated 5th Regiment of Maryland National Guard. His residence is situated on Eutaw Place, the handsomest thoroughfare in Baltimore.

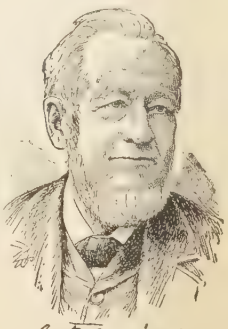


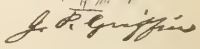
KEITH, Edson, business man, was born at Barre, Vt., in 1833. He is a direct descendant of James Keith, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1662, and settled at Bridgewater, Mass., where he was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian church when he was about twenty years of age, and he married Susannah, daughter of Samuel Edson. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen removed to Montpelier, Vt., where he engaged in business in a general merchandise store, and in 1854 settled in Chicago, there first obtaining employment in a retail dry goods store. In 1856 he went as salesman and collector with the firm of Benedict, Mallory & Farman, wholesale dealers in hats, caps and furs. In 1860 he connected himself with the firm of Keith & Faxon in the hat and cap business, the firm being composed of O. R. Keith, A. E. Faxon and Edson Keith, which subsequently became Keith, Faxon & Co. In 1865, upon the retirement of Mr. Faxon, Elbridge Gerry Keith was taken into the firm of Keith Bros.; this association was continued until 1883, when the style of the firm was changed to Edson Keith & Co. Mr. Keith is also a member of the firm of Keith Bros. & Co., and Keith & Co. He has taken an active interest in the development of Chicago, and occupies a prominent position in social circles in that city. He has been connected with a number of business, philanthropic and social organizations; has been president of the Citizen's Association; vice-president of the Art Association; president of the Old People's Home; is trustee of the Home for Incurables; trustee of the Manual Training School, and actively interested in charitable and church work. In 1860 he was married to Susan Woodruff, of Chicago. They have two sons, Edson Keith and Walter W. Keith.



SEWALL, Jotham, clergyman, was born at York, Me., Jan. 1, 1760, nephew of Prof. Stephen Sewall. After following the trade of a stone-mason for a number of years, he was ordained in June, 1800, and for half a century was an active and zealous itinerant, preaching in various parts of the country, but chiefly in Maine and the adjoining regions. His labors as an evangelist were restricted, but not interrupted, by a pastorate which he held at Chesterville, Franklin Co., Me., from 1820 till his death there at the age of ninety, Oct. 3, 1850. His memoir, by his son, appeared in 1852.

GRIFFIN, John Philander, educator, was born at Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1821. His early life was passed in vigorous manual labor, with but limited educational advantages. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the tanner's and currier's trade, but after a few years he was compelled to abandon it on account of ill health. He then secured a place where he worked for his board, and was enabled to attend Fairfield Seminary, N. Y. His health improved, and he showed himself such a diligent and proficient student that at the end of two years he was employed to instruct classes in the seminary. He was an enthusiastic teacher, and one who inspired the respect and esteem of his pupils, and rapidly advanced them. Mr. Griffin meanwhile continued his studies in the seminary until 1846, when he was prepared to enter the third term of the sophomore class of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. He taught school winters while there, and at the same time kept up with his classes. He was graduated in 1848, and was at once recalled to Fairfield and appointed a professor in the seminary. His alma mater gave him the degree of A.M. in 1851. In 1850 he was elected principal of the school, resigning in 1853 to take charge of the Bloomfield Institute, Bloomfield, N. J. In 1856 Mr. Griffin accepted the position of principal of Falley Seminary, at Fulton, N. Y., where he remained for the next thirteen years. The school was very small when Prof. Griffin assumed its management. He threw his whole energy into the work of re-establishing it, and placed it on a footing that even exceeded its former high standing. He surrounded himself with associate teachers of the highest rank, and their efforts, united with his, attained for the seminary such a reputation for accurate instruction and thorough discipline that he increased the number of students more than fivefold, counting among his pupils young men and women from all parts of the United States and Canada. The strain of such continued exertions began to tell upon his health, and in 1869 Prof. Griffin gave up teaching entirely, and after a year's rest became librarian and business manager of the Syracuse University. He filled this position until 1875, when he accepted the place of business manager of the "Northern Christian Advocate." He was an earnest Christian, and active in benevolent and philanthropic enterprises. In 1850 Mr. Griffin was married to Phebe C. Walker, of Russia, N. Y., who was a participant in his labors, and a helper in the prosperity which he achieved. He died Apr. 21, 1890.





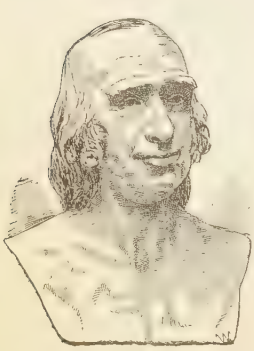
SIBLEY, William Crapen, manufacturer, was born in Augusta, Ga., May 3, 1832, the son of Josiah and Sarah Ann (Crapen) Sibley, and ninth in descent from John Sibley, of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who settled at Salem, Mass., and later, in 1629, at Charlestown, Mass. Josiah Sibley, his father, moved from Uxbridge, Mass., to Augusta, Ga., in 1821. Although prepared for college at the age of sixteen, William clerked in his father's store for five years, and was then made a partner in the business. In 1856 the firm of J. Sibley and Son was formed as a cotton and commission house in Augusta, Ga. Two years later a brother, Samuel H., was taken into the firm and it became Josiah Sibley & Sons. He was elected a city councilman of Augusta, in 1859. In the civil war, he joined the Oglethorpe infantry, was made quartermaster sergeant, and six weeks later was commissioned with the rank of major, and made commissary of Gen. J. K. Jackson's brigade. He joined Bragg's army at Tupela, Miss., and served through the Kentucky campaign until the retreat to Dalton, when he was retired because of broken health. In 1864 he was made major and post commissary at Augusta, Ga., and served until the close of the war. Removing to New Orleans, La., he organized the shipping and commission firm of Sibley & Guion, and conducted it there until 1870, when he returned to Augusta, Ga., to accept the presidency of the Langley Cotton Manufacturing Co. He also formed the cotton firm of Dunbar & Sibley, which was dissolved in 1877. In 1880 he was made president of the Sibley Manufacturing Co., of Augusta. He resigned the presidency of the Langley company in 1889 to devote his entire time to the Sibley Mills. He was also president of the Coaldale Brick & Tile Co., of Alabama; the Warrior Coal & Coke Co., of Alabama; and the Round Mountain Coal & Iron Co., also of Alabama. He was a director in several banks and other institutions in Augusta. Mr. Sibley was married in November, 1860, to Jane E., daughter of Judge Grigsby E. Thomas, of Columbus, Ga., and was survived by seven children. Mrs. Sibley was one of the foremost temperance crusaders of Georgia, and the South, having been president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of her state for seventeen years. He died in Augusta, Ga., in 1902.

CRAVEN, Elijah Richardson, clergyman, was born in Washington, D. C., Mar. 28, 1824, son of Dr. Elijah Richardson and Sarah Eccleston (Landreth) Craven, grandson of John and Nancy (Richardson) Craven, and great-grandson of Thomas Craven, who came to this country from England in 1728, and was a teacher of mathematics, navigation and surveying in New Jersey. Elijah R. Craven was graduated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1842, at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1848. He was tutor of mathematics in Princeton from 1847 to 1849; pastor of the Second Reformed (Dutch) Church of Somerville, N. J., from 1850 to 1854; pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., from 1854 to 1887; secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, Philadelphia, from 1887 to 1905, and secretary emeritus until his death. For nearly fifty years he was secretary of the trustees of Princeton University and was the senior trustee at the time of his death. He was also a director of the Theological Seminaries at Princeton and Bloomfield, N. J. In the American edition of Lange's Commentary he edited the volume on the Revelation and the latter part of the volume on the Gospel of John. He was chairman of the committee that revised the Presbyterian Book of Discipline in 1884 and was moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1885. Princeton conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1859 and Lafayette the degree of LL.D. in 1890. He was married (1) March 24, 1852, to Hannah Tingey, daughter of Lieutenant Francis Sanderson, U. S. N., and (2) Jan. 15, 1867, to Elizabeth Gertrude Moore, granddaughter of Bishop Richard Channing Moore of Virginia. He was survived by four children, Margaretta Tingey Craven, Newark, N. J., John Eccleston Craven, Commodore, U. S. N., Charles Edmiston Craven, headmaster of the Craven School at Mattituck, L. I., and Evelina Craven, Treasurer of "Woman's Work," New York. Elijah Craven died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1908.

CURRY, Walker, physician, was born in Lincoln county, Ga., Oct. 24, 1835, son of William and Mary (Murray) Curry and grandson of David and Mary (Walton) Curry, and a brother of Jabez L. M. Curry, the educator. He removed with his parents to Talladega, Ala., in 1838. He attended the University of Georgia for two years and was graduated M.D. in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, after which he returned to Alabama and engaged in farming, mercantile pursuits, and the practice of medicine until the breaking out of the civil war. He became assistant surgeon of the 1st Alabama, and was at Pensacola, Fla., during the two bombardments; was in the battle of Shiloh, the engagements at Jackson, Miss., and the battle of Harrisburg, Miss. He was promoted to be surgeon Sept. 1, 1862, and subsequently established at Jackson, Miss., a hospital for sick and wounded Federal prisoners. When Selma, Ala., was captured by Gen. Wilson, Dr. Curry was in charge of 300 beds filled with sick and wounded Confederate and Federal soldiers. During the war he had upward of 40,000 sick and wounded soldiers under his charge, and was highly commended by the officers of both armies for his skillful, faithful and humane treatment of them. At the close of the war he returned home and again commenced the practice of medicine. He removed to New York city in 1869, where he soon acquired a lucrative practice, his long experience in the war proving of great advantage to him. In 1871 he was married to Sallie A. Collins, a native of Mississippi. Dr. Curry was a member of the county and state medical societies. He died at Castle Rock, Branford Point, Conn., Sept. 30, 1902.

KAMPMAN, Lewis Francis, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1817. He was educated at Nazareth Hall and the Moravian Seminary, and began his career as an educator at the former in 1835. In 1840 he was sent to Canada as a missionary, serving for three years. He was pastor of churches at Canal Dover, O., during 1843-50; at Gnadenhutten, O., 1850-52; at Bethlehem, Pa., during 1852-55, and at Lancaster, Pa., during 1855-58. While at Bethlehem he was one of the founders and editors of the "Moravian." When the Moravian Theological Seminary was removed to Bethlehem in 1858, he became its president, serving as such for six years. He was minister of a church at Lititz from 1864-67, and at York, Pa., from 1879-84, during the interval serving as secretary of the Provincial Board (1867-79). He was one of the compilers of the Moravian hymnal, and supplied several of its translations. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 21, 1884.

ALCOTT, Amos Bronson, author, was born at Wolcott, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799, the son of Joseph Chatfield Alcott, of Wolcott, Conn., and Anna (Bronson) Alcott, whose brother, Rev. Dr. Tillotson Bronson, was a distinguished Episcopal clergyman residing at Cheshire, Conn. Bronson Alcott was one of several children and was brought up on his father's small farm at Spindle Hill amidst scenes and influences which he has described in his last work, "New Connecticut," published in Boston, in 1887. After studying at the common schools of his little town he resided for a time with his uncle, Dr. Bronson, at Cheshire, where the nephew afterward taught a school which became famous. He also engaged in clock-making, then a new industry in Connecticut, when he was fifteen years old, and at sixteen made short excursions in Connecticut and Massachusetts as a book agent, selling religious works and obtaining subscribers to his uncle's religious magazine. From sixteen to eighteen he read the prayers and an occasional sermon at the church service in the Spindle Hill school-house, his father and mother being Episcopalians. At the age of seventeen he writes in his journal: "I have now borrowed and read all the books that are to be had in the neighborhood for many miles around; continue my diary and my correspondence with cousin William (Dr. William A. Alcott, afterward a voluminous author) and of evenings we meet sometimes and cipher." During all these years of boyhood he was working industriously on the farm or at basket-making in his father's shop, when needed there; pursuing his studies as he could, occasionally with the village pastor or with his uncle. But at the age of nineteen he made a bolder venture to extend his knowledge of the world and to aid his father. Setting sail from New Haven in October, 1818, he reached Norfolk in Virginia, Oct. 20th, and offered himself as a schoolmaster in the neighboring country. But as he wrote to his parents on his nineteenth birthday, Nov. 29, 1818, "The plan of teaching seemed to be impracticable," and he adds, "I began on the 12th of November plodding about the city, purchasing my tinware of Tisdale (a Connecticut trader) at his shop on Church street; peddling is not what I came for, but I am unwilling to be idle." In the spring of 1819 he wrote again: "I left Tisdale January 27th, and began peddling fancy articles, which I find more profitable and pleasant." From this odd excursion he returned to Wolcott in May, 1819, bringing $80 as the profit of his winter's work, which he paid to his father. In the autumn of 1819 he went to Virginia again with his brother, Chatfield Alcott, and continued his peddler's life among the wealthy planters on the James and York rivers. In a letter home, January, 1820, he wrote: "Wherever we travel we are treated with respect and most hospitably entertained by the planters. With our trunks in hand or 'toting' them at our side we find our way into their houses, and the inmates are pleased to look inside of our box of trinkets; they seldom allow us to leave without putting gold and silver in our hands. I take much satisfaction in conversing with the courtly planters and their families; it offers a fine school for the study of manners." In this school he continued for several years with various fortune, sometimes earning $100, and sometimes losing money and involving his father in debt. "The costly coat," as he writes, "scorns peddling and sinks money fast."



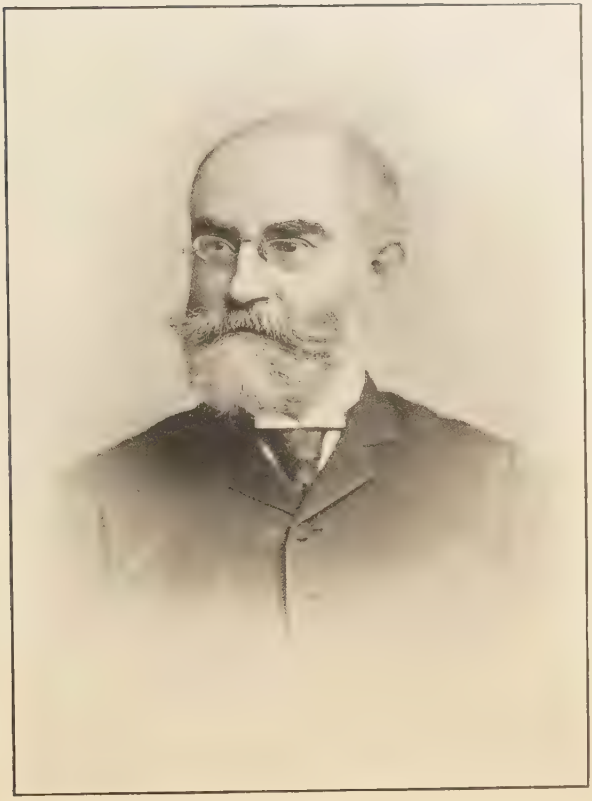
He finally gave up these southern journeys in May, 1823, having acquired thereby graceful manners, a fair knowledge of the world and much reading in good books. As a sample of these take the passage from his diary in March, 1823: "I have a good deal of intercourse with Friends (Quakers) in Chowan and Perquimons counties (North Carolina); read Penn's 'No Cross, no Crown,' Barclay's 'Apology,' Fox's 'Journal,' Clarkson's 'Portraiture of Quakerism,' William Law's 'Devout Call,' and other serious books. The moral sense now supersedes peddling clearly and finally." He then began schoolteaching in Connecticut, at first in Bristol, and then in 1825 at Cheshire, where he taught the village school and lived with his uncle, Dr. Bronson. Without knowing much of Pestalozzi's ideas in education Mr. Alcott now fell into or invented for himself many of the ways of teaching which Pestalozzi had favored, and his school at Cheshire was reckoned the best for young children at that time in Connecticut. A description of it appeared in William Russell's "Journal of Education" in January, 1828, and in June of that year he was invited to Boston by persons who had seen with favor his original method at Cheshire. He taught in Boston for more than two years; was married there in May, 1830, to Miss May, a daughter of Col. Joseph May, and a descendant of the Sewalls and Quincys; and in November, 1830, opened a school in Germantown, near Philadelphia, where his daughter Louisa was born in November, 1832. He returned to Boston in 1834, and there opened a school in the Masonic Temple, of which Miss Peabody published an account in 1835 ("Record of a School," republished by Roberts, 1874), and in which Margaret Fuller was for a while a teacher. Mr. Alcott had by this time become imbued not only with the Quaker opinions concerning the "Inner Light," but also with certain theories of the mind and soul of childhood, akin to the Platonic doctrine of memory and pre-existence. He had read Plato and Aristotle, and being himself of a Socratic turn he adopted the Socratic method of eliciting truth and communication of knowledge by questions and suggestions. His strong religious bent led him to make much use of the New Testament in his Temple School, and when, in 1836–37 he published the record of his lessons under the name of "Conversations on the Gospels," the Boston newspapers and some of the Unitarian professors at Cambridge attacked him and his teachings so sharply that the reputation of his school was injured and as he had expended much money on its arrangements he was financially ruined. After struggling for two or three years against the prejudices of Boston he abandoned school-teaching and withdrew to Concord in 1840, where his friend Ralph Waldo Emerson and other believers in his genius aided him, and where he spent a good part of his subsequent life. One of his first objects in Concord was to extend the new views of himself and his friends (commonly called "Transcendentalists") by conversations, conferences, and publications in America and abroad. It was a period of social upheaval, and many reforms were projected and agitated—the purification of religion, the abolition of slavery, the improvement of education, the removal of intemperance, a more equitable labor-system, and life in communities, etc. With most of these reforms Mr. Alcott sympathized, and was accordingly regarded as a heretic and a dangerous agitator, even in Concord, where heresy and agitation had long been known. To further his plans for the improvement of society, he visited England in 1842, and there became acquainted with the followers of Pestalozzi, who had established a school near London which they called "Alcott House" in his honor. After a few months spent there visiting Carlyle and other friends of Emerson, Mr. Alcott returned to Concord, bringing with

him an English capitalist, Charles Lane, and a friend of his, Henry C. Wright, who lived for a time in Mr. Alcott's cottage. The next year, 1843, with his family, his English friends, and a few others, Mr. Alcott withdrew to a farm in the town of Harvard, Mass. (which was purchased by Mr. Lane), where they formed a small community and supported themselves by farm labor. This arrangement, at first idyllic, proved to be unfortunate: the household contained incompatible members, the finances were not well managed and at last in the dead of winter the experiment was abandoned, and Mr. Alcott left his "Fruitlands" in poverty and despair. Friends again came to his aid (1844) and he returned for a few years to Concord, purchasing the estate afterward owned by Nathaniel Hawthorne ("The Wayside"), and occupying himself with gardening and conversation. He had developed conversation into an art in which he was matchless upon his own plane, and with which he delighted his hearers for a whole generation. The pecuniary returns were not large, however, and the family remained poor until the great and popular talent of his daughter, Louisa May Alcott, restored prosperity by her writings about 1868. In the interval from 1844 to 1868 they had resided in Concord and Boston, Mass., in Walpole, N. H., and again in Concord, where Mr. Alcott purchased the "Orchard House," adjoining Hawthorne's "Wayside," in 1857. It was in this house that Miss Alcott won her first fame as an author and there her best books were written, as well as most of her father's volumes. It was in this "Orchard House" also that the Concord School of Philosophy, founded by Mr. Alcott in concert with his friends, Emerson, Bartol, W. T. Harris, F. B. Sanborn, etc., held its first sessions in 1879. The next year the small "Hillside Chapel" was built, where the subsequent sessions were held, until Mr. Alcott's death in 1888 led to the discontinuance of the school. As a philosopher Mr. Alcott adhered to the type of thinkers known as Neo-Platonists, rather than to Plato himself. His central doctrine was the lapse of the soul from holiness. This he made the principle of explanation for the origin of nature. According to his doctrine, matter and material things have arisen through the defection or lapse of souls from a state of perfection. That is to say, the finite and imperfect come to exist primarily not by divine creation, but by the sin and error of individual souls. A doctrine more at odds with the prevailing views of our time could not well be conceived. The principle of evolution, adopted by thinkers of the nineteenth century, is the opposite of the principle of emanation, which the lapse theory presupposes. Proclus, Plotinus, and Mr. Alcott presuppose a descending series from highest to lowest, while Darwin and Spencer presuppose an ascending series. Mr. Alcott's position as a thinker derives its value from this fact, that he has presented in an original form the emanation theory, once an all-prevailing theory, but now become almost inconceivable. He furnishes an example of a mind in which the emanation theory is the native point of view, and therefore furnishes a valuable help to contemporary thinkers in understanding the older forms of mysticism. In fact, Mr. Alcott's writings, and especially his Orphic sayings, published in "The Dial" in 1842, and the four essays in the second part of "Tablets," published in 1868, furnish a good exposition in which to study this oriental world view—in some respects better than those of Jacob Boehme and Von Baader. Mr. Alcott in his later years not only performed much labor in connection with the school of philosophy, but traveled extensively throughout the North and the Northwest, holding conversations, preaching in churches and lecturing. In the last journey of this kind (1880–81) he was absent nearly seven months; journeyed more than 5,000 miles, and addressed audiences on an average twice a day, Sundays included. As he had at this time passed his eightieth year the feat was a remarkable one. In the following year (1881–82) he composed most of the sonnets which he published in March, 1882, and the monody on the death of his friend Emerson ("Ion"), as well as portions of his unfinished autobiography in verse, "New Connecticut." These labors, with his advanced age, and the shock of Emerson's death, probably led to the apoplectic attack which he had Oct. 24, 1882, and from which he never fully recovered, though he survived more than five years and engaged more or less in literary revision of what he had written in the intervals of his long illness. His death was almost immediately followed by that of his daughter Louisa, and they are buried side by side in the cemetery at Concord. Although deprived of a systematic literary training, he had a rare mastery of the English language. His habit of mind was original and his choice of words individual. He was a fine orator and lecturer and had the power of holding audiences in a marked degree. He was a good son, a devoted husband and father, a faithful friend, and a philanthropist of great generosity and unusual breadth of sympathy. His published works are: "Conversations on the Gospels," mentioned above; "Orphic Sayings" (in "The Dial,") (1842); "Tablets" (1868); "Concord Days" (1872); "Table Talk" (1877); "Sonnets and Cazonets" (1882); "Ralph Waldo Emerson: An Estimate of His Character and Genius" (1882), and "New Connecticut" (1881 and 1887). He died in Boston, Mass., March 4, 1888.

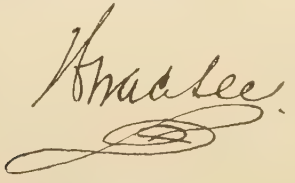
FAULKNER, Elisha Boyd, jurist, was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., July 24, 1841, the son of Charles James (q.v.) and Mary (Boyd) Faulkner, and grandson of James Faulkner, a native of Ireland, who emigrated from England between 1740 and 1750. He was tutored privately, attended Winchester Academy, and later Georgetown University. He went to France with his father in 1859, was attached to the U. S. legation, and attended lectures on constitutional law in Paris. On the outbreak of the civil war he returned to Virginia and first served as an aid on Gov. Letcher's staff, resigning later to take a captain's commission in the line. He was in a number of battles, was wounded at the battle of Manassas and was taken prisoner at the battle of Piedmont, June, 1864, being confined at Johnson's Island until the end of the war. After the war he went to Hopkinsville, Ky., formed a law partnership with Judge Petree, and practiced in Kentucky until 1872, when he returned to Virginia. In the Seymour canpaign of 1868 he was one of the electors of the second congressional district of Kentucky. He was elected to the West Virginia house of delegates in 1876 from Berkeley county, and in 1878 was elected to the state senate, serving on the committee appointed by the legislature to revise the laws of the state. In 1892, Gov. Fleming, of West Virginia, appointed him judge of the 13th judicial district of the state to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge J. S. Duckwall and he was re-elected three times with little opposition, resigning in 1913, after twenty-one years of continuous service. At the time of his appointment, in 1892, he was attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio, Cumberland Valley, and other railways. At the expiration of his term on the bench he retired from the practice of law. He was married, Feb. 11, 1868, to Susan, daughter of John P. Campbell, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and had two children: Mary Buckner and Nannie Holmes Faulkner.

SEE, Horace, engineer and naval architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1835, son of Richard Colhoun and Margarita (Hilyard) See. His ancestors were Huguenots who settled near New Castle, Del. After an academic education, he entered the shops of I. P. Morris & Co., of Philadelphia, where he learned the machinist's trade, the time of his apprenticeship being divided between the machine shop and the drawing office. He was in the employ of the National Armor and Shipbuilding Co., of Camden, N. J., and Geo. W. Snyder, of Pottsville, Pa., for a time and then became connected with the shipbuilding establishment of William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia. Here he held the position of designer and superintending engineer, designing vessels and machinery, and superintending the construction, performance and maintenance of vessels and machinery. Mr. See greatly improved standards and methods of work in that great establishment, and gave to the United States a shipbuilding plant whose capacity and quality of work compared favorably with the English plants of Clyde and Newcastle. Many of the improvements in the design and manufacture of the machinery employed in shipbuilding were made by Mr. See, and he was one of the first advocates of triple and quadruple expansion engines in this country. It was under his leadership that the contracts for the first vessels of what was then called "the new U. S. Navy," were made and the big ships of the American line of that day bore his impress. He designed the U. S. cruisers Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Philadelphia, Newark, and Vesuvius, and designed the hull and machinery of the U. S. Cruisers Yankee and Dixie, and the hospital ship Solace. Most of these vessels were equipped with new devices of Mr. See's own invention, such as the hydropneumatic ash ejector, folding hatch cover and double furnace water tube boiler. The cylindrical mandrel for face bearings which made it possible to produce with certainty perfectly true bearings, journals, and crank shafts, was another invention of Mr. See's. It prevented the heating of these parts during the first trial of the engine. The pneumatic siphon fire hydrant was another invention. In 1889 he opened an office in New York, as consulting engineer, and numbered among his clients the Southern Pacific Co., The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., and Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Early in the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Gray Reserves, and was made a corporal in the Seventh regiment, Pennsylvania militia, in 1862, the regiment at that time being on service in Maryland. He was adjutant of the twentieth regiment of the Pennsylvania national guard during the riots of July, 1877, and later was made captain in the 1st regiment of the Pennsylvania national guard. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he was elected president in 1888; American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania; the British Institute of Naval Architects; the Northeast Coast Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders, of Great Britain; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member American Geographical Society; the Maritime Exchange, and Chamber of Commerce, New York. His clubs were the Century, Lotos, National Arts (N. Y.), and the New York Yacht Club. Horace See was a man built in an uncommon mould; a product of practical life, strong-minded, discerning and quick of perception. He was married, Feb. 20, 1879, to Ruth Ross, daughter of William Ross Maffet, a civil engineer of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and great-granddaughter of Gen. William Ross, who took a prominent part in the history of Wyoming Valley. He died in New York city, Dec. 14, 1909.

SCOTT, Gustavus, congressman, was born at "Westwood," Prince William county, Va., in 1753, son of James and Sarah (Brown) Scott, and grandson of Rev. John Scott, of Dipple Parish, Morayshire, Scotland. His father, Rev. James Scott (1686-1782), was born in Dipple, emigrated to Virginia before 1739, and was rector of Dettingen Parish, Prince William co. in 1745. He inherited a large estate in Virginia from an elder brother, Rev. Alexander Scott, who had been rector of Overwharton Parish in Stafford county, where he had built a mansion, and called it "Dipple," from the Scottish parish in which he was born. The Rev. James Scott married in Maryland, about 1738, the daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown. The son, Gustavus, was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, Scotland, and at Middle Temple, London, where he completed his law studies in 1771. Returning to America, he settled in Somerset county, Md., and practiced his profession with marked success. Upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he took an active and prominent part in the patriotic movement in Maryland. He was elected a deputy from Somerset county to the Maryland conventions of 1774, 1775 and 1776; he was also a member of the association of freemen of Maryland in 1775, signing the pledge (still preserved at Annapolis) to throw off the proprietary yoke. The convention of 1775 elected him a member of a committee "to prepare a draft of instructions for the deputies representing this province in congress." He removed from Somerset to Dorchester county after the creation of the state government, and represented the latter county in the assembly in 1780 and 1784. He was appointed one of the state conferences to meet those of the state of Virginia at Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1784, to devise means for the improvement of the Potomac river, resulting in the organization of the Potomac Company, which later became the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. He was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental congress, 1784-85. He resided in Annapolis for a time, and then returned to his Montgomery county estate, near Georgetown, where he built a fine mansion, known as "Rock Hill." In 1795 he was appointed, with William Thornton and Alexander White, a member of the commission to superintend the erection of the public buildings in Washington, succeeding Messrs. Johnson, Carroll and Stuart. He occupied this position for several years, superintending the erection of the national capitol. When the act of Congress locating the capitol on the Potomac river was passed in 1790, the state of Virginia made a donation of $120,000, and the state of Maryland one of $72,000 for the erection of the public buildings. This proved insufficient, and after futile attempts to borrow the money on the credit of the government, Pres. Washington, in 1796, made a personal appeal to the state of Maryland for a loan of $150,000, which was granted only on the personal security of Gustavus Scott and his two fellow-commissioners. The same year Mr. Scott's health began to fail, and he resigned from the commission. A letter to him from Washington in regard to the Maryland loan is published in Varnum's "Seat of Government," second edition. He was married to Margaret Hall, daughter of Hall Caile of Annapolis, Maryland, and had eight children. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1801.



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



HAYNES, Tilly, business man, was born at Sudbury, Mass., Feb. 13, 1828, the son of Lyman and Caroline (Hunt) Tilly. The name of Haynes was originally spelled Hayne, as is shown on the Haynes coat-of-arms "confirmed to Thomas Hayne of Fryer Waddon, County Dorset, by Sir William Segar, Garter, 1607." The history of his native town and that of his family are almost identical. Walter Haynes, the progenitor of the family in this country, was born in Wiltshire, Eng., in 1583, and emigrated to America in 1638 with his wife, Elizabeth, five children and three servants. He took an active part in shaping the affairs of the infant settlement, and his name occurs on the first page of the oldest record book of the town. He was honored with every office the people of the vicinity could bestow, and was named in the records of the general court as one of the original proprietors of the town to whom a grant of land was made. The name of Haynes appears prominently throughout the history of the town, men of that name having been deacons in the church, selectmen of the town, officers of militia, representatives at general court, builders of school-houses and bridges, and foremost in works of benevolence. No less than seventeen of the name served in the revolutionary war. Joshua Haynes, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Sudbury company in Brewer's regiment, and was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Tilly Haynes was educated at the public schools of Billerica, to which place his father had removed during his son's childhood. In 1842 he went to North Reading and began work in a country store, and in 1844 occupied a position with Josiah Crosby, who kept the only store in the then new town of Lawrence. He removed to Springfield in 1849 and opened a store on his own account for the sale of men's furnishing goods. Mr. Haynes was one of the original stockholders in the Indian Orchard mills, and in connection with others built a small button factory in Springfield, manufactured flax machines at Mill River and sewing machines at Chicopee. In 1857 he built a music hall and theatre at Springfield, which was in 1864 destroyed by fire. He replaced these buildings in the course of twelve months with a new music hall and Haynes's hotel. In 1874 he disposed of these enterprises which he had so successfully conducted, and retired from business until 1880, when, at the solicitation of the directors of the old United States hotel at Boston he assumed charge of this property, which seemed a hopeless undertaking. His success was almost phenomenal: the business was quadrupled, and the property doubled in value. Mr. Haynes served in the first city government of Springfield, was a member of the lower branch of the legislature from 1867–70 and of the state senate from 1875–78, and from 1878–79 a member of the executive council of Govs. Rice and Talbot; chairman of the committee on State-House during its rebuilding in 1869; chairman of the railroad committee in 1876, and served on various important committees in the house and senate. Mr. Haynes was married in 1853 to Martha C., daughter of Archelaus and Elizabeth (Hacket) Eaton, of Salisbury, Mass. Mrs. Haynes died in 1876. Mr. Haynes was in 1892 one of the state commissioners for building the new metropolitan system of sewerage for Boston and surrounding cities. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1901.

Tilly Haynes

ROBERTSON, James, founder of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Brunswick county, Va., June 28, 1742. Taken at the age of eight to Wake county, N. C., and brought up on a frontier farm, his only learning was that of the woods. In 1769, having crossed the Blue Ridge with Daniel Boone, he stopped in what is now Watanga county, N. C., and planted corn. Hither he returned in the spring of 1770 with sixteen families of settlers, supposing they were in Virginia, whereas the region belonged to the Cherokees. Here, in a valley between the mountains, the colonists lived in peace for some years, making terms with the Indians. John Sevier (q. v.) joined them in 1772, and built a fort, which, in July, 1776, was besieged by the Cherokees under Oconostota, who had opposed the cession of the land and now acted with the British. Robertson was Sevier's lieutenant in the defence of this fort, and was afterward employed to watch and restrain the Indian chief. In 1779, after exploring the Cumberland Valley, he led a party thither, settling on the site of Nashville on Christmas day. Here the 256 settlers were far beyond the confines of civilization and surrounded by savages, who harassed them almost from the day of their arrival. More than one-fourth of them were soon killed, others left, and a rise of the river threatened their means of subsistence. The colonists, diminished by nearly half, implored Robertson to give up the enterprise and return to the east, but he said that he would remain alone, if necessary. Provisions running low, he, with three followers, passed through the dangerous woods to Kentucky, found his friend Boone, and procured a supply. It was soon needed, for his fort was invested in April, 1781, by 1,000 Cherokees. He had hardly detached the Choctaws and Chickasaws from the service of England and made a treaty with the Cherokees, when trouble came from another quarter. The Spanish authorities of Louisiana, jealous of encroachments in their direction, set on the half-breed, Alex McGillivray, chief of the Creeks, against him. Robertson had to defend the new settlement from 1784. By this time he had a little army of 500 frontiersmen; his valor and ability overcame heavy odds, and his patriotism refused all inducements to organize a separate state in alliance with Spain. (See Bishop C. F. Robertson's "Attempt to Separate the West from the American Union," 1885). This conflict lasted until 1796, and during its last six years he held the U. S. commission of brigadier-general. In his later years he was U. S. Indian Agent. Though of little education, his valor, ability and firmness gave him rank next to Sevier in the early history of his adopted state. His life was written by A. W. Putnam, 1859. (See also J. R. Gilmore's "Rear-Guard of the Revolution," 1886, and "Harper's Magazine" for February, 1888, pp. 420–426.) He died in the Chickasaw region, Tenn., Sept 1, 1814.

Jas Robertson

ROBERTSON, Charlotte Reeves, pioneer, was born in Virginia, Jan. 2, 1751. She became the wife of James Robertson in her seventeenth year, and was a partaker in his deeds and dangers at Watanga 1770–79, and at Nashville, from the spring of 1780. She was one of the party whose migration by the Holston and Tennessee rivers is famous in the early history of the West. She saved the settlers at Nashville, in April, 1781, by letting out the dogs upon the Cherokees, and thanked God that the red men feared dogs and loved horses. Having shown through many perilous years the virtues of a frontiersman's wife, she long outlived her husband, and died in her ninety-third year at Nashville June 11, 1843.

ROBERTSON, Edward White, congressman, was born near Nashville, June 13, 1823, the grand son of James Robertson. He was taken two years

later to Iberville county, La., and later studied at the universities of Nashville and of Louisiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Prior to this he had seen brief service in the Mexican war, and been a member of the Louisiana legislature in 1847–49, to which he was again sent while practicing at Plaquemine, Iberville Co. He held the state office of auditor of accounts, 1857–62, and served at Vicksburg, during the siege, as a Confederate captain. He afterward settled at Baton Rogue, La., was in congress for three terms, 1877–83, and was elected to the house again in 1886. He was succeeded in congress by his son, S. M. Robertson. He died at Washington Aug. 2, 1887.

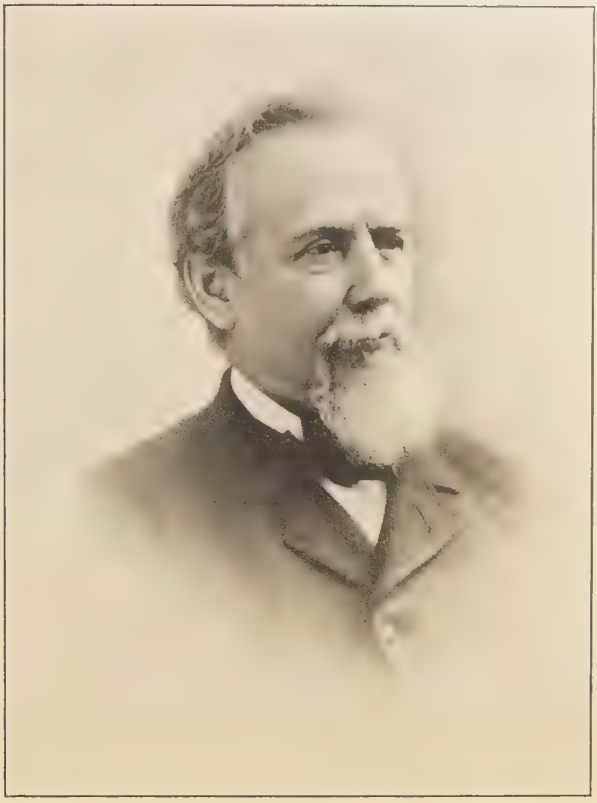
DUDLEY, William Wade, soldier and lawyer, was born at Weathersfield Bow, Windsor Co., Vt., Aug. 27, 1842. The first of his ancestors in this country was John Dudley, one of the early settlers of Connecticut. His father, Rev. John Dudley, a graduate of Yale Theological Seminary, was a clergyman in the Congregational and Presbyterian churches for twenty-three years, and later a successful educator at New Haven, Conn. His mother, Abigail Wade Dudley, was a granddaughter of the noted Col. Nathaniel Wade of revolutionary fame, one of the minutemen at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, who rose from the ranks to the office of lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, and was placed in command of West Point after the treason of Benedict Arnold. Young Dudley obtained a classical education at Phillips Academy, Danville, Vt., and at Russell's Collegiate Institute in New Haven, Conn., acquiring in the latter institution a thorough knowledge of military tactics. He removed to Richmond, Ind., in 1860, and became captain of the City Grays. His company entered the service of the United States, July 29, 1861, in the 19th regiment of Indiana volunteers at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. This regiment brigaded with the 6th, 2d and 7th Wisconsin, near Washington, D. C., and was first engaged in battle Sept. 11 and 21, 1861, at Lewisville, Va. During the remainder of his service Capt. Dudley participated in every round of duty, drill, picket or skirmish, with his regiment. In 1862 he led his company at Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, Gainesville, second Bull Run and South Mountain. At Antietam he was slightly wounded, but remained with his regiment and commanded it after the lieutenant-colonel was mortally wounded, the colonel having been disabled at South Mountain. He did valiant service at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and May 1, 1863, at Fitzhugh Crossing and Chancellorsville the following three days. He commanded a detachment of infantry and cavalry down the Peninsula in June, winning the commendations of his corps commander, Gen. Reynolds. At Gettysburg his regiment was placed in an exposed position at McPherson's Woods, and on the first day of that battle lost seventy-two per cent. of the men engaged. Col. Dudley was wounded in the right leg, causing amputation. For "gallantry in action," in this engagement he was brevetted brigadier-general. He remained in service, doing duty as inspector and judge-advocate, until the close of the war. From 1866 to 1874 he was clerk of the courts of Wayne circuit, Indiana, and in the meantime was admitted to the bar at Richmond. He was cashier of the Richmond Savings Bank from 1875 to 1879, when he was appointed U. S. marshal for the district of Indiana, serving until 1881, when he was appointed commissioner of pensions by President Garfield. In this position Gen. Dudley showed even in a higher degree the qualities he exhibited as a soldier and U. S. marshal: firmness, force of character, and administrative and executive abilities of the highest order, combined with energy, promptness and decision. At his suggestion and request, congress trebled the pension office force and greatly liberalized the pension laws. But while disposing of an immense amount of official business daily, he always lent a sympathizing ear to maimed soldiers, and to all others in distress. He resigned from the position of commissioner of pensions Nov. 10, 1884, after making a brilliant record in that office. He then engaged in business with Bateman & Co., and in 1887 became a member of the law firm of Britton & Gray in Washington, D. C., leaving that firm to accept the position of treasurer of the republican national committee. From early manhood he was interested in local and national politics. He served on the county and state committees in the Republican party in Indiana, and during the presidential campaigns of 1880 and 1884 took a prominent part in their political management. While treasurer of the Republican National committee in the campaign of 1888 he took an active interest in the work of the convention which nominated Gen. Harrison, his personal friend, for the presidency, and gave his time and best efforts to secure the latter's election. Gen. Dudley's last years were spent in Washington, D. C., where he conducted an active law practice, first as a member of the law firm of Britton & Gray and subsequently in partnership with L. T. Michener under the firm name of Dudley & Michener. Gen. Dudley was an enthusiastic Mason, being a member of the blue lodge, and was an Odd Fellow of all degrees, a member of Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married Oct. 18, 1864, to Theresa, daughter of Rev. George F. Fiske of Richmond, Ind. She died in 1897, leaving five children: John W., George F., William Northrop, Charles Tarbell, and Theresa Dudley. He was married again, Mar. 8, 1899, to Mrs. Nannie (Robinson) Finch, daughter of John Robinson of Maryland. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1909.

ROBBINS, Thomas, author, was born at Norfolk, Conn., Aug. 11, 1777; son of Rev. A. R. Robbins, and a descendant of W. Bradford, second governor of Plymouth. He studied at Yale and Williams, taking degrees from both in 1796, taught at Danville, Conn., 1799–1802; was a missionary in Ohio 1803–6, pastor at East Windsor, Conn., 1809–27, at Stratford, Conn., 1830–31, and at Rochester, Mass., 1832–42. His "First Planters of New England" (1815), was reprinted from the "Connecticut Evangelical Magazine." He enlarged J. Tyler's "General History" (1820); wrote a "View of all Religions" (1824), and edited the reprint (1820–53), of Cotton Mather's "Magnalia Christi Americana." He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1838. His library, rich in matter bearing on the early history of New England, became the property of the Connecticut Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders, and librarian in 1844, and to which he gave his library, valued at $10,000. He was also a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the New England Historico-Genealogical Society. His "Diary," which he kept on the blank leaves of almanacs, was edited by I. N. Tarbox and published in two volumes, 1886–87. His later years were spent mostly at Hartford, but he died at Colebrook, Litchfield Co., Conn., Sept. 13, 1856.

READ, John Meredith, U. S. minister to Greece, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1837, the only son of John Meredith Read (q. v.), late chief justice of Pennsylvania. He is a great-grandson of George Read of Delaware, a signer of the declaration of independence and a framer of the constitution of the United States, and is descended from Henry Read, grandson of Sir Charles Read, who was fifth in descent from Sir Thomas Read, of Barton Court, Berkshire, Eng., and ninth in descent from Edward Reed, lord of the manor of Beedon, Berkshire, the last named being high sheriff of Berks in 1439, and in 1451 a member of parliament. His family has rendered its patronymic historical in America by patriotic services during the colonial and revolutionary periods, and by large contributions to the foundation and subsequent consolidation of the government of the United States. The subject of this sketch was educated at a military school; commanded a corps of national cadets, which furnished 127 officers to the U. S. army during the civil war; was aide-de-camp to the governor of Rhode Island, and gained the rank of colonel at the age of nineteen years. He was graduated from Brown University in 1858, and from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School in 1859, and studied civil and international law in Europe. He was actively engaged in the presidential campaign of 1856; organized, in that of 1860, the "Wide-Awake" movement, which materially aided in carrying the state of New York for Mr. Lincoln, thereby assuring his election, and accepted, in November, 1860, the office of adjutant-general of the state of New York, with the rank of brigadier-general, being the youngest man who ever held that position. In this capacity, early in January, 1861, he argued, before the military committee of the two houses of the New York legislature, the absolute necessity of making an immediate appropriation of $500,000 to put the state upon a war footing, declaring it to be his firm conviction that war was imminent. His appeal was unheeded, and consequently, when the crisis arrived, five times that amount was required. He was chairman of the military government commission which welcomed President-elect Lincoln at Buffalo, N. Y., and escorted him to the capitol at Albany, in February, 1861, and two months later was military chairman of the committee of three to draft a bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the purchase of arms and equipments. He developed and laid down the military rules, being the author of the system which enabled New York to give to the national cause an army of 475,000 men, and he received the official thanks of the U. S. war department for his energy, ability and zeal in the organization, equipment and transport of troops during the war. In 1868 he took a leading part in the election of Gen. Grant, who appointed him consul-general of the United States for France and Algeria, to reside at Paris, a newly created post which he was called upon to organize in detail. Gen. Read likewise acted as consul-general for Germany during the Franco-German war, directing all the consular affairs of that empire, including the protection of German subjects and interests during the first and second sieges of Paris. After the close of that war, on the 17th of June, 1871, Mr. Washburne ceased his duties as acting minister for Germany in France, after ten months and a half of service, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Count de Waldersee, the new *charge d'affaires* of the German empire. At the request of Prince Bismarck and the French government, Gen. Read consented to continue to act as consul-general for Germany until 1872, both governments urging upon him that the possibility of a renewal of the conflict between the two countries would be prevented by rendering unnecessary the presence in France of German consular officials at a time when the French people were highly inflamed against all Germans. President Grant, on the 4th of December, 1871, referred to the services of Gen. Read in his annual message as of equal importance with those of Minister Washburne; and the French statesman, Gambetta, afterward said: "Shut up in Paris during the two sieges, Gen. Read employed himself actively in relieving the distress of our population by his charitable acts;" while the German ambassador, in an official letter to him, wrote: "I cannot omit to express to you, once more, the sentiments of gratitude with which I am inspired by the persevering solicitude which you have never ceased to manifest in procuring for my compatriots the protection of the laws." Mr. Read received the thanks of his own government, through the department of state, and the repeated thanks of the French as well as the German governments; also, the official and personal compliments of Prince Bismarck, Thiers, Gambetta, and De Reumsat, the French minister of foreign affairs. In recognition of his various services, he was appointed minister to Greece Nov. 7, 1873. During his mission there of more than six years he received the official thanks of our government for securing the release of the American ship Armenia, and for obtaining from the Greek government a revocation of the order prohibiting the sale and circulation of the Bible in Greece. For the latter he also received the thanks of the Board of Foreign Missions, the Southern Presbyterian church, and the British and American Bible societies. During the American financial crisis of 1876–77, and while the Russo-Turkish war was in progress, he discovered that only one grain port in Russia was still open, and pointed out to Secretary Evarts that as no competition could arise, even from this port, owing to the heavy duties in Russia, and the want of facilities for handling grain there, a grain fleet should be immediately despatched from America to peaceably capture the European markets. His advice was acted upon, and the event justified his judgment, for the exports of cereals from the United States increased $73,000,000 within a twelvemonth, and enabled this country to regain its financial prosperity. For this great service he received the thanks of our government, as well as those of many eminent American statisticians and financiers. During his long residence in Greece, Gen. Read won the friendship and esteem of the sovereign and the people, and was regarded as a wise counselor, and a devoted and unselfish friend. Just after he had received the acknowledgments of his government for his prompt and efficient protection of American persons and interests in the dangerous Greek crisis of February, 1878, the U. S. congress, from motives of economy, suppressed the appropriation for the legation at Athens. Gen. Read, believing that the time was too critical to withdraw the mission, at the suggestion of the state department, and at the earnest request of the king and prime minister of Greece, continued his diplomatic duties at that court, at his own expense, until the 1st of January, 1880, although he forwarded his resignation on the 23d of September, 1879. On this occasion, the secretary of state addressed to him an official despatch, expressing the extreme regret of the U. S. government at his retirement, and concluding thus: "The manner in which you have conducted the duties of minister of this government in Greece has been such as to merit hearty approval; and the patriotic sacrifices you have made in order to secure without inter-

ruption, the representation of the United States in that country, entitle you to the respect and commendation of your countrymen.'' In 1881 King George of Greece bestowed upon him a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer. He made a valuable collection of letters and documents in each of the countries he visited, relating to the Franco-German war, the Commune, modern and mediæval Greece, English history and antiquities, and the colonial and revolutionary periods in American history. Gen. Read was president of the Social Science Congress in Albany, N. Y., in 1868, and vice-president of the one at Plymouth, England, in 1872. He was the author of ''A Historical Enquiry Concerning Henry Hudson'' (1866). He was married Apr. 7, 1859, to Delphine Marie, daughter of Harmon Pumpelly (q.v.) of Albany, N. Y., and had four children: Harmon Pumpelly, John Meredith, Emily Meredith and Marie D. M. Read. He died in Paris, Dec. 27, 1896.

COWLES, Edwin, journalist, was born at Austinburgh, Ashtabula co., O., Sept. 19, 1825, son of Dr. Edwin Weed and Almire Mills (Foote) Cowles. He was descended from John Cole (Cowles), a native of England, who, with his wife, Hannah, came to America before 1650 and settled in Farmington, Conn., where he was one of the founders, in 1652, of Rev. Samuel Hooker's church. The line is traced through John Cowles' son Samuel and his wife Abagiel Stanley; their son Capt. Isaac and his wife Elizabeth Smith; their son Ezekiel and his wife Martha Hooker; to their son Rev. Giles Hooker Cowles and his wife Sally White, who were the grandparents of Edwin Cowles. His father was a prominent physician of Cleveland, and the son was educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, and in 1844 formed a partnership with Timothy Smead, under the firm name of Smead & Cowles, which soon won a reputation for superior printing. In 1853 two of Cleveland's newspapers, the ''True Democrat'' and the ''Forest City,'' were consolidated as the ''Forest City Democrat,'' and Mr. Cowles became a partner in the publishing firm, which became Medill, Cowles & Co. Having severed his connection with Mr. Smead, he added the book and job printing office to the newspaper plant. The name of the paper was changed to the Cleveland ''Leader'' in 1854, and in the following year Mr. Cowles purchased the interests of his associates, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles and J. C. Vaughan, who then purchased the Chicago ''Tribune.'' He took especial interest in his employes and encouraged them to become shareholders by disposing of stock to them on advantageous terms. Before many years the ''Leader'' was recognized as one of the most important and influential newspapers of the West. In 1867 he founded the Cleveland ''Evening News,'' and in 1884 purchased the Cleveland ''Herald,'' consolidating the two under the name of the ''News-Herald.'' Mr. Cowles was business manager of his paper until 1859, and its chief editor from 1859 until 1890. His editorials, like those of Greeley, Dana, and his old partner, Medill, did much to mould the thought and opinion of the day. It can be said that the Republican party had its origin in the editorial rooms of the ''Leader,'' where, in the winter of 1854-55, a meeting was held which resulted in the movement that effected the consolidation of the ''Know Nothing,'' Whig, and Free Soil parties, into one great organization. Edwin Cowles was a vigorous writer and very bold in his political utterances, and the ''Leader'' voicing his views, became an important factor in shaping national policies. He was among the first editors of the country to take a firm stand in favor of using the army and navy against the secessionists, and after the battle of Bull Run, wrote a powerful editorial entitled, ''Now is the Time to Abolish Slavery.'' Although scored by Republican, Conservative, and Democratic journals for what they called his precipitate action, he stood his ground unflinchingly, and the subsequent course of events justified his attitude. When friends of the administration urged Lincoln to remove him from the position of postmaster of Cleveland, which he was holding when he wrote the abolition editorial, the President declined to do so, saying that he knew of no law which denied postmasters free expression of opinion. He numbered among his friends Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, McKinley, Blaine, and many others of national prominence. In 1876 he was chairman of the Ohio delegation at the Republican national convention, and when Blaine failed of the nomination Mr. Cowles brought forward the name of Rutherford B. Hayes. In the convention of 1880, he wrote a strenuous letter in behalf of his friend, James A. Garfield, which was circulated among the delegates at the physchological moment, and proved one of the deciding points in securing Garfield's nomination. Mr. Cowles believed in the entire separation of church and state. At the Republican National Convention in Cincinnati, O., in 1876 he was a member of the committee on resolutions, and drew up the celebrated ''educational plank'' which was embodied in the platform. It read as follows: ''The public school system of the several states is the bulwark of the American republic; and with a view to the security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.'' He was one of the vice-presidents of the Republican convention in Chicago in 1884. While postmaster, he introduced free mail delivery in Cleveland, and so greatly improved the service in business details, that the Cleveland office was pointed to as a model by the postal authorities. He was one of Ohio's commissioners to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and a commissioner to the World's Exposition in Paris in 1879. He was intensely interested in the advance of scientific knowledge, and its application to the useful arts. He invented a treadle involving the use of an original positive ratchet, which was introduced on sewing machines and bicycles; he devised the first mechanical system for automatically checking up collections of railroad fares, and in 1876 he bought and installed in his plant the first perfecting press and stereotype outfit that was ever used in the publication of a daily newspaper. He was also interested in the development of the electrical furnace, out of which grew the aluminum, carborundum and acetelyne and other industries, the pioneer work of which was accomplished by his sons, Eugene H. and Alfred H. Cowles (q.v.). Mr. Cowles had a fine sense of justice, perfect candor, and innate kindness of heart, was a generous contributor to charity, was devoted to his friends, and society welcomed him as a courteous and high-minded gentleman. He was married May 15, 1849, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Judge Moseley Hutchinson, of Cayuga, N. Y., and had six children, three of whom survive: Alfred H., Lewis H., and Elmira Foote Cowles, who married Charles W. Chase. He died in Cleveland, O., Mar. 4, 1890.



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Edwin Fowles

KEPPLER, Joseph, artist and caricaturist, was born in Vienna, Austria, Feb. 1, 1838. He was educated in the schools of his native city, early developed a taste for drawing, and subsequently entered the Academy of Fine Arts, where he worked for two years under the direction of Prof. Geiger and other eminent instructors. His first published sketch was in a humorous journal printed in Vienna.

It was a caricature portraying certain foibles of the time, and at once met with favor, and from that time the young artist became a regular contributor to the leading periodicals of Vienna. Being of a genial and Bohemian disposition, he joined a theatrical troupe as a comic actor, and traveled in the Tyrol and in Italy. He was a charming companion, and an admirable story-teller, and became generally popular. During his travels he frequently made a trifling sum of extra money by repairing old paintings at the monasteries in which he sometimes stopped, and he was as much liked by the monks as he was by the laity. Meantime his father had settled in America. Attracted by glowing accounts of the country and his father's prosperity, Joseph decided to join him in his new home. He accordingly sailed for the United States, and toward the close of 1869 arrived in St. Louis, where his father was engaged in the drug business. He again became connected with a theatrical troupe, but finally gave up acting entirely to devote himself to art, and, associating himself with a friend and countryman, founded an illustrated humorous newspaper. His partner dying, Mr. Keppler was obliged to sell his newspaper, and he immediately accepted an offer from Frank Leslie, whose keen business sense had detected the promise in the young artist, of a position on the Frank Leslie's "Illustrated Newspaper." He then formed the acquaintance of Adolph, who was foreman of the printing establishment, and with him formed a partnership under the firm name of Keppler & Schwarzmann, which in 1876 commenced the publication of a German illustrated paper, called "Puck," after Mr. Keppler's first venture in St. Louis. The paper prospered from the first; its colored political cartoons soon became popular, and in 1877 an edition of "Puck" in English appeared. An early cartoon of Mr. Keppler's, ridiculing the Stewart women's hotel, where no men were to be allowed, was so successful that the printers could hardly supply the demand for the paper; upwards of 100,000 copies were sold, and the future of the English edition assured. Through his conceptions and industry the name of Joseph Keppler has become familiar to all Americans, and "Puck" to-day is the leading humorous paper of America. Mr. Keppler died after a brief illness, Feb. 19, 1894.

DAVIS, Garrett, senator, was born in Mount Sterling, Ky., Sept. 10, 1801. He received a classical education, and afterward supported himself by writing in the county and circuit courts of his district. His ambition turning toward a profession, he prepared for the bar, was admitted in 1823, and established a successful practice. His enthusiastic temperament and talent as a public speaker soon made him prominent in politics, and in 1833 he was elected to the state legislature by Whig constituents, and twice re-elected. In 1839 he took a prominent part in the state constitutional convention; was then elected to congress from Kentucky, serving until 1847. Declining a re-election, Mr. Davis returned home, and while resuming his practice, devoted a large share of his time to the scientific cultivation of a large estate with so great success as to become high authority on agriculture. As a Unionist he made a strong appeal to his state in favor of the national government and succeeded in influencing the majority against the act of secession. In 1861 he was sent to the U. S. senate and re-elected for the term ending in 1873, serving, during his first term, on the committees on foreign relations, territories, claims and pensions. Mr. Davis had acquired a reputation for learning, and in 1864 was made a regent for the Smithsonian Institution. In the senate he was a prominent debater on all the issues that grew out of the troubled state of the country, his speeches sometimes holding the house for hours by their impassioned earnestness, learning and sarcasm. Though in favor of prosecuting the war for maintaining the Union, he opposed all measures by congress for dealing with the negro by emancipation or otherwise, asserted that property, considering the negro as such, was a matter of state or domestic institution, and stigmatized the confiscation act as a measure as gigantic as the war itself, involving six millions of people and property of nearly $5,000,000,000. He died in Paris, Ky., Sept. 22, 1872.

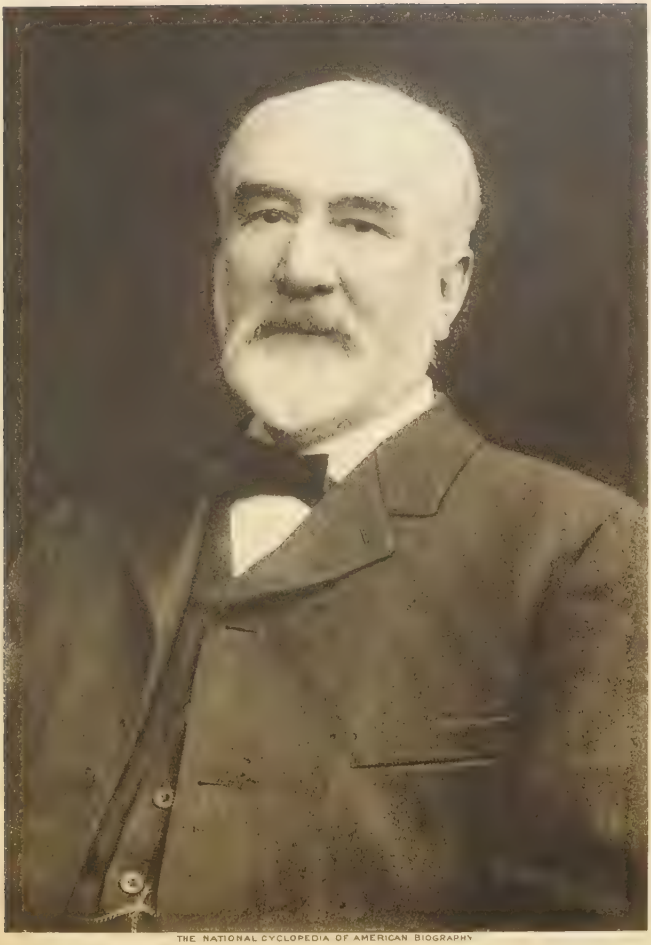
MILHAU, John Tiburce Gregoire Francis de, pharmacist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1796. His grandfather, Count Augustine de, was a medical officer of rank in the French army. His father, Count Michel Cæsar de, held a high rank in the navy, which he resigned to become a planter in San Domingo; he there married Marie de Grenon, a descendant of De Pinsault and De Maison-neuve. During the insurrection of 1794 he escaped with his wife to Baltimore, where he engaged in a manufacturing business. He subsequently dropped his title as count and became an American citizen. The American branch of the De Milhau family which he founded dispenses with the title, nevertheless each succeeding generation in all the existing branches have the right to enter upon it by an ancient privilege conferred on the feudal noble's seven sons. The subject of this sketch was withdrawn from college soon after his father's death and put at the drug business. In 1825 he was married to Philipina Guillou, of Philadelphia, a descendant of the old French families of Guillou and of Las Cases, and like himself the American offspring of San Domingo refugees. Mr. de Milhau was so thorough an American that he declined the appointment to be the consul-general for France at Baltimore, which the French government tendered him after the restoration. In 1830, while visiting Paris, he witnessed the expulsion of Charles X., and determined to return to America and settle in the United States, in spite of the entreaties of the family and of his relative, the Marquis de Lafayette. He decided to locate in New York city, and was one of the incorporators of the New York College of Pharmacy, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, of hospitals, dispensaries and various other institutions. In 1848 he was instrumental, in spite of the most determined opposition, in having the law enacted by congress prohibiting the importation of adulterated, inferior or spurious drugs, putting a stop to a flagrant abuse. He was next instrumental in establishing the American Pharmaceutical Association for the purpose of maintaining that beneficent law. In 1850 Mr. de Milhau headed the

action which resulted in vacating the franchise that Jacob Sharp had obtained through the lobby at Albany for a railroad on Broadway, New York. The city was getting nothing for the privilege, which was worth fully $1,000,000. He was a liberal-minded business man who was constantly introducing new remedies and novelties. His store was the first in New York city to be flagged with marble, and his solid iron front five-story building, was the first of the kind erected in that city. He was universally respected by his fellow citizens, and died in New York city Dec. 23, 1874.

MILHAU, John J. de, soldier and physician, was born on the Isle en Dodon, department of Haute Garonne, in the south of France, Dec. 23, 1828, during a visit of his parents to that country. His grandmother, the dowager countess de Milhau, resided in Paris, having gone to France from America after the restoration of Louis XVIII., to avail herself of her rank at court, and the pension to which she was entitled. His paternal great-grandfather was a medical officer of high rank in the French army, and his grandfather held an official position in San Domingo. From San Domingo the family removed to Baltimore, Md., where the father of John J. was born. In 1830 they removed to New York. The subject of this sketch received a careful education, and in 1850 was graduated as M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. In 1851 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army, and served in several engagements against the Indians. In 1861–62, having been transferred from California at his own request, he was medical inspector in the army of the Potomac, and toward the latter part of 1862 was appointed medical director of the 3d army corps. He was next made medical director of the hospitals of Frederick, Md., and was medical director of the 5th army corps in 1863–64. From 1867–69 he was medical director of the third military district of the army of the South, and on Dec. 2, 1864, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service before Richmond, Va., and March 13, 1865, was promoted to the rank of brevet colonel. He was in active duty in the field from November, 1861, until the close of the war; and was made brevet brigadier-general Sept. 8, 1866, for meritorious service on Hart's Island, N. Y., during the cholera epidemic. His father died in 1876, and he resigned his commission as surgeon in the army on Oct. 1st, to take charge of his father's estate. In 1878 he married Kate L. Manning, who died ten years later. He was a member of many societies—among others the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; was secretary of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; and for eight years was one of the state commissioners of charities; was a member of the United Service club, and of George Washington Post 103, G.A.R., and others. He was treasurer-in-chief of the chief commandery of the U. S. Loyal Legion. By right of birth he was a French count, but he preferred his title of American general, and was proud of it. He died in New York city May 8, 1891.

SEATON, William Winston, journalist, was born in King William county, Va., Jan. 11, 1785. His ancestor, Henry Seaton, a Jacobite, was of a family well known in Scottish history, and came to Virginia about 1690; his mother was a Winston, and a cousin of Patrick Henry. He attended a school in Richmond kept by a reduced Scotch nobleman, the earl of Finlater. He learned printing in boyhood, was connected with papers at Richmond and Petersburg before he was twenty, and in 1807 removed to Halifax, N. C., where he conducted the "Journal." This post he soon exchanged for one on the Raleigh "Register," owned by Joseph Gales, a veteran English editor, whose daughter he married. Gales's son and namesake settled at Washington in 1807, became owner of the "National Intelligencer" in 1810, and two years later accepted his brother-in-law as a partner. The paper became a daily Jan. 1, 1813, gained a high reputation and great influence, and long outlived the whig party, which it supported for many years. Its proprietors were the sole reporters of congress, 1820, and divided the work in the two houses. Out of this connection grew their forty-two volumes of "Annals of Congress," being the reports of its debates and proceedings from March 3, 1798, to May 27, 1824, published 1834–56, and twenty-nine volumes of the "Register of Debates," extending from 1824 to 1837: these are of high authority and great importance to United States history. The twenty-one volumes of "American State Papers," issued in 1832–34, were selected from the accumulations of Gales & Seaton by W. Lowne and M. St. C. Clarke. The partners worked together for forty-eight years, and long had the public printing; after Mr. Gales's death in July, 1860, Mr. Seaton conducted the paper alone. He held many local offices, was mayor of Washington, 1840–51, inclusive; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and enjoyed general esteem. His life, by his daughter, Josephine, appeared in 1871. (See also C. Lanman's "Haphazard Personalities," 1886). He died at Washington June 16, 1866.

OPPENHEIMER, Henry Semon, physician, was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 18, 1844. His grandfather was a consulting financier at the court of the grand duke. His father was president of the village, where the family had resided for more than two centuries, and where Dr. Oppenheimer was educated in French and the classics. He came to this country in 1860, and settled in Memphis, Tenn., and commenced his medical studies with Dr. Robert M. Glover, at Holly Springs, Miss. He removed to New York city in 1874, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1876, and was appointed resident surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, holding that position for three years. He became oculist to the German Polyclinic, also to the Montefiore Home, and was connected with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College until 1881, as instructor of the eye and ear department, and was visiting surgeon to the out-door department until 1888. He was instructor at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary for some years, and has been an occasional contributor to the medical journals on subjects pertaining to the eye and ear. He is city examiner of the blind of New York, president of the New York Ophthalmological Society; member of the New York Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, Medico-Legal Society, Neurological Society, the Society of German Physicians, Mutual Aid Association, New York Medical Association, American Ophthalmological Society, Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and of the New York Reform Club and the Liederkrans Society.



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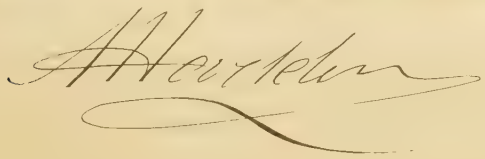
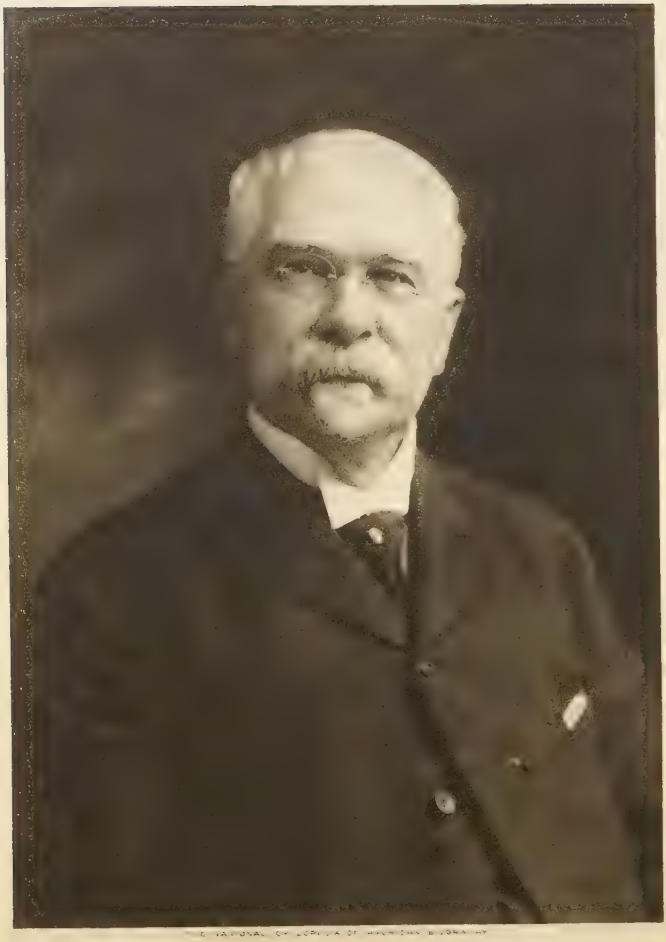




James W. Nesbitt

HILL, Robert Andrews, jurist, was born in Iredell county, N. C., March 25, 1811, son of David and Rhoda (Andrews) Hill. His grandparents came from the north of Ireland by way of Pennsylvania. His father removed to Giles county, Tenn., in 1816, and later to Williamson county, where, in 1821, his health broke down from overwork and the boy of ten thus became the chief support of the family. He diligently improved the most meagre opportunities of education, taught school in 1833-34, served as constable, and was justice of the peace from 1836 to 1844. Gaining some legal knowledge by these experiences, he began the practice of law in Lewis county, and carried it on at Waynesboro, Tenn. In 1847 the legislature elected him attorney-general, and again in 1853. In 1855 he removed to Jacinto, Tishomingo county, Miss., and entered into partnership with J. F. Arnold, whom he succeeded as probate judge in 1858. As an old Whig, he was opposed to secession, and after his state withdrew he took no part in the war, with which his duties, fortunately, had no connection, but confined his efforts to the relief of distress, irrespective of Federal or Confederate proclivities in the sufferers. Appointed chancellor for his district after the war, Judge Hill went to Washington at the request of those who had been elected to congress from his state but had not been allowed to take their seats, and spent some months in the effort to procure pardons, compensation for property taken by the army, and a suspension of the direct land tax. The last-named amounted in Mississippi to $484,000, and to force its collection would have been to ruin thousands of land-owners and transferred much of the land to speculators. Judge Hill petitioned congress on the subject, and prepared a bill, which, before its passage, was extended to other states. Meantime he had been nominated for federal judge by President Johnson, who knew him personally, and who was also urged to this action by many citizens and Federal generals. President Johnson was then at war with congress, and Judge Hill's confirmation was obtained chiefly by the influence of Gens. Rosecrans, J. C. Davis, Dodge, Hatch and Thomas, especially the last-named, who was then military commander of the state. Chief Justice Cass assenting, the appointment was made May 1, 1866, by which he was given charge of the northern district of Mississippi. His task was full of difficulties, and he had to meet them alone, with no superior or adviser at hand. In 1869 a circuit court was established in his district, but it sat only to hear appeals, once in two or three years, and on a few occasions with Judge Hill, at his request. Practically he had to grapple unaided with the problems of reconstruction. The civil rights bill of April, 1866, in effect set aside certain acts of the Mississippi legislature affecting the freedmen. On assuming his office, Judge Hill at once warned the judiciary committee of the consequences of such collision, and urged the repeal of the state laws in question: this was done, and the danger averted. The bankrupt law of March 3, 1867, gave his court a great amount of business, necessitating the construing not only of that act, but of many state laws not passed upon by the supreme court. The reconstruction act of 1867 placed the state virtually under military control, and gave the federal judge the only independent jurisdiction. Construing the act in its most liberal sense, Judge Hill gave those accused under it every privilege, and freed many citizens from imprisonment; his loyalty was not questioned, nor his construction of the law ever reversed. The civil rights act of 1870, to suppress the "Kuklux" outrages, threatened a suspension of habeas corpus or a war of races; Judge Hill's moderation and firmness avoided the difficulty in his section, and the disturbances ended. Though not a member of the constitutional convention of 1869, he prepared the articles which became the judiciary system of the state and which provided for separate courts of law and equity, as well as the bills necessary to put these into operation. In addition to his judicial labors he was a trustee of the University of Mississippi and was a lecturer in its law school, where it was his aim to train his pupils in loyalty both to their state and to the Union. As a judge he was noted for the care with which he always sought for the real equity of a cause, and the fearlessness with which, when found, he administered it. He was married to Mary Lucky, daughter of James Andrews, and had one daughter, Mattie C., who married George R. Hill. He died in Oxford, Miss., July 1, 1900.

McMILLAN, James, senator, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 18, 1838, son of William McMillan, who left his home in Scotland and settled in Ontario, Canada, in 1834, and was one of the founders of the Great Western railway. In 1856, after a public school training, he went to Detroit, Mich., and spent two years in a wholesale hardware house. Two years later he became purchasing agent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Co., and while holding this position a railroad contractor offered him a large salary to buy supplies, hire men, and manage an important business. He was but twenty years old at the time, and superintended the construction of numerous piers on the great lakes, and represented his employer in similar undertakings. In 1864 he was one of the organizers of the Michigan Car Co., of Detroit, which became the largest concern of the kind in the country, and from which have sprung numerous other enterprises, among them the Detroit Car Wheel Co., Baugh Steam Forge Co., and the Detroit Iron Furnace Co., of all of which Mr. McMillan was president, as well as the chief stockholder. The business of these companies aggregated nearly $7,000,000 a year, involving the employment of 3000 or more men. In 1880 Mr. McMillan was the leader of a group of men who built the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette railroad, of which he became president, and by his persistent energy in the face of many difficulties succeeded in developing into a flourishing country a district that had been hitherto comparatively unproductive. Other concerns with which he was identified were the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.; the Detroit Transportation Co.; the First National Bank; the Savings Bank of Detroit; the Detroit City railway; and the D. M. Ferry Seed Co. He was also heavily interested in real estate in his home city. One of his most daring undertakings was the construction of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway, by which the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan were closely bound together. He was initiated into politics by Zachariah Chandler, served several times on the state central committee and took the position of treasurer of the Republican state central committee at the beginning of the famous hard-money campaign of 1880, when the Republicans gained a signal victory in the face of the greenback movement. He was a member of the board of estimate of Detroit, 1875-1878, and 1881 to 1884 was president of the board of park commissioners. In 1886, when the affairs of the Republicans of Michigan seemed at the lowest ebb, he was called to the party leader-

ship, and retained the office of state Republican chairman until 1896. He was the unanimous choice of his party caucus as candidate for U. S. senator to succeed Thos. W. Palmer, and was elected Jan. 15, 1889. In the senate he was particularly well known for his interest in the District of Columbia and his services as a member of the committee on the District of Columbia. He was elected to the senate three times: his last term would have expired in 1907. He was chairman of the committee on manufacturers, a member of the committees on naval affairs, agriculture, commerce and relations with Cuba. In the naval committee he did good work in the war with Spain. Knowing the country's commercial needs as he did, he was of valuable service on the committee of commerce. Notwithstanding the fact that he was a beet sugar manufacturer he supported the administration in its efforts to secure tariff concessions to the Cuban people. His associates in the senate credited him with exceptionally sound judgment and great sincerity of purpose. He gave much to charitable and other institutions. He and his partner, the late John S. Newberry, joined in presenting Detroit with a free hospital. The building cost $150,000 and the hospital was originally endowed with $100,000, but the endowment fund was afterward increased by Mr. McMillan and others to $300,000. He gave to the Michigan University one of the finest Shakespeare libraries in the country, and also McMillan Hall; the Agricultural College, the Tepper collection of insects; Albion College, the McMillan Chemical Laboratory; the Mary Allen Seminary of Crockett, Tex. (a school for the education of colored girls), $16,000 for a new building; and the Presbyterian Club at Ann Arbor, a building. The Museum of Art of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association received frequent contributions from him. He was married in 1860 to Mary Wetmore, daughter of Charles P. Wetmore of Detroit and was survived by four children, William C.; Francis W.; Philip H.; and Amy, who became Lady Harrington of England. Senator McMillan died at his summer home at Manchester-by-the-sea, Mass., Aug. 10, 1902.

RAU, Charles, archæologist, was born at Verviers, Liege, Belgium, in 1826. In 1848, after receiving his education in Germany, he emigrated to the United States, taught in the West for some years, and then became interested in American antiquities, on which he wrote for "Die Natur," and from 1863 for the Smithsonian reports. His first book, "Early Man in Europe" (1876), was a reprint of articles on the Stone Age in "Harper's Magazine." From 1875 he was curator in the department of antiquities in the United States National Museum, of which he published a catalogue in 1876. This institution now owns his collections. He became a recognized authority in his field, was admitted to the membership of several learned bodies at home and in Europe, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Freiberg in 1882. Some of his fifty or more papers were gathered as "Articles on Anthropological Subjects" (1882). His plans of larger work were cut short by his death in Philadelphia, July 25, 1887.

BREWER, Josiah, missionary, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1796. He was graduated at Yale college when twenty-five years of age, and was subsequently, for some years, a tutor in the college. In 1830 he was sent by the American Board of Foreign Missions as missionary to Asia Minor, and with his wife—who was a daughter of the Rev. D. D. Field, of Stockbridge, Mass.—settled at Smyrna, where he labored until 1838, when he returned to this country. He introduced schools in Smyrna, established a printing-press and a newspaper, and did much to give an impetus to education throughout the Turkish empire. After his return to this country, he wrote a volume descriptive of life in Constantinople, and several works of a religious character: "Residence in Constantinople," "Patmos" and "The Seven Churches of Asia." He died in Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 19, 1872.

HADDEN, Alexander, physician, was born in Montgomery, Orange co., N. Y., July 24, 1833, son of William and Isabella (Wilson) Hadden. His father came to this country from Ireland in 1791, and settled at Montgomery, where he became a large landowner and a prosperous farmer. Though born under the British flag, he became a loyal American and served in the American army during the war of 1812. The son was educated at Montgomery Academy and at Union College, being graduated at the latter in 1856, and began the study of medicine under the distinguished oculist, Dr. C. R. Agnew. In 1859 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and soon afterward became a member of the house staff of Bellevue Hospital by competitive examination, a position which he filled with credit until the expiration of his term in 1860. He then began the practice of his profession in New York city and quickly built up a reputation as a successful and reliable physician, which remained undimmed until his death. He was house physician of the Nursery and Child's Hospital in 1861-62. In February, 1862, in association with a few others, he organized the North Eastern Dispensary of the city of New York, and during the remainder of his life the interests of that institution were very close to his heart. He served it faithfully as attending physician and trustee from its inception, and was its president from 1894 until his death. When the Presbyterian Hospital was organized he was appointed one of the members of the board of attending physicians. He filled this position for thirteen years and was vice-president of the board when he resigned. Though not a prolific writer, Dr. Hadden was the author of a number of very valuable papers which have materially advanced the science and practice of medicine and surgery. Among the conditions on which he contributed some especially valuable observations are tracheotomy in croup, opium poisoning, rheumatoid osteoarthritis, and subacute and chronic gout. He was the first to show the value of a nitrogenous, non-amylaceous, non-saccharine diet in the treatment of gout, and to point out the part played by an excessive amylaceous and saccharine dietary in the causation of that malady. In 1890 Dr. Hadden received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Union College, and LL.D from the University of Omaha, Neb. He was one of the incorporators in 1882 of the Forest Lake Association, a family and sporting club of Pennsylvania, serving as its president until his death. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the County of New York, New York State Medical Society, American Public Health Association, American Academy, and other leading societies. He was married Oct. 8, 1862, to Phœbe W., daughter of Absalom King, of Orient, L. I., and after her death he was again married Feb. 2, 1911, to Sara, daughter of Sidney Conover, of Red Bank, N. J. He died near Richmond, Va., Mar. 16, 1912. (Portrait opposite page 226.)

SCREVEN, John, railroad president, was born in Savannah, Ga., Sept. 18, 1827. His father, Dr. James P. Screven, mayor, state senator and railroad president, was of English descent, his ancestor, Rev. William Screven, coming to Maine, and then to South Carolina, where he founded the first Baptist church. Dr. Screven was also descended from Thomas Smith, colonial governor of South Carolina. John Screven's mother was Hannah Georgia Bryan, whose ancestor, Jonathan Bryan, was an associate justice and royal councilman, and one of the founders of the colony. John was taught by eminent teachers, and attended Franklin College, dividing the honor of the first gold medal, awarded for sophomore declamation. He left before graduation, and completed his studies at home under private tutors. He read law under Judge William Law, went abroad in 1848, spent some time in Heidelberg, and was admitted to the bar in Savannah in 1849, but left the profession to manage his father's estate. In 1852 he was elected a justice of the inferior court, which place he held until 1866. In 1859 he was chosen president of the Atlantic & Gulf railroad, upon the death of his father, the president; but when the war began he was given leave of absence from railroad duty for military service. In 1857 he had been elected captain of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, the oldest infantry corps of the state, the command of which his father resigned; and in 1861 he was commissioned major of artillery, and assigned to the command of the eighteenth Georgia battery, and with it directed the erection of sea defences until 1862, when, at the request of his railroad directors, he was ordered back to railway duties, to attend to military transportation. In 1864 he raised and was lieutenant-colonel of a battalion for defence of the inner lines of Savannah. In June, 1865, he began the restoration of his railroad, destroyed from Savannah to the Altamaha river. He continued president until 1880—over twenty years—when his company was succeeded by the Savannah Florida and Western Railroad Co. In 1859 he was elected state representative, and mayor of Savannah in 1869, and re-elected mayor twice. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1877; in 1880 associate arbitrator Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and in 1889 was appointed a trustee of the new board of the State University, having served on the old board also for many years. In 1883 he declined to be a capitol commissioner. The last years of his life were devoted to the cultivation of rice on the estate bequeathed him by his father. He was president of the Savannah University Club, a trustee of Chatham Academy, a fellow of the New York Geographical Society, president of the Sons of the Revolution in the state of Georgia, and first vice-president of the Georgia Historical Society. Col. Screven was twice married, first, in 1849, to Mary Footman of Savannah, and, after her death in 1863, he was married in 1865, to Mrs. Mary Eleanor Brown, daughter of Dr. H. O'K. Nesbitt, and niece of John Macpherson Berrien, U. S. senator from Georgia. Col. Screven was a student and reader, and his culture was varied and broad; he was one of the most prominent citizens of southern Georgia, and was characterized as a true type of the southern gentleman. His second wife died in 1883, and Col. Screven died in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 9, 1900.

SERGEANT, John, congressman, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1779, the son of J. D. Sergeant. He was graduated from Princeton in 1795, began a long and brilliant legal career in 1799, became U. S. commissioner of bankruptcy in 1801, was in the Pennsylvania legislature 1808–10, and for a time deputy attorney-general of the state. While in congress, 1815–23, he was the chief Northern advocate of the Missouri compromise. A speech of his on this topic was published in 1820. He was one of the two U. S. envoys to the Panama congress in 1826, and again in congress 1827–29, as later in 1837–42, serving, in all, eight terms. In 1830 he was president of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention; in 1832 he put forth a volume of "Select Speeches," and was the whig candidate for vice-president. In 1841 President Harrison offered him the mission to England, but he declined it. Under Polk's administration he was an arbitrator to determine the title to Pea Patch Island in the Delaware, claimed by both New Jersey and the United States, and of value as the site of Fort Delaware. He was president of the Apprentices' Library, and of the House of Refuge from its foundation. Long a leader of the Philadelphia bar, he had a large practice in the U. S. supreme court. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson College in 1826, and from Harvard in 1844. He died in his native city Nov. 23, 1852.

PELHAM, Thomas Walter, financier, was born at Brighton, Ill., July 10, 1861, the son of Benjamin Milton and Emily K. Evans Pelham, of English antecedents. Young Pelham was educated at the public schools and academy of his native town, and afterward attended the Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1882. He began to teach at the age of seventeen, and meanwhile continued his studies at the Normal School.

In 1885 he removed to Wellington, Kan., and became engaged in the real estate and loan business. In 1886 he connected himself with the banking business, at Leoti, Kan., and is president of the First National Bank at that place. In 1891, on account of his extensive interests in farm mortgages at Abilene, Kan., he removed with his family to that place. Mr. Pelham, in 1882, became actively connected with the irrigation of regions lying east of the Rocky Mountains. He was one of the first to appreciate the great personal and public benefits to be derived by bringing under cultivation the vast tracts of soil naturally rich, but wholly unproductive from want of proper moisture. Not less than 20,000,000 of acres were then lying waste within the circuit he examined. The subject has now become one of national importance and special and successful legislation on the part of seven interested states, Mr. Pelham having largely promoted this issue by his efforts. He has been personally interested in irrigation in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Montana. The system of irrigation which he has controlled has aggregated 1,500,000 acres. He has held a number of important positions that have been tributes to the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity. Among the prominent offices that he holds are the presidency of the Hardesty & Pelham Loan and Investment Co., and the presidency of the New York Loan and Trust Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Pelham was married for the first time in 1883, and again in 1888 to his second wife, Nona Fenton, of Chautauqua, N. Y.

WEBB, William Benning, lawyer, was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1825, of New England ancestry, and is descended from Richard Webb, who became a freeman of Boston in 1632, and accompanied Rev. Thomas Hooker to found the Hartford settlement in 1638. Maj. John Webb, a lineal descendant of Richard, was the grandfather of William B. Webb. On his mother's side Mr. Webb is of the same family as Gen. Poor, the leader of the New Hampshire troops, who won from Washington words of the highest praise. William B. Webb received his education in private schools, and at Columbian University, where he was graduated in 1844, and afterward received a degree of master of arts. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1847, and subsequently to the U. S. supreme court. He was successful in practice and soon won prominence in his profession. Early in 1861 he was elected captain of a volunteer company in the District of Columbia. The offer of himself and his company to enter the army was declined by the adjutant-general because there was no organization into which such a company could be mustered, and because at that time the government was not in need of volunteer troops. In the fall of the same year Mr. Webb was appointed, under a recent act of congress, the first superintendent of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, a position the duties of which he was admirably fitted to perform. He successfully organized the District force, and also laid the foundation of what is now a most efficient police department. He served three years as superintendent, and during that period maintained the civil authority in such a manner as to make Washington remarkable for good order during the intense excitement of the civil war, when that city was almost a military camp. Resigning the position, he resumed the practice of law, which he has since pursued with marked success. He became the counsel for the Washington Gas Light Co., Adams Express Co., and the First National Bank of Washington, and a director in the first-named company, and in the Central National Bank of Washington. The bar association of the city twice elected him its president. For many years he has been a professor in the law department of the National University, lecturing on the courts of the United States. Mr. Webb compiled and published in 1868 a "Digest of the Laws and Charters of Washington," which has since been a standard authority on all matters embraced in it. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland the republican commissioner of the District of Columbia. The government of the District is under the legislation of congress, vested in three commissioners, two of whom are civilians, one a republican, the other a democrat, and the third an engineer officer of the army. Mr. Webb had assigned to his special care the public schools, and he took an earnest interest in their welfare, and in every thing that concerned them. His first aim was to take the schools from the control of a separate board, and place them in the hands of the commissioners. In this he succeeded, to the great benefit of the schools. He began in a small way the practical application of the manual-training system. Aided and encouraged by the superintendent of the schools, a gentleman of great intelligence and honest and successful interest in the progress of public education, he was able to interest congress in the matter of manual education, obtaining appropriations by which this system was introduced and fostered in Washington. Not only manual training schools but likewise cooking and sewing schools have been established in Washington, and are supported by liberal appropriations from the congress; he also introduced reforms in the system of accounting for public expenditures. At the end of his term he was renominated by President Cleveland, but the senate, determined that the outgoing president was not entitled to the appointment of so important an office, refused to act upon it. He thereupon resumed the practice of law with his two sons under the firm name of Webb & Webb. He was married Oct. 30, 1856, to Emily M., daughter of Henry K. Randall, and had two sons, Henry Randall and John Sidney Webb. He died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 13, 1896.

SEDGWICK, Henry Dwight, lawyer, was born at Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Sept. 22, 1785, second son of Theodore Sedgwick. He was graduated from Williams in 1804, studied law, and practiced with success in New York. Sharing the opinions of his brother Theodore (q. v.), he preached free trade in the "Banner of the Constitution," and wrote much for the "North American Review." He was an early friend and admirer of W. C. Bryant, whom he persuaded to remove from Great Barrington to New York city in 1825. Among his earliest efforts was "An Appeal to the City on the Proposed Alteration of its Charter." His attack on the "English Practice of the Common Law" (1822), aimed at the framing of such a code of procedure as New York adopted later. He served the cause of Greek independence by procuring the release of one of two frigates which had been built for the insurgents and attached on charges. (See his "Refutation of the Reasons," etc., 1826.) With health undermined by these labors, he retired to Stockbridge and died there Dec. 23, 1831.

DANDY, George B., deputy quartermaster-general U. S. army, was born in Georgia Feb. 11, 1830. The same year his parents removed to New Jersey, and he obtained his early education in the private schools of that state. In April, 1847, he enlisted in the 10th U. S. infantry, and served in the Mexican war to its close. He then began the study of medicine at Salem, N. J., but upon receiving an appointment as a cadet, entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, in 1849. In 1857 he became a second lieutenant in the 3d regiment of artillery, and has been in the military service since. In 1858–61 he was engaged with his regiment against hostile Indians in Washington Territory, under Col. Geo. Wright of the 9th infantry, in the Spokane expedition, and under Maj. Enoch Steen, 1st dragoons, in the Snake expedition. He was honorably mentioned in orders by Gen. Scott for gallantry in these expeditions. In March, 1862, he was appointed captain in the general staff of the army, and assigned to duty at Gen. McClellan's headquarters, in the field, where he served until August of the same year, when he was appointed by the governor of New York colonel of the 100th regiment New York volunteers. This regiment was adopted by the board of trade of the city of Buffalo, and became known throughout the state and in the armies of which it formed a part, as the "Buffalo board of trade regiment." It rendered valuable services dur-

ing the war, taking part in the capture of Folly Island, S. C.; the assault and capture of Morris Island and Fort Wagner, S. C., where Col. Dandy received the brevet of major in the regular army for "distinguished and gallant conduct"; Deep Bottom, Va., where he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel Aug. 14, 1864, for "gallant services in action"; Fort Gregg, Va., where he received the brevet of colonel, Mar. 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services." The 100th also took part in the engagements at Port Walthall Junction, Drury's Bluff, Deep Run, Fussell's Mills, and the siege of Petersburg. On Mar. 13, 1865 Col. Dandy received the brevet of brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and was placed in command of the 23d Brigade, 1st Division, 24th Army Corps. He was with his brigade in the final assault upon and capture of, Fort Gregg, south of Petersburg, Va.; and at the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House. At the end of the struggle he went into the quartermaster's department. He built Fort Phil Kearney at the base of the Big Horn mountains in 1866, and Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., 1873-75, and was in charge of the general depot of the quartermaster's subsistence department, at Yuma, Ariz., in 1868, and later in Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Ore., Vancouver, W. T., St. Louis, Mo., and Omaha, Neb. He was made a major in the quartermaster's department, Mar. 3, 1875; lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster general, Nov. 11, 1887; retired, Feb. 11, 1894; advanced to rank of colonel and retired by act of Congress Apr. 23, 1904. He was married Feb. 11, 1873, to Anne Eliza Slaughter of East Grand Forks, Minn. His son: George Brown Dandy, Jr., was a physician of New York city. He died in New York City, Jan. 14, 1911.

NICHOLSON, James, naval officer, was born in Chestertown, Md., in 1737 or 1738, son of Joseph and Mrs. Hannah (Smith) Scott Nicholson, and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Burgess) Nicholson. His grandfather, a native of Berwick-upon-Tweed, England, came to America soon after 1700, and settled in Annapolis, Md., being the first of the name known to be in the American colonies. He acquired over 4,200 acres of land, afterward known as "Nicholson's Manor," on Gunpowder river in Baltimore county. James Nicholson was trained to follow the sea, as were also two of his brothers, Samuel and John Nicholson. He was in the service and was present at the capture of Havana in 1762, and having married, resided in the city of New York from 1763 to 1771. Volunteering his services at the outbreak of the revolutionary war he was placed in command of the "Defense," a Maryland vessel of twenty-two pounders and several swivels, in 1775. By a resolution of the congress passed Oct. 10, 1776, he was made ranking captain in the navy, the list of twenty-four names including Biddle, Barry, Whipple, Hopkins and John Paul Jones. In March, 1776, while commanding the "Defense," Nicholson recaptured several vessels which had been taken by the British, and in the following June was appointed to the command of the "Virginia," a twenty-eight gun ship, the keel of which had been laid in Maryland under the act of Dec. 13, 1775. In January, 1777, he succeeded Com. Esek Hopkins as commander-in-chief of the navy, and held that post until its dissolution. Meanwhile a strict blockade of Chesapeake bay prevented the "Virginia" from going to sea, and Nicholson and his crew joined the army and fought in the battle of Trenton, N. J. On Mar. 30, 1778, the "Virginia," in attempting to get to sea, ran aground and was captured by the British frigate "Emerald." Capt. Nicholson and some of his men escaped, but Lt. Joshua Barney with his brother, William, who was an officer of marines, and the rest of the crew fell into the hands of the enemy. An inquiry into this mishap instituted by congress acquitted Nicholson of all blame and he was afterwards put in command of the frigate "Trumbull" of thirty-eight guns. Early in 1780 he succeeded in running the blockade, and on June 2, 1780, fell in with an enemy letter-of-marque, which proved to be the "Watt" of thirty-four guns. The enemy made all sail to escape, but was overhauled by Capt. Nicholson, and for nearly three hours one of the most obstinate actions of the war was fought. So close were the vessels that at times their yards interlocked, and gun wads were frequently blown into the opposite ship by which the "Trumbull" was twice set on fire. The victory seemed about to be with the American frigate when her mainmast was shot away, and in the confusion that followed the enemy made his escape. The "Trumbull's" loss was thirty-nine killed or wounded, while that of the enemy is supposed to have been ninety-two. In August, 1781, Capt. Nicholson, still in command of the "Trumbull," left the Delaware with a convoy of twenty-eight merchant men. Off the capes three British cruisers were sighted. During the night he was attacked by the British frigate "Iris" thirty-two guns, formerly the U. S. frigate "Hancock," one of the largest vessels built by the Americans. A squall had carried away the "Trumbull's" foretopmast and maintopgallantmast; and most of the crew, which, according to Maclay was most inefficient and was 200 hands short, ran below at the first alarm so that the ensuing fight was conducted mainly by the "Trumbull's" officers. A noble defense was made for an hour or more, when the "General Monk," an eighteen-gun British vessel, joined the "Iris" and the "Trumbull" surrendered. Nicholson was held a prisoner of war until the close of hostilities, when he settled in New York city, and was U. S. commissioner of loans during 1801-04. In New York he was interested in public affairs, was one of the leaders of the Republican party in New York, and was particularly opposed to Alexander Hamilton, being often engaged in controversies with that statesman and his supporters. He was married, April 30, 1763, to Frances, daughter of Thomas W. Witter, and had one son and five daughters, one of whom, Hannah, married Albert Gallatin. He died in New York city, Sept. 2, 1804. (Portrait opposite page 235.)

WASHINGTON, Bushrod, jurist, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., June 5, 1762, the son of John Augustin, younger brother of George Washington and Hannah (Bushrod) Washington. His mother was the daughter of John Bushrod of Bluefield, Westmoreland co., the Bushrods being among the first people of Virginia. He was graduated at William and Mary College in 1778, and read law in Philadelphia in James Wilson's office. In 1780-81 he served in Col. J. F. Mercer's troop, which was disbanded after the siege of Yorktown. He practiced law at home, at Alexandria, and in 1790 settled in Richmond, where he practiced his profession and received many law students into his office, among them being Henry Clay. He was a member of the house of delegates in 1787, and of the convention which ratified the federal constitution in 1789; and from Dec. 20, 1798, was an

associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, receiving his appointment from President Adams. He held this office for thirty-one years with increasing reputation and usefulness. He was called by his colleagues the greatest *nisi prius* judge that the world had ever known, not excepting Chief Justice Holt and Lord Mansfield. He published the "Reports of the Virginia Courts of Appeals" for 1790-96, in two volumes (1798-99), and the "Reports of the Third Circuit, United States Court," 1803-27, in four volumes (1826-29). These, in the opinion of his biographer, did him but imperfect justice. He also supervised the preparation of John Marshall's "Life of Washington," and later, under his direction, Jared Sparks published the "Life and Writings of Washington." As the favorite nephew of George Washington he came into the possession of his public and private papers, and these were of great assistance in compiling the biographies of Washington. He was the executor of his uncle's will, and inherited Mt. Vernon, which afterward passed to Robert E. Lee, through the Custis family. He favored the abolition of slavery, and the emancipation of slaves upon any gradual and practicable plan consistent with justice to the slave owners, and humanity to the liberated slaves. On Dec. 21, 1816, he was among the organizers of the American Colonization Society, and at the election of officers on Dec. 28, 1816, was elected President. The object of this society was the colonizing of liberated negroes on the coast of Africa. The society continued after the emancipation of the slaves, and it has assisted negroes in the colonization of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa. He was a charter member and vice-president of the American Bible Society. Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Harvard universities conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. On his death congress passed resolutions which were entered upon the minutes of the supreme court (Jan. 25, 1830). He was married in 1785 to Julia Ann, daughter of Col. Thomas Blackburn, of Rippon Lodge, Va. They had no children. His wife died of a broken heart on her trip from Philadelphia to Mt. Vernon, a few days after his death. He died at Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1829. His biography, by H. Binney, was privately printed in 1858.

PERCIVAL, Chester Smith, clergyman, educator and poet, was born at Vernon, Oneida co., N. Y., Mar. 12, 1822, the son of Arba and Clarissa (Simonds) Percival, grandson of Roswell Percival and great-grandson of Ebenezer Percival a native of Connecticut. He was graduated at Hamilton College, in 1845, with honor. As a student he stood among the first in his class, especially in elocution and the ancient and modern languages. His gift for versifying was displayed at a very early age. It was said that he made rhymes before he could read, and while in the freshman class at Hamilton he published by subscription a volume of his juvenile poems entitled "Hours of Musing," to assist in defraying the expenses of his college course. During his college course he was a contributor to the newspapers of Rome, Utica and neighboring villages. His commencement theme, a poem entitled "The Land of Dreams," occupied the place usually assigned to the valedictory. He taught school at Fredonia, N. Y., and at Gallatin, Tenn., and then established a church boarding school for boys at Fredonia, which was under the immediate patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Meanwhile, he had been studying for the ministry, and in 1860 was ordained at Utica by Bishop De Lancey. In 1861 he became rector of the parish at Homer, Cortland co., N. Y., and excepting a short term of service as chaplain of the 12th N. Y. infantry, in the civil war, remained at Homer until the spring of 1864 when he accepted a call from Grace Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was, however, more widely known as a writer than as clergyman or educator. He continued to publish prose and verse during his ministry, and wielded a facile pen on many questions in theology, morals, literature, and science. He opposed the Darwinian theory, and in 1878 during a session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he read a paper, "Early Decay of the Male Plant in Common Hemp, Cannabis Sativa," which created a sensation, both by its novelty, and by its argument against Darwinism. During his residence in Tennessee he was one of the contributors to the Louisville "Journal," then edited by the celebrated George D. Prentice. The publication of his poems in that journal, together with Mr. Prentice's enthusiastic encomiums, resulted in his being known and acknowledged throughout the country. In 1883, at the annual commencement of Hamilton College, he read a poem before the Alumni association, and was given the honorary degree of Ph.D. He was married Apr. 21, 1846, to Elizabeth Hodges of Fredonia, N. Y., and had three daughters; Harriet, who married Byron Webster; Clara, who married John E. Dietrich; and May, who married William B. Emerson. He was chaplain of the Iowa Soldiers' Home at Marshaltown, Ia., where he died Aug. 4, 1892.

SEDGWICK, Theodore, 2nd, lawyer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Dec. 31, 1780, son of Theodore Sedgwick, the distinguished Massachusetts statesman. He was graduated at Yale College in 1798, studied law in his father's office, and upon being admitted to the bar in 1801, practiced his profession in Albany, N. Y., for twenty years (1801-21). He was obliged to abandon the law because of ill health, and removing to Stockbridge, Mass., became interested in agriculture and public affairs. He was a representative in the state legislature during 1824-25 and again in 1827, in the latter year being instrumental in carrying through to enactment a bill for the construction of a railroad across the mountains to connect Albany with Boston, an undertaking previously regarded as chimerical. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, advocating temperance, free trade and the abolition of slavery. He was several times a candidate for Congress and likewise for the office of lieutenant-governor. For some time he was president of the Berkshire Agricultural Association and made addresses before that body which have been published. A trip to Europe in 1836-37 resulted in three volumes on "Public and Private Economy" (1839). He was also the author of "Hints to My Countrymen" (1826). He was married to Susan Ridley, a granddaughter of Gov. William Livingston of New Jersey, and author of "Morals of Pleasure" (1829); "The Young Emigrants" (1830); "Allen Prescott" (1835); "Alida, or Town or Country" (1844), and "Walter Thornley" (1859). Their son, Theodore, was also a lawyer, serving as U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York from 1858 until his death; he was president of the New York Crystal Palace Association in 1852, and was a frequent contributor to periodicals and newspapers. Theodore Sedgwick, 2nd, died of apoplexy at Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 7, 1839, after making a political speech.

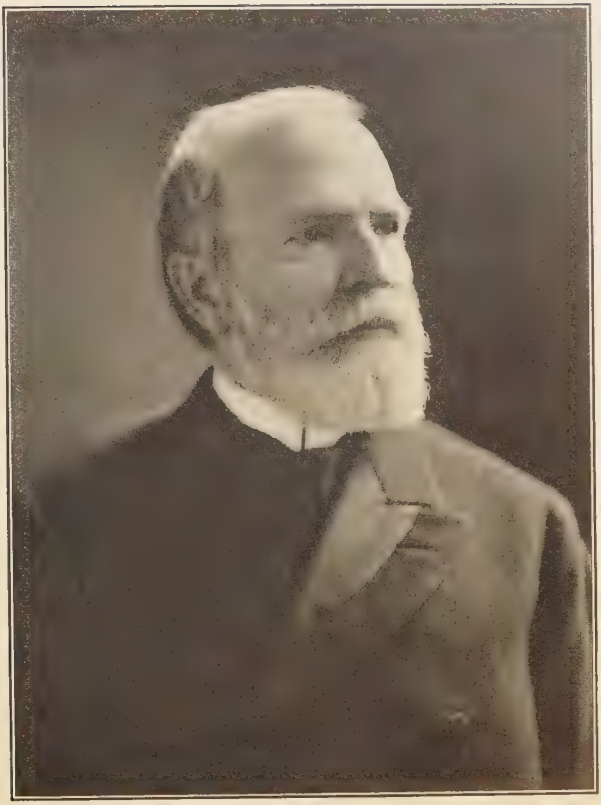
MIX, Edward Townsend, architect, was born at New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1831, son of Edward A. and Emily M. (Townsend) Mix. His father and grandfather followed the sea, and were navigators of distinction, the exploits of each being named in the annals of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. In 1836 Edward's parents settled in Andover, Ill., on a large farm, but nine years later removed to New York, where he began his education in the city schools. In 1848, while on a visit to New Haven, he became acquainted with one of the leading architects of New England, whose office he entered as a student. At the expiration of seven years he refused a partnership with his instructor, and settled in Chicago, Ill. In 1856 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where his ability as an architect was speedily recognized, and his application to his profession, with his unswerving fidelity in discharging its duties, brought him, in a very few years, into the front rank in his profession. In 1874 Gov. Fairchild appointed him state architect of Wisconsin, and he had charge of the construction of the state buildings until 1879, when he resigned. His reputation extended to other cities east and west, and secured for him engagements where professional talent and experience of the highest order were required. Mr. Mix was a member of New York State Institute of Architects, and was president of Wisconsin State Architectural League from 1888 to 1890. A large number of noble and stately buildings in Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and other western cities, bear testimony to his attainments, among them, in Milwaukee, the Chamber of Commerce, Mitchell's Bank, St. Paul Railroad Depot, Immanuel church, Plankinton House, and St. Paul's church at Minneapolis. He completed the Guarantee Loan Building, costing $1,000,000, shortly before his death. Mr. Mix was married to Mary B. Hayes of New Haven, Conn., and died in Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 23, 1890. (Portrait opposite page 235.)

JONES, Jacob, naval officer, was born near Smyrna, Kent co., Del., in 1768, the son of a farmer. Both parents died before he was four years of age, and he was brought up by a stepmother. He went to Lewes Academy, studied medicine four years at Dover, and later attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He began the practice of the medical profession in Dover, but became discouraged, and soon abandoned it. After serving as clerk of the Delaware supreme court, in 1799 he entered the U. S. naval service as a midshipman on the frigate United States, under Capt. John Barry. He was promoted to a second lieutenancy and served for a short time on the Ganges. In 1803 he was a second lieutenant on board the Philadelphia under Capt. Bainbridge, being on her when she ran aground before Tripoli and was captured. He was a prisoner in Tripoli for nearly twenty months. At the signing of peace in 1805 he was released and returned home. In 1810 he was made a master commandant and was put in command of the brig Argus. The war of 1812 found him in command of the eighteen-gun sloop-of-war Wasp. While cruising in southern waters in search of British merchantmen she fell in with the British brig-of-war Frolic, convoying five British merchant ships, Oct. 18, 1812. The Frolic's consorts went on, but she remained to fight the Wasp. It was rough weather, and the vessels alternately rose and dipped in the heavy seas. The Frolic was superior to the Wasp by four guns, but her fire was ill-timed, being directed at the Wasp on the upward roll, and her broadside cut away the sails and rigging of the American vessel. The American gunners, on the contrary, fired on the downward roll, their shots striking the enemy's hull and deck and causing terrific loss of life among the British seamen. The fight lasted forty-three minutes, and when, at the end of that time, the Wasp's crew boarded the Frolic, they found that her decks had been cleared and not twenty of her crew of 110 left unhurt. Said Maclay in his "History of the Navy," "It is doubtful if there is another instance in naval history where such a large proportion of a crew fell by cannon fire alone, and this is the more remarkable when we consider that a heavy sea was running which in such small craft made accurate cannon fire extremely difficult." Jones' loss was five killed and five wounded. The Wasp prepared to take her prize into an American port, but shortly after the battle the seventy-four gun British ship-of-the-line Poictiers hove in sight. The Wasp could not escape, with her sails and rigging cut to pieces, and both vessels were seized and taken to St. George's, Bermuda. Capt. Jones, his officers and crew were later exchanged and conveyed to New York. Congress voted them an appropriation of $26,000 as compensation for the loss they had sustained by the recapture of the Frolic and a gold medal to Capt. Jones and a silver medal to each of his commissioned officers. He was then assigned to the command of the Macedonian, a thirty-eight-gun frigate, which had recently been captured from the British by Decatur. After the conclusion of peace with Great Britain, he sailed with the Macedonian for Mediterranean waters in the squadron under the command of Capt. Stephen Decatur. They captured several Algerian vessels, and in June, 1815, compelled the Bey of Algiers to yield to every demand. They later concluded treaties with Tunis and Tripoli. From 1821 to 1824 Capt. Jones commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean, and in 1826 the Pacific squadron. He was discharged from active service in 1829, but held important posts ashore, being in command of the Baltimore naval station, port captain of the harbor of New York and governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia, the last position he held in the service. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 3, 1850.

FOUSE, Levi Gardner, underwriter, was born at Clover Creek, Blair county, Pa., Oct. 21, 1850, son of Adam and Susanna (Garner) Fouse, and grandson of Nicholas Fouse, who came from Rhenish Bavaria in 1884 and settled in Huntington county, Pa. He was educated at Juniata Collegiate Institute, Martinsburg, Pa., Heidelberg College, Tiffin county, and Mercersburg College, Mercersburg, Pa. His father wished him to study for the ministry, but while at college he developed a propensity for business, and in January, 1870, obtained a minor clerkship in the store of the American Iron Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. He resigned at the end of a year to engage in the insurance business, having previously made a study of actuarial science. He organized a local fire insurance company in Blair county, Pa., and secured its first two millions of risks. He turned to manufacturing and commercial lines for a time, but re-entered the insurance field in 1878 by organizing the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, of which he was president until his death. He wrote much on actuarial science, served the army officers' association in compiling tables of war hazards, did important work for the Order of Foresters, and in 1880 took an active part in the organization of the Alta Friendly So-

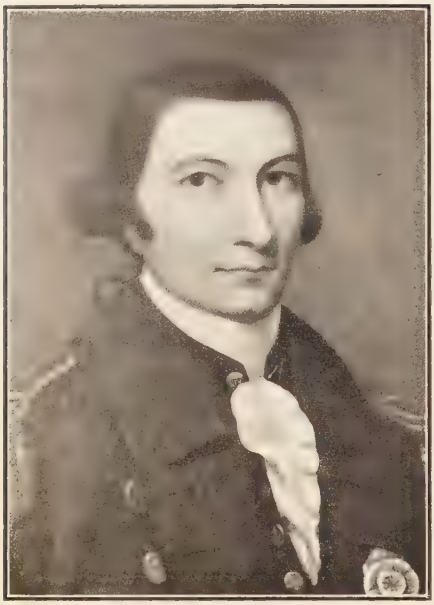
ciety of Philadelphia, of which he was for many years vice-president and director. He was the author of a system of life insurance which became known as the "Fouse Plan," and also of important works on life insurance, including the "Text Book of the American Faculty of Actuaries," and articles in the Yale Readings of Insurance (1909); and in publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, among others. He lectured on insurance before the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1904-05, some of his lectures being published in the annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He was a director in the People's National Fire Insurance Co., the Third National Bank, and the Central Savings and Trust Co., and was a member of the executive committee of the association of life insurance presidents. He was the author of a plan for insuring under average lives, which had the commendation of the leading insurance journals of America. He was for many years chairman and actuary of the executive committee of the national convention of mutual life and accident underwriters. It was largely through his efforts that an interstate insurance law was drafted and subsequently enacted by the legislatures of nearly every state in the Union. Mr. Fouse was a member of the North-minister Presbyterian church, serving as elder and superintendent of the Sunday school for more than twenty years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Sunday School Superintendents' Association, Presbyterian Social Union, and was the consulting actuary of the ministerial sustention fund, established under the authority of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. He had attained the degree of the commandery and of the Mystic Shrine in Masonry, and was a member of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment Infantry of Philadelphia. He was a member of the American Geographical Society, the Archaeological Society, the American Statistical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Museum of Industrial Art, and of the advisory council of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, with special reference to the insurance congress. He was married Jan. 10, 1870, to Mary Belle, daughter of Harmon Hause, of Mercersburg, Pa., and had one son, Harrie Hause Fouse. He died in Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1914.

BACON, Edward Payson, merchant, was born in Reading, Schuyler co., N. Y., May 16, 1834. son of Joseph F. and Matilda (Cowles) Bacon, and grandson of Elijah Bacon, a fife major in the revolutionary war. His family removed to Geneva, N. Y., when the lad was about four years old. He was early obliged to support himself, and while attending the public schools, worked during his leisure and in vacations. In 1851 he entered the employ of the New York and Erie Railroad Co., as a clerk in the freight office at Hornellsville, N. Y. He was rapidly advanced, and in 1854 became chief clerk in the general freight office of the company at New York city. In the following year he became manager of the freight office of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad at Chicago, Ill. In 1856 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., to become freight agent of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, the first railroad constructed west from Milwaukee, and which now forms a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. In 1857 he was given charge of the freight department of the entire road, and for the subsequent nine years he was in turn, general freight agent, auditor and general ticket agent. The system of accounts and the details of freight and ticket operations introduced by him were adopted by the officers of other western roads and constitute the basis of systems now in use. While filling the position of general ticket agent, Mr. Bacon invented and patented a case for holding coupon tickets which met with such general favor that it is now in universal use on the railroads of the country. In 1865 he formed a partnership with L. Everingham in the grain commission business. In 1877, the firm became E. P. Bacon & Co., and in 1890 two employees, G. H. D. Johnson and George W. Powers were admitted. The house soon reached a leading position, and was regarded for many years as one of the strongest in the trade in the Northwest. It was incorporated in 1908 under the name of E. P. Bacon Co.; branch houses were opened in Chicago in 1909, and Minneapolis in 1912. Mr. Bacon was a member of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce, serving as a director during 1883-89, vice-president 1889-91, and president 1891-93. He was a leader in the efforts of the chamber of commerce to secure equitable adjustment of grain freight rates in the territory tributary to the Milwaukee market. He was prominently identified with the movement inaugurated in 1899 to secure national legislation for the regulation of railway rates by enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving it authority to determine what rate shall be substituted for one found to be unreasonable or discriminative. A conference of representatives of commercial organizations was held in Chicago in November of that year, at which Mr. Bacon represented the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. A bill was prepared providing for such legislation, but it failed to be reported by the senate committee. During the next six years three conventions were held, known as the Interstate Commerce Law conventions: the first at St. Louis, Mo., in November, 1900; the second at St. Louis in October, 1904, and the third in Chicago, Ill., in October, 1905. Mr. Bacon was chairman of the executive committee of these conventions, and spent much time in Washington, impressing upon the senators and representatives the necessity of thus enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. As a result of the first convention congress passed in February, 1903, the Elkins bill which prohibited rebates and discriminations in any form between shippers. The second convention considered the question of the revision of rates; as a result of its efforts the house of representatives passed the so-called Esch-Townsend bill, but it was killed in the senate. The third convention consequently decided to bring a decisive expression of public sentiment to bear upon the senate, and 233 commercial organizations, whose delegates attended the convention, demanded the immediate enactment of a bill, called the Hepburn bill, which had been endorsed by Pres. Roosevelt in one of his messages. This resulted in the passage of a bill prepared by Mr. Bacon with approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which became a law June 29, 1906, thus bringing to a successful issue after a struggle of nearly seven years one of the most far-reaching acts of legislation of recent years, and the credit for its accomplishment belong to Edward P. Bacon more than to any other man. Mr. Bacon was one of the most generous and public spirited citizens of Milwaukee, contributing liberally at all times to the religious, educational, philanthropic and public movements. He was one of



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Edward P. Bacon



JAMES NICHOLSON
NAVAL OFFICER

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ARCHITECT

ABRAHAM G. JENNINGS
MANUFACTURER

LAURA DE FORCE GORDON
LAWYER

the founders of the local Y. M. C. A., and a trustee of Beloit college, for which he established a permanent fund for aiding students. Mr. Bacon was twice married: first, May 18, 1858, to Emma Rogers, daughter of Henry Hobbs, of Paterson, N. J.; four children were born of this marriage; Fanny, Emma, Lillian, who married Rollin B. Mallory, of Milwaukee, and Frank Rogers Bacon, president of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee. Mrs. Bacon died in 1892, and he was married, second, Feb. 14, 1895, to Mrs. Ella (Dey) Baird, daughter of John H. Dey, of Pelham Manor, N. Y. He died at Daytona, Fla., Feb. 25, 1916.

SQUIRE, John Peter, packer, was born in Weathersfield, Windsor co., Vt., May 8, 1819, son of Peter and Esther Squire. He was brought up on his father's farm, attended the academy at Unity, N. H., and taught school during a part of the following winter. In 1838 he went to Boston, and was employed by Nathan Robbins, in Faneuil Hall Market, remaining with him until 1842, when he formed a copartnership with Francis Russell in the provision business, under the name of Russell & Squire. In 1847 they dissolved partnership and Mr. Squire continued the business alone until 1855, when he formed a new copartnership with Hiland Lockwood and Edward D. Kimball, under the name of John P. Squire & Co. In 1855 he bought a small tract of land in East Cambridge and built a slaughterhouse. The business thus started grew to be one of the largest and best equipped packing firms in the country. After a fire had partially destroyed the large refrigerator, the De La Vergue system of artificial refrigeration was installed, with a capacity of 300 tons of ice daily and the capacity of the packing house was thereby increased to 5,000 hogs per day, with hanging room for over 10,000 hogs, and the cooling surface was increased to seven acres. In 1843 Mr. Squire was married to Kate Green Orvis, daughter of his old employer, by whom he had eleven children. In 1848 he removed to West Cambridge, now Arlington. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1893.

JENNINGS, Abraham Gould, lace manufacturer, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 28, 1821, son of Abraham Gould and Anna (Burr) Jennings, and a descendant of Joshua Jennings, who came from England about 1645 and settled first in Hartford, Conn., and later was one of the largest landholders of Fairfield, Conn. His maternal great-grandfather was Abraham Gould, lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment "Connecticut Line," who served with distinction during the first year of the war of the revolution. He was killed on his horse by the British at Ridgefield, Conn., Apr. 27, 1777. Mr. Jennings inherited from both his paternal and maternal ancestors those characteristics to which he owed his success in life. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and commenced his business career in New York city in 1836 as clerk for his brother-in-law, J. S. Pierson, in the wholesale clothing business. Mr. Jennings became a partner in 1844, and infused new energy into the business. On the retirement of Mr. Pierson, in 1857, the company was reorganized under the name of Jennings, Wheeler & Co. As early as 1845 a branch had been established in Charleston, S. C., by Mr. Pierson, which was continued under the new firm until the civil war. After the war, Mr. Jennings settled up the affairs of the old firm, and in 1867 purchased a small lace factory in Jersey City, N. J. Foreseeing the possibilities of this new industry, he entered upon a careful study of all its details, and made many improvements, gradually increasing his facilities for manufacture. In 1870 he went to England, made a thorough inspection of the lace manufactories, purchased improved machinery, procured skilled European operators, designers and draughtsmen, and established the business on a firm and permanent basis. In 1871 he purchased a site on the corner of Park avenue and Hall street, Brooklyn, on which he erected a factory with largely increased facilities, including the famous Jacquard looms and various other machines of the most improved patterns. His son, Warren P. Jennings, was an inventive genuis, and made several trips to Europe to familiarize himself with lace making in all its branches. His inquiring mind mastered all the details of machinery used in lace making and he rendered his father invaluable assistance until his death in 1887. Another son, Oliver T., who had been in charge for five years of the mining and agricultural property of Mr. Jennings at The Glades, northern Georgia, returned to his northern home to give his attention to lace manufacturing. He also visited Europe for this purpose and was most successful in making himself necessary to the business and to his father, when he died suddenly in 1888. While lace making in the United States had been undertaken in a small way before the war, Mr. Jennings was a pioneer in developing the industry on a large scale, and was the first to make in the United States many of the leading and well-known styles of silk laces, edgings, insertions, scarfs and wide goods used for dress, millinery and other purposes. For years his laces were awarded premiums at the various national exhibitions. He and his son Warren were the first to introduce the manufacture of silk mitts and gloves into this country, the production of which increased each year. The Jennings Lace Works, incorporated in 1892, gave employment to over 700 persons; it is still in operation. He was married Apr. 17, 1851, to Cecilia M., daughter of John Post Douglass of New York city, and had two sons, mentioned above, and two daughters. He died in Brooklyn, June 4, 1904.

GORDON, Laura de Force, lawyer, journalist and orator, was born in Erie county, Pa., Aug. 17, 1838. She received an academic education, and early developed literary and oratorical talent, contributing to newspapers and lecturing, until her marriage in 1862 to an officer in the Union army. At the close of the war she removed to California, where she soon became noted for her eloquence and logic in public addresses, which were mainly devoted to the advocacy of equal political and civil rights for women. Mrs. Gordon is an agnostic in religion, with leanings toward Theosophy; in politics, a nationalist, but affiliates with the democratic party, and has appeared in several political campaigns as one of the ablest speakers on the tariff who has been employed by that party. In 1873 she founded the Stockton (Cal.) "Daily Leader," continuing it as the "Daily Democrat" at Oakland, Cal., until 1878. She was one of the promoters of the Pacific Coast Press Association, organized in 1875, and was engaged in reportorial and journalistic work on many newspapers for several years, her interesting letters to the "Daily Post," while under the management of Henry George, being subsequently published in a little handbook for tourists. In furtherance of her life work to secure equal rights to women, she permitted the use of her name as a candidate for public office, and in 1871 made a brilliant canvass for state senator in her home county, San Joaquin. In 1878 she

was nominated as delegate to the constitutional convention, and polled several hundred votes. In 1887 she declined the nomination for attorney-general by the united labor party of California, and was employed by the democratic party in publishing a campaign daily in the second congressional district. In 1877 she became interested in the effort to secure legislation permitting the admission of women to the bar of California, and was a member of the committee appointed to bring that object about. She took a conspicuous part in the long and stubborn contest before the state assembly, and it was largely through her efforts that the "woman lawyers' bill" was made a law. While engaged in editorial work Mrs. Gordon began the study of law, and having been denied admission to the law department of the University of California on account of sex, she joined with Mrs. Clara Faltz in a suit to compel the admission of women, and won the victory. Mrs. Gordon in 1879 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of California. Soon after her admission to practice, she achieved prominence by her brilliant and successful defence of a Spaniard charged with murdering a fellow-countryman in San Francisco, and since that time she has had a large and profitable clientage. She again won marked distinction in criminal law in the People *vs.* Sproule, tried in Butte county in 1883, one of the most remarkable murder trials ever held in the state. Mrs. Gordon's client was acquitted. In February, 1885, she was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States, being the second woman to enjoy that honor. Through her efforts a clause was inserted in the new constitution of California providing that "no person shall, on account of sex, be disqualified from entering upon or pursuing any lawful business, vocation or profession." And, also, "No person shall be debarred admission to any of the collegiate departments of the university on account of sex." She died in Lodi, Calif., Apr. 6, 1907.

FLINT, David Bordman, merchant, was born in Troy, N. H., May 1, 1816, the son of Sylvester Proctor and Damaris (Boutelle) Flint, of English ancestry, descendant in the sixth generation of Thomas Flint, who came from Flintshire, in Wales, in 1642, and settled on a large tract of land in Salem (now Danvers), Mass. The maternal ancestor, Rev. Thomas Carter, born in Hertfordshire in 1610, came to this country in 1625, and was settled in Woburn, Mass., as its first minister in 1642. The subject of this sketch received an irregular and meagre education at the country schools in his vicinity, and afterward attended the Fitchburg (Mass.) Academy for one quarter, and subsequently went with his elder brother to Maine, where he was employed in a country store. In 1839 he settled in Boston, Mass., where he remained until 1844, being employed as a book-keeper, and then resigning his position, without capital he began business for himself, soliciting consignments of lumber, produce, etc., from the state of Maine. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he soon became a large lumber merchant, and founder of the well-known firm of Flint & Hall, to whose business the firms of Shepard, Morse & Co., of Boston, and the Export Lumber Co., of New York and Montreal, Canada, were successors. He retired from the firm in 1869, after having accumulated a competence, and it is largely due to his enterprise and energy that the lumber business in Boston has so rapidly and successfully developed. In many cases he originated and put into execution methods of manufacture, classification, transportation and sale, that were the mainspring of its success. He has done much benevolent work, and has a truly religious spirit. He built the Channing Chapel at Winter Harbor, Me., and deeded it to the American Unitarian Association. He has for a number of years been a trustee of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and given many donations to the institution. He is a patron of arts and letters, and a man of cultured tastes and manners.

TAYLOR, John, soldier, was born in the old district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Apr. 5, 1840. He attended the public schools of that city until the age of thirteen, and then became an employee in a notion house on Third street. At the opening of the civil war he joined the Scotch rifles, an excellent military organization, and was mustered into the service as a private in company E, 2d regiment, Pennsylvania reserves. He was soon promoted to first sergeant of his company. At White Oak Swamp, one of the hardest contested engagements of the "Seven Days' Fight," the first lieutenant was killed, the captain had been wounded two days before at Gaines's Mills, the second lieutenant was sick in the hospital, and the command of the company devolved upon Sergt. Taylor. He was made lieutenant for gallantry at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12, 1862, was in command of the company there under an enfilading fire of grape from the Confederate batteries, his company having the colors. He turned his back to the enemy and dressed his line to the left on the colors. He inspired his men by his coolness when his sword was broken off by a Confederate bullet. Taking a rifle from a Confederate prisoner, he fought in the ranks. In the midst of this heroic action he was wounded in the hand and knee, but he did not leave his command. The loss of his regiment in this battle was forty per cent. of those engaged. Lieut. Taylor commanded his company at Gettysburg, and was in the thickest of the fight there. In leading his company he was the first to cross the stone fence at the thrilling contest in the wheat-field. During the Wilderness campaign he was on the staff of Gen. McCandless, who commanded the 1st brigade of Pennsylvania reserves. On one occasion he was sent with a despatch to the 7th regiment, and was captured by the enemy. He made three attempts to escape from Confederate prisons, but each time was pursued with bloodhounds and recaptured. He was exchanged in March, 1865, and soon afterward was taken seriously ill, and did not recover until after Lee's surrender. He was promoted to a captaincy while he was a prisoner of war. Few soldiers had a record for bravery like Capt. Taylor. He participated in fourteen pitched battles, and in each one distinguished himself for coolness and bravery. At the end of the war he entered the quartermaster's department of the U. S. army, but resigned in 1870, returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the insurance business. He was a member of the city council in 1882–83, and has since been active and prominent in the republican party of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. He was nominated for the office of receiver of taxes in his native city, in 1890, and elected by a majority of 40,000 votes. Capt. Taylor has given liberally of his means to destitute soldiers and sailors of the war. He has done more than any other person in this country to aid decrepit

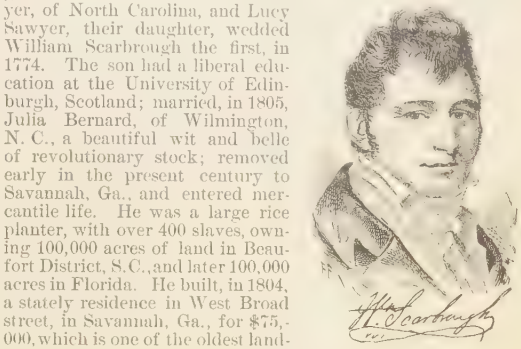
veterans to obtain the benefits of Soldiers' Homes. He is active and influential in the Grand Army of the Republic.

CLAPP, William Warland, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 11, 1826. After attendance at private schools and at the Boston Latin School, he passed two years in Paris where he completed his studies. In 1844 he entered the office of his father, publisher of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and became editor and publisher of the paper in 1847, continuing in this capacity until 1865. He then sold the "Gazette" and associated himself with the Boston "Journal," of which he became editor-in-chief and general manager, a post from which he retired July 1, 1891. In his earlier days he gave attention to the drama and wrote "The Record of the Boston Stage." He served as councilman, alderman, state senator, trustee of the Boston Public Library, and on the staffs of Govs. Banks and John A. Andrew. He was president of the New England Press Association for many years. He died Sept. 13, 1891.

Wm W. Clapp

SHUBRICK, William Branford, naval officer, was born on Bull's island, S. C., Oct. 31, 1790, a brother of E. R., I., and J. T. Shubrick. He was sent to Harvard in 1805, but soon left to prepare for the navy, in which he was appointed a midshipman in June, 1806, and promoted to lieutenant in January, 1813. During the first year of the war with England, on the Constellation, he helped in the defence of Norfolk, and of the navy-yard at Gosport. Transferred in 1813 to the frigate Constitution, at the request of Com. Stewart he bore part in the capture of the Cyane and Levant in February, 1815, and took command of the latter, receiving therefor thanks and a sword from the South Carolina legislature, and a medal from congress. In 1815–18 he sailed around the globe in the Washington—the first U. S. vessel to make this cruise. Made commander in 1820, he was stationed for some years at the Charleston navy-yard and at New York; commanded the Lexington, 1826–29, then the Natchez; was advanced to the grade of captain in 1831, and soon ordered to Washington. He was in command of the West India squadron, 1838–40; of the Norfolk navy-yard, 1840–43; and chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing for the navy, 1844–46. During the war with Mexico, he had command on the Pacific coast, taking and holding Mazatlan, Guaymas, La Paz, San Blas, and other ports. In 1853 he was chairman of the bureau of construction, and commander of a squadron on the eastern coast for the protection of the fisheries; in 1854–58 chairman of the lighthouse board, to which he had been appointed in 1853; and in 1857 president of the board to prepare regulations for the navy. In August, 1858, he sailed with a fleet for Paraguay, where, in January of the following year, he exacted reparation for an attack on a United States vessel, receiving for his management of this business a sword from the Argentine authorities, and much praise at home. In 1861 he refused to forsake the government he had served so long, though some expected him to cast his lot with that of his native state, his failure to leave the service of the United States being a great disappointment to the Confederates. He was retired in July, 1862, with the rank of rear-admiral, but was appointed senior member of the advisory board, and retained his place as chairman of the lighthouse board until 1870. He died at Washington, May 27, 1874.

SCARBROUGH, William, planter and inventor, was born on his father's plantation, Belfast, Lower-three-runs, S. C., Feb. 18, 1776. His mother's ancestor, John Cotton, a college president and minister, was a distinguished dissenter of Boston, Lincolnshire, Eng., who fled from persecution to Massachusetts in 1633, and gave the name "Boston" to the New England city. Margaret Cotton married Thomas Sawyer, of North Carolina, and Lucy Sawyer, their daughter, wedded William Scarbrough the first, in 1774. The son had a liberal education at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; married, in 1805, Julia Bernard, of Wilmington, N. C., a beautiful wit and belle of revolutionary stock; removed early in the present century to Savannah, Ga., and entered mercantile life. He was a large rice planter, with over 400 slaves, owning 100,000 acres of land in Beaufort District, S.C., and later 100,000 acres in Florida. He built, in 1804, a stately residence in West Broad street, in Savannah, Ga., for $75,000, which is one of the oldest landmarks in the city. The house is now used as a colored school, for which it was given in 1878 by G. W. J. De Renne. In this princely building, which was used by the family until 1856, President Monroe was entertained by Mr. Scarbrough in his memorable visit to Savannah, May, 1819. Mr. Scarbrough was a prosperous merchant for years. His most memorable achievement was giving his time and sacrificing his fortune in building, in 1818, with the co-operation of Messrs. Dunning, Sturgess, Burroughs, Henry McKenna, and others, the first ocean steamship, the Savannah, that crossed the Atlantic in 1819, visiting Liverpool, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, and Norway. The vessel was under Captains Moses and Stephen Rogers. It was 350 tons, full-rigged, with a ninety horse-power low-pressure engine, working horizontally, burning pitch-pine fuel, with iron wheels, so made as to close like a fan, to be unshipped at will, and instead of wheel-houses iron swing booms, over which a heavy canvas kept the water from the deck. It was built at Elizabeth town, N. J., by Dodd & Wall, under contract with Pickett & Crockett, of New York. The steamer's trial trip bore President Monroe from Charleston,



W. Scarbrough

S. C., to Savannah. Her engines were used fourteen of the twenty-two days' time on the voyage to Europe, using her sails alone eight days to save fuel. It was a wonder in Europe, the sensation of the day, and was visited by multitudes, including royalty and the nobility. Scudding along with bare poles,

it excited great bewilderment. At Cape Clear the admiral in charge sent aid, thinking the ship to be on fire. She was suspected of being intended for Napoleon's escape from St. Helena. The log-book and chart of her voyage were solicited by the navy department and are now at Washington, D. C., in the bureau of hydrography. Mr. Scarbrough was not only a great planter, merchant, social leader and gentleman, but an inventor and far-sighted pioneer. He had mechanical genius, and discovered a new method of making long bridges, and his grandchildren have a beautiful model of an aerial ship designed by him. He took a profound interest in public affairs, and in his coach with six horses used to visit the state legislature. His grand and great-grandchildren are scattered in America, Europe, Africa, Australia and South America, and a grateful grandson, Dr. George Scarbrough Barnsley, has gathered the record of his valuable life. He died in New York June 11, 1838.

CLEVELAND, Rose Elizabeth, author, was born at Fayetteville, N. Y., in 1846, the daughter of Richard Falley and Anne (Neal) Cleveland. On the paternal side she is of New England descent, but her mother was from Baltimore, where she met and married Mr. Cleveland, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a graduate of Yale College and Princeton Theological Seminary. While Rose was still a small child her parents removed from Fayetteville to Clinton, and from Clinton to Holland Patent, near Utica, N. Y., in 1853, where her father died in the same year. When Rose was about seven years old Mr. Cleveland's friends and parishioners presented his widow with a small cottage in the village, where she resided until her death in 1882, educating her children as well as her slender means would permit. Rose was a studious child and early showed a taste for intellectual pursuits. She had an original mind and devoted considerable time to browsing among her father's books. She attended Houghton Seminary, and was appointed to read the graduating essay, "Original People," which was pleasantly noticed in the "Hamilton Monthly." After graduating she was a teacher at the seminary for two years and subsequently principal of the Collegiate Institute at Lafayette, Ind., for one year, and later she taught in a private school in Pennsylvania. Her health failing, she returned to her home and delivered a course of lectures on historical subjects at Houghton Seminary in the same year. After this course she remained quietly at home, caring for her mother until her death in 1882, resuming her work in the autumn of that year and completing a series of lectures on "Mediæval History," which she read before the post-graduate classes at Houghton Seminary, Elmira Female College, and at Miss Graham's School, New York city. Her address entitled "Reciprocity," which she read before a graduating class at Houghton Seminary, attracted considerable attention. She advocates the utterance of one's best thoughts, believing that most people think many fine thoughts they do not put into words. Just as Miss Cleveland was planning new works, and preparing for a long period as lecturer, her brother was elected president of the United States in 1884, and on his inauguration, March 4, 1885, she went with him to the White House, where she faithfully discharged her duties as hostess until his marriage in 1886. After leaving the White House Miss Cleveland became editor of a Chicago magazine, called "Literary Life," and subsequently was connected with Miss Reed's school in New York City. In 1885 she published "George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies," and "The Long Run," a novel, in 1886. Of the former work the critics were unstinted in their praises, and over 25,000 copies were sold. Miss Cleveland was a woman of a deeply religious and spiritual nature, and joined the church at the early age of fourteen. She resided in Italy for a number of years before her death. During the European war she took an active part in relief work among the Italians. She died in Lucca, Italy, Nov. 26, 1918.

Elizabeth Cleveland

HOLTON, Edward Dwight, merchant, banker, railroad builder and farmer, was born at Lancaster, N. H., Apr. 28, 1815. His ancestors came to this country in 1638 and settled in Massachusetts, Judge Holton, of Danvers, Mass., being a leading character in the colonial and revolutionary periods. Edward's boyhood was spent upon the farm, at the common school, and in a country store as clerk until he commenced business for himself. In 1840 he went to Milwaukee, then a frontier town of 1,000 inhabitants, opened a dry-goods store, and did a thriving and constantly increasing business for three years. He was one of the first to push railroad building in the state of Wisconsin, and in 1849, with Byron Kilbourn and others, was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Co., whose line traversed the state westward from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. He became its financial agent, and continued such until it was completed 200 miles to Prairie du Chien. The directory fell into financial embarrassments after he retired from the active management, and it was due to Mr. Holton's sagacity and wisdom as a financier and legislator in this dilemma that the company was saved from bankruptcy, and certain classes of stockholders from utter ruin. In 1854 he became president of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank in Milwaukee, the capital stock of which increased under his able and conservative management from $50,000 to $500,000, and which was for years considered one of the soundest and best-conducted state banks in the West. During the civil war President Lincoln commissioned Mr. Holton to visit the Wisconsin regiments in the field and prevail upon the soldiers to make an allotment of a portion of their pay for the benefit of their families at home. This arduous labor, prosecuted with his usual industry, in an unwholesome climate, so impaired his health that a visit to Europe for recuperation and rest was deemed necessary. He was active in the management of the Northwestern National Insurance Co. after the Chicago fire, and of the International Board of Lake Underwriters, whose field of operations embraced all the great lakes and connecting rivers, and of which he was president. He attended many sessions of the National Board of Trade, and being a fluent and eloquent speaker and ready debater, took a leading part in its proceedings. It was before that body of intelligent financiers at Richmond, Va., in 1869, ten years before resumption became an actual fact, that he urged the adoption of a resolution favoring a return to specie payment by the federal government. He was an earnest anti-slavery man, and was the free-soil party's candidate for governor in 1853 against William A. Barstow, democrat, and J. C. Baird, whig. He helped to organize the republican party in Wisconsin July 13,

Edward D. Holton

1854. He was a member of the Congregationalist church, and a trustee of both Ripon and Milwaukee colleges, to both of which he made generous contributions. He was married Oct. 14, 1845, to Lucinda Caroline, daughter of Jesse and Lucinda Millard (a cousin of President Millard Fillmore), by whom he had three daughters: Alice Millard, who married Capt. James Wayne Cuyler, of the U. S. Army; Mary Lucinda, who married Robertson James, a brother of Henry James, the novelist; and Harriet Truax who married Orrin Wood Robertson. He died in Savannah, Ga., while en route from Florida to his home, Apr. 21, 1892.

FRISBY, Leander F., jurist, was born in Mesopotamia, Trumbull co., O., June 19, 1825, the son of Lucius Frisby, who, in 1817, emigrated to Ohio from Vermont. His grandfathers on both the paternal and maternal sides were officers in the revolutionary war. Young Frisby worked on his father's farm until he attained the age of eighteen, when he left home to learn the wagonmaker's trade. Having become an accomplished wheelwright, he decided to obtain a thorough practical education, and with that end in view entered the Farmington academy. In 1846 he emigrated to the territory of Wisconsin, and two years later opened an academical school in Burlington, Racine county, Wis., which he conducted until 1850, when he was admitted to the bar. In October of that year he removed to West Ben, Washington county, and in connection with his practice, which had not yet assumed large proportions, also taught the village school. In 1853 he was elected first district attorney for the new county of Washington. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and served as one of the secretaries of the first republican convention ever held in Washington county. In 1856 he was appointed county judge of Washington county and in 1860 was a delegate to the national republican convention in Chicago, that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the legislature in a district that had heretofore gone Democratic, by a large majority, and was made chairman of the judiciary committee at the special sessions called in 1861 to consider war measures. In 1868 he was the Republican candidate for congress in the fourth congressional district, and was also one of the presidential electors, and in 1872 was delegate to the republican national convention that renominated U. S. Grant for president. Judge Frisby was twice attorney-general for the state of Wisconsin, discharging the duties of the office with signal ability, the strictest fidelity, and for the best interests of the people. He was married in 1854 to Frances E. Rooker, of Burlington, Wis., and had one son, Leander F. Frisby, who became a lawyer, and one daughter, Almah J. Frisby, who was graduated at the Boston Medical college, was professor of hygiene at the University of Wisconsin, and a practicing physician in Milwaukee. Judge Frisby died at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 19, 1889.

SEVIER, Ambrose Hundley, U. S. senator, was born in Greene county, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1801, of French descent, the family name being originally spelled Xavier. His father was a brother of the famous Gen. John Sevier (q.v.) of Tennessee. He was early thrown on his own resources by the death of his father, and his educational advantages were limited. At the age of nineteen he removed to the territory of Arkansas, then newly set off from Missouri. Here he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1822 and acquired a successful practice. He became a clerk in the Arkansas legislature, and was elected to a seat in it in 1823 and 1825. He was a member of the lower house of the national congress for five terms (1827-36), succeeding Henry W. Conway, deceased, and when Arkansas was admitted as a state he was elected U. S. senator, serving from 1837 until 1848. In the upper house he was a member of a number of important committees, and chairman of the committee on Indian affairs and later of that on foreign relations. He resigned from the senate to become U. S. minister to Mexico, and in that capacity negotiated a treaty of peace after the Mexican war. He died in Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 31, 1848.

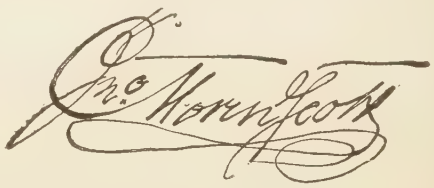
SITGREAVES, Samuel, statesman and diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 16, 1764, son of William and Susanna (Deshon) Sitgreaves. His father was a merchant of note. At the age of thirteen, he entered the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, but owing to the re-chartering and consequent disorganization of the institution for a time, he did not graduate. He was in his father's counting house for a time. Having decided to follow the law he began his studies under the famous lawyer, James Wilson, at the same time as Bushrod Washington, who was later a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1783, and settled in practice in Easton, in the northeastern part of the state, in 1786. He had already had cases up there even while he was a student and he soon became so prominent that he was chosen to the State Constitutional Convention of 1789-90, in which his old preceptor led the convention in making a constitution in harmony with the national one. Mr. Sitgreaves had also been a member of the Pennsylvania convention of 1787 which had ratified the new constitution of the United States two years before. This record as a Federalist led to his election to the fourth national congress in 1794, when he so distinguished himself in his defense of President Washington's course on the Jay treaty with Great Britain that he was returned to the fifth Congress in 1796. During the following year he also distinguished himself by leading the impeachment proceedings against Sen. William Blount of Tennessee for treason. During 1797, also, President Washington appointed him a commissioner on the settlement of British claims for $25,000,000, during the long drawn out complicated course of which he was in England from August, 1798, to January, 1802. Before his departure on this errand Mr. Sitgreaves had rendered the country another great service in 1799 as counsel for the United States in the prosecution of John Fries and other leaders of the "Fries Rebellion," as it was called, an outbreak in Pennsylvania after the manner of the "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1794. At the close of President Adams' administration he returned to private life and practice in Easton. He drew the act incorporating Easton in 1789, and also that of the Delaware Bridge Company. He was president of the Easton Bank from 1815 until his death and was active in turnpike companies. He was a charter trustee of Lafayette College, in 1826; and a founder of the beautiful Episcopal "White Church" of that city the same year. His health began to decline about this time and he died in Easton, Penn., April 4, 1827.

HAYES, Walter Ingalls, jurist, was born in Marshall, Mich., Dec. 9, 1841, son of Andrew L. and Clarissa Selden (Hart) Hayes. Beginning with his grandfather, his direct paternal ancestors

for four generations were named William Hayes, and in the sixth generation was John Hayes who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Dover, N. H. After attending a private school in his native town, he began to study law in the office of Hughes & Wooley, in Marshall; was graduated at the law school of the University of Michigan in 1863, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He practiced in partnership with his preceptors for two years and in 1866 became associated with Gen. Nathaniel B. Baker, adjutant general of Iowa, in Clinton, Ia., the firm name being Baker & Hayes. In 1868 that partnership was also discontinued and he practiced alone except in 1872-75 when he was associated with George B. Young, then circuit judge. In the latter year he was appointed by Gov. Carpenter to complete an unexpired term as district judge, and two months later, although a Democrat, was elected to the same position without opposition. He served twelve years as district judge. He had been U. S. commissioner for the Eastern district of Michigan from 1864 until he left the state, and was city attorney of his native city in 1865. He was U. S. commissioner for Iowa from 1867 until appointed district judge and city attorney of Clinton during 1869-71. He was a delegate to various democratic state and national conventions from 1864 until his death. He was a member of the 50th, 51st, 52nd and 53rd congresses, being defeated for the 54th, and in 1897 was elected to the Iowa state legislature for the special session for revising the code, serving on the committees of revision and publication. After leaving the bench he formed a partnership with his nephew, Andrew Livingston Schuyler, in 1888, and the firm of Hayes & Schuyler included among its clients the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., and the Clinton National Bank. His political friends gave him the sobriquet of the "Little Giant" because of well-known characteristics of pluck and independence. He was an able, fearless, and upright judge, a loyal representative of the people, and a brilliant, aggressive and successful practitioner. Judge Hayes was married at Clinton, Ia., June 28, 1865, to Frances, daughter of William F. Coan, founder and president of the Clinton National Bank. He died at Marshall, Mich., Mar. 14, 1901.

BLANCHARD, James Armstrong, jurist, was born in Henderson, Jefferson co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1845, son of Philip and Catharine (Drummond) Blanchard, of Huguenot descent. His father was an English soldier who went to Canada with the British troops during the war of 1812 and later settled in Jefferson county, New York. When he was nine years old young Blanchard removed with his parents to a farm in Fond du Lac county, Wis. In 1864, while preparing for college, he enlisted as a private in company I, 2d Wis. Cavalry Volunteers, with which he served until the close of the war. He was graduated at Ripon College in 1871, and at Columbia College Law School in 1873, being admitted to the bar in the latter year. He soon acquired a successful practice and won a place for himself among the members of the New York bar. In 1881 he became the senior member of the firm of Blanchard, Gay & Phelps, which continued for fifteen years and thereafter he practiced alone until his appointment to the bench of the court of general sessions by Gov. Roosevelt in 1899. He was one of the committee that organized the Republican National League, and was its vice-president for the state of New York in 1888-89. He was also prominent in local and state politics, and although frequently urged to do so, uniformly declined to hold any political office outside of the judiciary. He was a member of the Committee of Thirty which reorganized the Republican party in New York, and a member of the Committee of Seventy which brought about the election of a reform mayor in 1894. After serving for one year on the bench of the court of general sessions, he was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to the supreme court of the state of New York in 1900 and was elected to the same position in November, 1901, for a term of fourteen years. Judge Blanchard was a member of the Bar Association, of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., Kane Lodge F. & A. M., the Union League and Republican clubs, having been a president of the last. He was married, May 5, 1881, to Sallie, daughter of Thomas Medbery of Massachusetts, and had one son, Medbery Blanchard, a lawyer of New York. He died in New York city, July 9, 1916.

SCOTT, John Morin, congressman and soldier, was born in New York city in 1730, the only child of John and Marian (Morin) Scott. His grandfather was the third son of Sir John Scott of Ancrum, Roxbury county, Scotland, who settled in New York about 1700. He was graduated at Yale College with the class of 1746, and shortly after was admitted to the bar in New York. As a lawyer Scott was eminently successful, and is mentioned by John Adams as being one of the leaders



of the bar in 1775. At that time he lived in a country seat, three miles out of town, or near the corner of Thirty-third street and Ninth avenue. He took an active part against parliamentary interference, and "as a powerful public speaker in favor of the Colonial cause, might be called the Samuel Adams or James Otis of New York." In 1775-76 he was a member of the Provincial committee and congress, was one of the framers of the first state constitution and became one of the first and warmest of the "Sons of Liberty." On June 9, 1776, he was commissioned brigadier-general of a New York state brigade, with which he was stationed in New York until the battle of Long Island. His brigade was caught in a forced retreat from the city on Sept. 15, after which it moved with the army to Harlem Heights and White Plains. When Gen. Washington marched into New Jersey, Gen. Scott took post under Heath near Peekskill on the Hudson river, and there remained until his commission expired, on Mar. 1, 1777. He retired from the service, and became secretary of state on Mar. 13, 1778, in which office he was succeeded two years later by his son, Lewis A. Scott. In 1780 he was elected a member of the Continental congress, serving three terms, and he was also a member of the state senate, and of the New York Cincinnati Society. During the war he lived at Hurley, near Kingston, and upon the evacuation of New York by the British he returned to his native city. He died there Sept. 14, 1784.

MACOMB, Alexander, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., Apr. 3, 1782. His father, Alexander Macomb (born in Belfast, Ireland, July 27, 1748, and died in Georgetown, D. C., in 1832), came to the United States when very young and engaged in the fur trade with John Jacob Astor and Elias Kane. Later he settled in New York city and became a ship owner and a large landed proprietor, owning extensive tracts of land in North Carolina, Kentucky, and Georgia. In 1791 he purchased from the state of New York 3,600,000 acres of land on the St. Lawrence river, including such of the Thousand Islands as belonged to New York. The younger Alexander, after receiving a common-school education, in 1799 entered the U. S. army as a cornet of cavalry and was promoted to be captain in 1805 and major in 1808. When the war of 1812 opened, he was lieutenant colonel of engineers and adjutant-general of the army. At his own request he was made colonel of the 3d artillery, and in 1813 fought gallantly at Niagara and Fort George. He was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in 1814 and assigned to the command of the northern frontier. At Plattsburg, N. Y., on Sept. 11, 1814, he met and, although the odds were strongly against him, defeated the British forces under Sir Geo. Provost, driving them back into Canada. For this signal victory he was made major-general, while congress gave him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal struck in his honor. At the close of the war he returned to service in the engineer corps, and in 1828 succeeded Gen. Jacob Brown as general-in-chief of the army. His last active service was performed in the campaign against the Seminole Indians in 1835. Gen Macomb was the author of: "A Treatise on Martial Law and Courts Martial in the United States" (1809); "A Treatise on the Practice of Courts Martial" (1840); and he also edited Samuel Cooper's "Tactics and Regulations for the Militia" (1836). He died in Washington, D. C., June 25, 1841. His remains rest in the congressional cemetery at Washington. (See also "Memoir of Alexander Macomb," by Geo. H. Richards, New York, 1833.)

MACOMB, William Henry, naval officer, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 16, 1818, the son of Gen. Alex. Macomb. He was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy in 1834 and by successive promotions, reached the rank of commodore in 1870. From 1856 until 1858 he commanded the Portsmouth of the East India squadron, and in November, 1856, aided in the capture of the barrier forts, Canton river, China. He took part in the Paraguay expedition of 1859, and in 1862 and 1863 commanded the steamer Genesee, of the blockading squadron. He participated in the attempted passage of Port Hudson, on March 14, 1863, and during the following three months in frequent engagements with the Confederate batteries along the Mississippi river. In 1864 and 1865 he commanded the steamer Shamrock of the North America blockading squadron, and led the naval force that bombarded and captured Plymouth, N. C., on Oct. 30, 1864. Later he accompanied the naval expedition up the Roanoke river, North Carolina. In 1869 he was commander of the Plymouth of the European squadron. At the time of his death he was engaged as inspector of lighthouses. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1872.

HAYS, John C., Indian fighter, was born in Tennessee, and went to Texas in 1837, locating in San Antonio. He did much surveying on the frontier, and commanded in scores of engagements against the Indians, rapidly achieving fame as an "Indian fighter." He fought in the battle of Salado, as captain of the advance company against Gen. Woll and 1,400 Mexicans, Sept. 18, 1842, and while in pursuit of them had a perilous engagement on the 22d. In the autumn of the same year he commanded the advance company of the Somervell expedition against Mexico, and in 1844, at the head of sixteen daring men, had a desperate and bloody hand-to-hand fight with seventy Comanches, who stubbornly fought until many of their number fell. Hays received several serious wounds, but won the field. He commanded a regiment under Gen. Taylor in 1846, and won a national fame by his storming of Independence Hill and the bishop's palace at Monterey. Under Gen. Scott, on the march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, he greatly increased his reputation as a wise and dauntless officer. He went to California in 1849, was elected the first sheriff of San Francisco, and was afterward for a number of years surveyor-general of the United States for California. He died about 1861.

CHILTON, Horace, senator, was born in Smith county, Tex., Dec. 29, 1853. His father was Geo. W. Chilton, and his mother Ella Goodman, both of Alabama. He was reared in Tyler, Tex., where he has since resided, was educated in the schools of that town under the tutorship of Thos. Smith and John T. Hand, and attended the Lynnland Institute in Harden county, Ky., one session. At fifteen years of age he was under the necessity of earning his own livelihood, and also that of his mother and sister. He left college in the midst of his educational course, to obtain work. He entered a printing office, where he worked for a year, acquiring a practical knowledge of the printing trade, all the while pursuing his studies at night, the only time he could call his own. He labored in this calling in various towns in Texas and Louisiana, and finally started a small newspaper in Tyler, running this journal until he saved money enough to sustain himself while studying law. He was married in 1877 to Mary W. Grinnan, and they have now five children. He was appointed assistant attorney-general of the state by Gov. Roberts in 1881 without solicitation, and after discharging the duties of that office, he returned to a successful practice. In 1888 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the national democratic convention at St. Louis. In 1891 he was appointed U. S. senator as a democrat, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of John H. Reagan, and took his seat Dec. 7, 1891. Senator Chilton is a finished speaker, and what he says is characterized by sense, directness, and simplicity. One of his first acts after his appointment was to make an address to his fellow-townsmen in which he came out strongly against the sub-treasury idea, which possessed the Farmers' Alliance men in Texas. A few sentences of this speech are worth quoting: "Concerning this scheme my own duty is plain. The constitution of my country is against it. The platform of the democratic party is against it. Economy, business judgment, good old corn-field common sense, the experience of the past, the hopes of the future, the unanimous warnings of our great statesmen, all stand in its way."

ROBINSON, Edward, lexicographer and explorer, was born near Southington, Hartford Co., Conn., Apr. 10, 1794. He passed from farm labors to school teaching; was graduated from Hamilton College in 1816; was tutor there (after a year's reading of law, 1817–18), and married, in September, 1818, the daughter of S. Kirkland, the missionary; she died in 1819. The next three years were spent in farming and private study. At Andover (1821–23) he published his edition of part of the Iliad, carried on his Hebrew studies, and had much to do with Prof. Moses Stuart, under whom he was instructor in Hebrew in the seminary (1823–26), and whom he helped in preparing a second edition (1823) of his Hebrew grammar, and in translating G. B. Winer's "Grammar of the New Testament Greek" (1825). In this year appeared his "New Testament Lexicon," translated from C. A. Wahl's "Clavis Philologica." The next four years were spent in foreign travel and in study at Gottingen, Halle and Berlin, where he met Tholuck, Neander, and others of the most learned theologians of Germany. In 1828 he married Therese von Jakob. Returning in 1830, he became librarian and professor extraordinary of Biblical literature at Andover; this post he held until 1833. He founded, in 1831, and conducted for a few years, the "Biblical Repository," which was united with the "Bibliotheca Sacra" in 1851. He now revised Taylor's version of Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible" (1832), and put forth, in 1833, a similar work on a smaller scale, and a translation of P. Buttman's "Greek Grammar;" both of these have been widely used. While in Boston (1833–37) he revised Newcome's Greek Harmony of the Gospels (1834), translated Gesenius's "Hebrew Lexicon" (1836), and completed his own "Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament" (1836). The last two were works of the highest importance to Bible students, and the year of their appearance was an era in the history of religious scholarship; the former was revised in 1854; the latter in 1850. In 1837 he was made professor of Biblical literature in Union Theological Seminary, New York, but did not enter on the duties of the post for three years. In 1837–38 he was in the Holy Land and Syria with Eli Smith, D.D., conducting explorations, and for the next two years in Berlin, preparing his "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mt. Sinai, and Arabia Petrea," which appeared in three vols. (1841) at London, Boston, and in German at Halle. This work made him famous; Dean Stanley said he was "the first person who ever saw Palestine with his eyes open to what he ought to see." In 1842 the Royal Geographical Society of London gave him the patron's gold medal, and Halle the degree of D.D., which he had received from Dartmouth in 1831; that of LL.D. came from Yale in 1844. His "Harmony of the Gospels," in Greek and English, appeared in 1845–46; the latter was reprinted in London, and translated into French in 1851; both were revised by M. B. Riddle in 1885–86. He was again in the East in 1852, and put forth, in 1856, "Later Biblical Researches;" the contents of this volume were included in a third edition of the former work (1867). He had in view a much larger task, to which what he had done in this field should be merely introductory; but he accomplished no more than the "Physical Geography of the Holy Land," published from his papers in 1865. He taught for more than twenty years in Union Seminary, to the prosperity of which his fame contributed greatly, and of which he was for some time president; but his chief services were rendered by his books, and pre-eminently by his "Researches." As an explorer of Bible lands he had few precedents and no rivals; as a Biblical scholar he was surpassed by no American of his time. His eyesight failed during his last year, and he sought relief in Europe, but in vain. His "Life, Writings and Character," by his colleagues, Drs. R. D. Hitchcock and H. B. Smith, appeared in 1863. He died in New York Jan. 27, 1863.

ROBINSON, Mrs. Edward (Therese Albertina Louise von Jakob), authoress, was born at Halle, Germany, Jan. 26, 1797. Her father was Dr. Ludwig von Jakob, professor of political economy in the University of that place. In 1806, after its suppression, he removed to Crakow, in southern Russia, where he had been appointed professor, and afterward to St. Petersburg, as a member of the convention for revising the laws of the Russian empire. His daughter, who was, even then, an earnest student, made herself extensively acquainted with the Russo-Slavic language and literature. In 1816 she returned with her father to Halle, where she learned Latin. She published a number of tales, several of which were issued, in 1825, in a volume entitled "Psyche." These and her later works were published under the *nom-de-plume* of "Talvi," an anagram of the initials of her name; but before this had appeared from her pen German translations of Scott's "Old Mortality" and "Black Dwarf," under the pseudonym "Ernst Berthold." "Servian Songs" (2 vols.), a German translation of the remarkable popular songs in the Servian language by Stephanowitch, was issued at Halle in 1836, and a new edition of it, revised and enlarged, in 1853 at Leipzig. She was married to Prof. Edward Robinson, who was then a student at Halle, qualifying himself for the chair of sacred literature at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, and in 1830 came with him to this country. Becoming interested in the study of the languages of the North American Indians, she published, in 1834, at Leipzig, Germany, in German, a translation of Mr. John Pickering's (q. v.) notable article on "The Indian Languages." During the same year she prepared for the "Biblical Repository," which her husband edited, a series of articles on "The Slavic Languages and Literature," which were printed in a volume in 1850. "Popular Songs of the Nations of the Teutonic Race" appeared in 1838, in German, and in 1840 a small volume against the authenticity of the poems of Ossian. In 1847 she published in German, at Leipzig, a "History of the Colonization of New England," of which a very defective translation into English, by William Hazlitt, Jr., was printed in London, England, in 1851. "Heloise; or, The Unrevealed Secret," "Life's Discipline," and the "Exiles," followed, and were published in German and in English in Leipzig and in New York. "The Exiles" presents a picture of some of the prevalent influences and types of civilization visible in the settlement of America. Mrs. Robinson was one of the most learned women of her age, and justified the discernment of Goethe, who introduced her to the republic of letters as one (the compliment, it has been said, is rather at the expense of her sex), "who had the heart of a woman but the brain of a man." After the death of her husband Mrs. Robinson resided at Hamburg, Germany, where her son Edward was American consul. Her last work was published posthumously in the United States, being "Fifteen Years, a Picture from the Last Century" (N. Y., 1870). A collection of her tales, with a biography by her daughter, was also published in two volumes at Leipzig, Germany, in 1874, and attracted much attention. She died at Hamburg, Germany, April 13, 1869.

TODD, Edward, manufacturer, was born in Plymouth, Conn., Sept. 26, 1826. He was a descendant of Christopher Todd, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, with Eaton and Davenport, and became one of the original proprietors in the New Haven colony. After an academic education he spent two years in the employ of a dry-goods firm in Hartford, Conn. He engaged in a mercantile business in Pittsburgh, Pa., until 1848, when he became connected with the gold-pen manufacturing firm of Bard Bros. of New York city. Having learned all the details of the business he was admitted to the firm in 1851, the name being changed to Smith & Todd, which was later Mabie, Todd & Co. He retired from active business in 1868, spending a year with his family in Europe, and upon his return to the United States in 1869 became associated with the firm of Newton, Kurtz & Co., gold pen manufacturers, which was continued as a co-partnership under the firm name of Edward Todd & Co., his partner being Joseph Monaghan. Mr. Todd's son, Edward, Jr., was admitted to the firm in 1878, and after his death the company was incorporated, retaining the old name of Edward Todd & Co. Mr. Todd was married Jan. 29, 1853, to Lydia Alden, daughter of Jabez Wight Giddings, of Hartford, Conn., and was survived by four children: Charlotte Lydia, who married R. R. Cornell; Edward, Jr.; Ambrose Giddings and Jennie Alden, who married George B. Seely. He died in New York city in January, 1898. (Portrait opposite page 244.)

ROBINSON, John, pastor of the Pilgrims at Leyden, was born about 1575, probably at or near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, or Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, Eng. He was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1592, gained a fellowship there in 1599, and had a benefice at or near Norwich about 1600-4, but imbibed Puritan opinions, was suspended by his bishop, withdrew from the Established church, joined a company of Separatists at Gainsborough, and became pastor of a congregation at Scrooby. To escape the troubles which beset them at home, this flock emigrated to Holland in two parties, he going with the second in 1608; the next year they settled at Leyden, having first gained permission from the authorities. In 1611 they bought a building in which to hold their meetings, and in this Robinson and others dwelt. He disputed with Episcopius, upholding the doctrines of Calvinism against the other's Arminianism, and was made a member of the University of Leyden in 1615. In later years the severity of his opinions was so far mitigated as to allow that it might be lawful to commune with an imperfect church which one had left for conscience sake. He entered with zeal into the scheme of emigration to the New World, first broached in 1617, and when Brewster's party sailed in 1620, he intended to follow soon with the remainder, but delays came, and he died at Leyden five years later. Though never in America, he enters into its history through his deep influence on the first settlers of New England. He published many sermons and tracts, "A Justification of Separation" (1609), being one of the earliest; two more appeared after his death: "On the Lawfulness of Hearing of the Ministers in the Church of England" (1634), and "A Brief Catechism concerning Church Government" (1642). His works were collected in three volumes with a memoir by R. Ashton (1851). Perhaps the most memorable passage in them is the expression of his belief that "the Lord hath yet more light to break forth from his Word." See also Dr. H. M. Dexter's "Congregationalism of the Last 300 Years" (1880). Two of his sons came to America, and had descendants. He died Mar. 3, 1625.

TWIGGS, Hansford Dade Duncan, lawyer, was born in Barnwell county, S. C., March 25, 1839, son of George W. L. and Harriet E. (Duncan) Twiggs. His father was one of the largest planters in eastern Georgia. Young Twiggs was graduated at the Georgia Military Institute, and subsequently in the law department of the University of Georgia, with distinction. At the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the Confederate army as first lieutenant of infantry in the 1st Georgia regulars, which was distinguished for its bravery. He was twice severely wounded, and for his gallantry obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Subsequent to the war, he resumed the practice of law in Augusta, Ga., where he soon took a foremost rank in the profession, and in 1870 was appointed judge of the superior courts of the middle judicial circuit of Georgia. In 1880 he was elected to the assembly from Richmond county, and served as speaker pro tem of the house. The Georgia state convention subsequently elected him a delegate to the democratic convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for president. After retiring from the bench in 1879, he practiced law in Augusta, being the senior member of the firm of Twiggs & Verdery. His experience on the bench trained his naturally judicial mind to a ready apprehension of cases, which, combined with his oratorical powers, made him irresistible as an advocate before a jury. As a criminal lawyer he attained a great reputation. He was a man of engaging personality, commanding and handsome presence, and was said to be one of the most eloquent and powerful public speakers in Georgia.

OATES, William Calvin, twenty-eighth governor of Alabama, was born in Pike (now Bullock) county, Ala., Nov. 30, 1835, son of William and Sarah (Sellars) Oates. He was of Welsh descent; the first of the family in America being three brothers, who came over before the revolution. Two of the brothers settled in North Carolina and one (his father's grandfather) in South Carolina. William C. Oates was brought up on his father's farm and was educated at Lawrenceville Academy, at Lawrenceville, Ala. After working as a house-builder and painter, he determined to follow the legal profession and studied law in the office of Pugh, Bullock & Buford, of Eufaula, Ala. Upon admission to the bar he began his practice at Abbeville, Ala., at the same time editing a weekly Democratic newspaper. On the outbreak of the civil war he raised a company for the Confederate army, which became the famous Fifteenth Alabama infantry, in which he served as captain and colonel. He participated in twenty-seven battles and lost his right arm near Richmond, Va., in August, 1864. His brave conduct at Gettysburg, where he commanded the extreme right of Longstreet's corps in his assault on Little Round Top, in July, 1863, came very near turning the battle into a Confederate victory. After the war Col. Oates resumed his profession and soon accumulated a large practice. He early became interested in state politics. He was a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention in New York in 1868; served in the Alabama legislature in 1870-72, being chairman of the ways and means committee; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875, serving as chairman of its judiciary committee and was the unsuccess-

ful candidate for the national congress in 1878, but two years later was nominated by acclamation and elected, serving uninterruptedly from 1880 to 1894. In congress he gained the reputation of being an able constitutional lawyer and a friend of agriculture and education. He opposed the alien ownership of land, advocated a limitation upon foreign immigration, and was the author of measures to these ends, as well as for the revision of naturalization laws. He was frank and fearless in his attitude on public questions, opposing energetically any measure that was contrary to his convictions, even adopting filibustering tactics to prevent legislation which he considered to be radically wrong. He was the leader of the longest filibuster that ever occurred in congress, keeping the house in deadlock for eight days, so as to defeat the direct tax-refunding bill. He was elected governor of Alabama in 1894, and during his administration made marked improvements in the finance of the state and in the convict system. In 1901 he was a delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention, being appointed chairman of the committee on legislative department. During the Spanish-American war he volunteered his services and was appointed brigadier-general by Pres. McKinley, but the war closed before he reached Cuba with his splendidly drilled and disciplined troops from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He was the author of "The Confederate War—Lost Opportunities—the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment in Forty-seven Battles." He was married Mar. 28th, 1882, to Sarah, daughter of Washington Toney, of Eufaula, Ala. He died in Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 9, 1910.

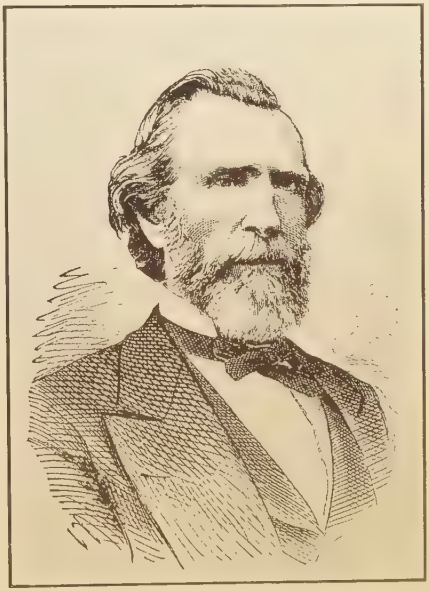
GAGE, Matilda Joslyn, reformer, was born at Cicero, N. Y., March 24, 1826, daughter of Dr. Hezekiah and Helen (Leslie) Joslyn. Her father, of New England and revolutionary stock, was a liberal thinker and an ardent abolitionist, whose home was a station of the "underground railroad," as was also her own home. From her mother, who was a member of the Leslie family of Scotland, Mrs. Gage inherited her taste for historic research. Her early education was received from her parents. She attended Clinton (N. Y.) Liberal Institute, and the intellectual atmosphere of her home had a decided influence on her whole career. On Jan. 6, 1845, she was married to Henry H. Gage, a merchant of Cicero, making their permanent home at Fayetteville, N. Y. Mrs. Gage began her public career as a lecturer at the woman's rights convention at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1852, being the youngest speaker present, and the enfranchisement of women henceforth became the goal of her life. She was a tireless worker and public speaker, and contributed numerous articles to the press, being regarded as "one of the most logical, fearless and scientific writers of her day." During 1878-81 she published and edited at Syracuse the "National Citizen," a paper devoted to the cause of women. In 1880 she was a delegate from the National Woman Suffrage Association to the Republican and Greenback conventions in Chicago and the Democratic convention in Cincinnati, O. With Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony she was for years in the forefront of the suffrage movement, and collaborated with them in writing the "History of Woman Suffrage," (1881-87). She was the author of the "Woman's Rights Catechism," (1868); "Woman as Inventor," (1870); "Who Planned the Tennessee Campaign," (1880), and "Woman, Church and State," (1893). She was president of the New York State Suffrage Association for five years, and president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association during 1875-76, which was one of the affiliating societies forming the present national suffrage association, in 1890; she also held the office of second vice-president, vice-president-at-large and chairman of the executive committee of the original National Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Gage's views on suffrage and feminism were considered too radical by many members of the suffrage association, and in consequence she organized in 1890 the Woman's National Liberal Union, whose objects were: To assert woman's natural right to self-government; to show the cause of delay in the recognition of her demand; to preserve the principles of civil and religious liberty; to arouse public opinion to the danger of a union of church and state through an amendment to the constitution, and to denounce the doctrine of woman's inferiority. She served as president of this union from its inception until her death. She was the mother of one son, T. Clarkson Gage, and three daughters, Helen Leslie, who married Charles H. Gage of Syracuse, N. Y.; Julia Louise, who married James D. Carpenter of Fargo, N. Dak., and Maud, who married L. Frank Baum, the author. She died at the home of her daughter in Chicago, Ill., March 18, 1898.

CRAWFORD, Martin Jenkins, jurist, was born in Jasper co., Ga., Mar. 17, 1820, son of Major Hardy and Betsy Roberts (Jenkins) Crawford, of Virginia ancestry on both sides. His father was a prominent planter of middle Georgia. He was educated at Brownwood Institute, near La Grange, Ga., and at Mercer University. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and began the practice of his profession at Hamilton, Harris co., Ga. The death of his father occurring a short time after, he was obliged to relinquish his profession temporarily to devote himself to his large planting interests. At the same time he entered zealously into public affairs, and during 1845-47, was a member of the Georgia state legislature. In 1849 he removed to Columbus, Ga., which was his residence until his death, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Southern convention held at Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1850. In 1853 he formed a legal partnership with Porter Ingram, which lasted for twenty-five years, and in the same year he was appointed by Gov. H. V. Johnson, judge of the superior courts of the Chattahoochee circuit. He resigned from the bench in 1855, when he was sent by the Democratic party to congress, holding his seat until the outbreak of the civil war. Espousing the cause of the Confederacy, he was a delegate to the provisional Confederate congress, held at Montgomery, Ala., 1861-62, and was appointed by Jefferson Davis, a member of the peace commission of three, sent to treat with the government at Washington, the other members being John Forsyth of Alabama, and Gov. Andre B. Roman, of Louisiana. The mission being unsuccessful, he raised the 3rd Georgia volunteer cavalry, with which he entered the Confederate army in 1862, and after a year's service as its colonel, was appointed a member of the staff of Gen. Howell Cobb, with whom he served until the close of the war. He now returned to the practice of his profession at Columbus, Ga., and in 1875 he was again appointed judge of the superior courts of Chattahoochee circuit, being re-appointed in 1877 for a term of eight years. Gov. Colquitt appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia in 1880, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge

HANSFORD D. D. TWIGGS
LAWYER

WILLIAM C. OATES
GOVERNOR

MATILDA J. GAGE
REFORMER



MARTIN J. CRAWFORD
JURIST

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Richard M. Hoe

Logan E. Bleckley (q.v.). He was subsequently elected to this post, and was serving on the supreme bench at the time of his death. He was a man of scrupulous integrity and high ability, and was a strong force in the public life of Georgia. He was married, Dec. 29, 1842, to Amanda, daughter of Joseph Reese, of Morgan county, Ga., and had five children: Florence, Clara, Reese, Martin J., and Tombs Crawford. He died at Columbus, Ga., July 22, 1883.

REED, John, clergyman, was born in Framingham, Mass., Nov. 11, 1751, son of Solomon and Abigail (Stoughton) Reed; grandson of Capt. William Reed and Alice (Nash) Reed; great-grandson of William Reade and Esther (Thompson) Reade, and great-great-grandson of William Reade, who sailed from Gravesend, England, in 1635, and settled in Weymouth, Mass., becoming a freeman of the new colony. His father, a graduate of Harvard College in 1739, was minister of the Second Congregational Church at Framingham during 1746-56, and of the church at Titicut, Mass., for the remainder of his life. John Reed was graduated at Yale College in 1772. He was prepared for the ministry under his father's instruction, and after being licensed to preach was for two years a chaplain in the U. S. navy. Having also studied law, he practiced about seven years and then decided to follow his father's profession. He was ordained Jan. 7, 1780, and installed as an associate pastor of the Congregational Church at West Bridgewater. The senior pastor, Rev. Daniel Perkins, died in 1782, and he presided thereafter until his death. In 1794 he was elected to the national congress as a Federalist, and took his seat Dec. 7, 1795, serving in the 4th, 5th and 6th congresses, when he declined a re-election to the 7th. He was noted for his opinions on ecclesiastical affairs. A report of a church council drawn up by him was adopted in substance as the basis of an important legal decision of the Massachusetts supreme court, and in the theological discussions between the Hopkinsians and the Arminians at clerical gatherings in the early days of the nineteenth century, he championed the liberal doctrine, taking the side of the Arminians. He excelled as a metaphysician and as a polemic, and his views carried weight with his clerical brethren. Although afflicted with blindness during the last ten years of his life he continued to preach until a short time before his death. He was a warm personal friend of George Washington and John Adams. He was the author of "An Apology for the Rite of Infant Baptism" (1806), and several of his occasional sermons were published. He was twice married, first, in 1780 to Hannah, daughter of Uriah Sampson of Middleborough, Mass., and their children were: John, Daniel, Solomon, Hannah, Caleb and Sampson, and two who died in infancy; his son John was also a member of congress. His first wife died in 1815, and he was married in 1822 to her sister, Mrs. Phoebe (Sampson) Paddock. He died in West Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 17, 1831.

REED, John, congressman, was born in West Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 2, 1781, son of Rev. John and Hannah (Sampson) Reed. He was graduated at Brown University in 1803. He spent two years in teaching, being the first preceptor of Plymouth Academy, Bridgewater, and later was a tutor at Brown. After studying law under William Baylies, an eminent attorney of his native town, he was admitted to the bar, and beginning practice at Yarmouth, Mass., rose to a high place in his profession. He was elected a representative from his state to the thirteenth national congress, taking his seat May 24, 1813. He was re-elected at the expiration of his term, serving as a Federalist until Mar. 3, 1817. Four years later he was sent to congress, this time as a Whig, and served from Dec. 3, 1821, until Mar. 3, 1841, through the seventeenth to the twenty-sixth congresses inclusive. He gained the confidence of the members of both houses by the accuracy of his information, and his impartiality on all important questions, and exerted a powerful influence, consequently, especially in the settlement of questions in which the interests of his state were involved. At one time in the discussion of matters relating to fisheries he found himself on the side of a lean minority, but in a single speech he revolutionized the sentiment of the House and changed the vote from a minority to a triumphant majority. Because of his long term in congress, he was sometimes humorously alluded to as "the life-member." In 1844 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts on the ticket headed by George N. Briggs and was re-elected each term with Gov. Briggs, serving until 1851, when he retired to private life. In 1845 Brown university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was married in 1809 to Olive, daughter of Abiezer Alger, of West Bridgewater, and their children were: Sarah, John, Martha, who married James F. Joy, of Detroit, Mich., and Edward Reed. John Reed died at West Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 25, 1860.

UPJOHN, Richard Michell, architect, was born in Shaftesbury, Eng., March 7, 1828, the son of Richard Upjohn (q.v.), who brought the child to the United States in 1829. The father was also an architect of note and is remembered in New York as the designer of Trinity Church. He was one of the charter members of the American Institute of Architects. Richard M. Upjohn was prepared for college, but decided to begin at once the study of architecture, and at the age of eighteen entered his father's office, where he studied diligently for four years. In 1850 his father was obliged to go abroad for his health, and during his absence the son carried on all the works the older Upjohn had left in progress. In 1853 the subject of this sketch began business for himself, after a sojourn of a year and a half in Europe, studying all the important architectural works in Great Britain and on the continent. Shortly after, he entered into partnership with his father, but the latter giving up something of his active life, left the care of the business to the son, who built during this period the Madison Square Presbyterian church, New York city, and in 1859 St. Peter's church, in Albany, N. Y. In 1858 he designed and constructed the Mechanics' Bank building on Wall Street which was the first structure built in lower New York with iron floor-beams, having brick arches between. Another of his buildings of fire-proof construction was the Newark (N. J.) Banking and Insurance Co.'s bank. These, being put up before the days of elevators, were but six stories high. In 1861 he built the beautiful northern entrance to Greenwood cemetery and in 1864, the Central Congregational church on the back bay in Boston, which, with its tower and spire, was 235 feet high, and was supported on piles. Other churches which he planned and built at different times are: St. Paul's and St. George's, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Park church, Hartford, Conn.; Trinity, New Rochelle, N. Y.; the Presbyterian church, Rye, N. Y., Trinity church, East New York, N. Y. He also designed many beautiful residences throughout the country, and several school-houses, the most noted of which

were the West Middle District school, in Hartford, Conn., and the Trinity parish school, in New York city. His masterpiece was the capitol at Hartford, Conn., perhaps the most satisfactory capitol building in the United States. It is 300 feet long, 200 feet wide, built entirely of marble, and is situated on a beautiful eminence in a park of forty acres. The dome is 260 feet high and fifty-six feet in diameter, is made of stone, and was the first instance in the country where masonry was used in a cupola or dome of such size. The building cost $2,500,000 and required over eight years to build; it also had the unique distinction among public buildings of having been built within the original appropriation. Among the later buildings that he designed were the Hobart College Library building at Geneva, N. Y., the cathedral at Fond du Lac, Wis., and St. George's church, Brooklyn. Many architects received their training in his office, among the more prominent being Charles W. Clinton, of Clinton & Russell, Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, of New York, and Solon S. Beman, of Chicago. His services were in frequent demand as an expert on commissions when national, state or civic architectural matters were to be decided, among them a commission appointed by the New York state legislature to investigate and report on the condition of the vaulted ceiling of the assembly chamber of the state capitol building at Albany, N. Y., and for many years he represented the American Institute of Architects on the committee of building survey for examining unsafe buildings in New York city. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects (president of its New York chapter), the Architectural League of New York, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was married in 1856, to Emma Degen, daughter of Rev. James H. Tyng of New York, (who was a brother of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng) and had nine children: Maud Elizabeth, Francis James, Richard Russell, Anna Michell, Charles Babcock, Emma Tyng, Edwin Parry, Dudley Tyng and Hobart Brown Upjohn. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1903.

BRINKERHOFF, Roeliff, soldier, was born in Owasco, Cayuga co., N. Y., June 28, 1828, the son of George R. and Jacomyntie (Bourier) Brinkerhoff, and a descendant of Joris Dericksen Brinkerhoff, who came from Holland in 1638, with his wife Susannah, and settled at Brooklyn, N. Y., then New Netherlands. Many of his descendants are still on Long Island and in the western states. At sixteen years of age young Brinkerhoff was teaching school in Owasco and at eighteen was principal of a school near Hendersonville, Tenn. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, O., was admitted to the bar in 1852 and practiced law until the civil war broke out. During 1855-59 he was proprietor and one of the editors of the old Mansfield "Herald." In September, 1861, he enlisted as first lieutenant in the 64th Ohio Vol. Infantry, was appointed regimental quartermaster, and in November was promoted to captain and assistant quartermaster. After the capture of Corinth, he went home on a sick leave and was subsequently transferred to Maine as chief quartermaster for that state. He next was in charge of train and commissary stores at Pittsburg, Pa., and then went to Washington, D. C., as post quartermaster until June, 1865, when he became colonel and inspector of the quartermaster's department. He was retained in the war department until November, 1865, when he was ordered to Cincinnati, O., as chief quartermaster of the department. In September, 1866, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, and tendered a commission in the regular army, but declined and was mustered out in October, 1866, after five years of service. Returning to Mansfield, O., he resumed the practice of law. In 1873 he was one of the promoters of the Mansfield Savings Bank, becoming cashier in 1873 and vice-president in 1891. In 1878 he was made a member of the state board of charities, and in 1880 was elected president of the national conference of charities and corrections. He was a member and vice-president of the national prison congress. He was president of the Park commission of Mansfield, and was instrumental in establishing there the Mansfield Memorial Museum and the Lyceum Society, and also in having the State Reformatory located at Mansfield. He was a member of the First Congregational Church. On Feb. 3, 1852, he was married to Mary Lake, daughter of Baldwin Bently of Mansfield, O., and had two sons: Robert and Roeliff; and two daughters: Adelaide H. and Mary Brinkerhoff. He died in Mansfield, O., in 1911.

BATE, Henry Clay, soldier, was born at Bledsoe's Lick, Tenn., July 28, 1839, son of Humphrey and Anne Franklin (Meathered) Bate, and grandson of James and Mary (Spivy) Bate. His father was a farmer and surveyor of Tennessee. The son was educated at the Rural Academy, Sumner county, Tenn. When the civil war began he enlisted in a company of Confederate cavalry in Mississippi and was elected lieutenant, but soon after resigned, went to Virginia, and enlisted in the 2d Tennessee infantry, which was transferred to the western army. At Cornish, Miss., just before the battle of Shiloh, he was appointed adjutant of the 1st Confederate cavalry, and in a few months after was elected major of his regiment, serving with it in the western campaigns under Gens. Wheeler and Forrest (except nine months spent in prison at Johnston's Island and Point Lookout), surrendering with his command under Gen. Forrest, at Gainesville, Ala. Maj. Bate fought in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro and many minor engagements during the war. Returning to his home in Mississippi, he spent two years in cotton-raising, and after his return to his native state was similarly occupied, but soon entered the field of journalism. In 1882 he became connected with the editorial staff of the "Nashville Daily World," and by his writings won recognition as one of the most forceful editors of the state. When secretary of the Tennessee bureau of agriculture, statistics, mines and immigration, he assisted in organizing the Tennessee weather service, and had charge of that department until his retirement from active life in 1909. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, and in religion was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch Masons, Royal and Select Masons, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; was past grand sachem of Red Men, past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Order of Elks. He was thrice married: (1) Jan. 16, 1866, to Rosabelle Simonton; (2) Apr. 28, 1890, to Minnie H. Williams; and (3) Mar. 3, 1902, to Nellie B. Freeman. He was survived by four children: Henry Clay, Jr., Stanley, William B. and Julia, wife of Paul Hunter, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Bate died at his home in Nashville, Tenn., May 2, 1917.

THE NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. OF AMERICA, PHILA.

Jacob H. Gallinger

N. S. Paddock

GALLINGER, Jacob Harold, U. S. senator, was born at Cornwall, Ontario Canada, Mar. 28, 1837, son of Jacob and Catherine (Cook) Gallinger, grandson of George and ——— (———) Gallinger, and great-grandson of Michael Gallinger who came to this country from Germany in 1654. Young Gallinger worked for three years in a newspaper office in Cornwall, N. Y., during which he studied under private tutors. He was engaged in journalism in Ogdensburg and Cornwall until 1855; studied medicine in Cincinnati, O., and was graduated M.D., at the Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1858. He practiced his profession in Cincinnati one year, spent another year in study and travel, and in 1860 removed to Concord, N. H., where he soon established a large and lucrative practice. He was graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1868. He was a liberal contributor to medical journals and to the periodical and newspaper press. While devoting close attention to his profession, he found time to take an active part in politics, and was long one of the leaders of the Republican party of his state. He was elected to the New Hampshire legislature in 1872-1873 and 1891, serving as chairman of the committees on insurance and on banks, and an important special committee. As a member of the constitutional convention of 1876, he distinguished himself by advocating and securing the submission of important amendments to the state constitution, which were ratified by the people. He was state senator during 1878-81, serving as chairman of the committee on education, and for two terms as president of the senate, and was surgeon-general in 1879-80, with the rank of brigadier-general, on the staff of Gov. Heed. In 1882 he was chairman of the Republican state committee. He resigned in 1890, was re-elected in 1898 and served until 1908, when he declined re-election. He was chairman of the state delegation to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1888, where he seconded the nomination of Benjamin Harrison, and served his state in the same capacity in 1904 and 1908. He was elected to the 49th and 50th congresses, and refused nomination to the 51st congress. In 1891 the New Hampshire legislature elected him to the U. S. senate, and he was re-elected in 1897, 1903, 1909 and 1914. During a portion of the 62d congress he was president pro tem of the senate, and was the Republican leader in that body. He was chairman of the merchant marine commission of 1904-5, member of the National Forest Reservation commission, and vice-chairman of the national waterways commission. He was also a member of the senate committee on finance, collaborating as such in the preparation of bills on the subject of the tariff. His speeches on the tariff contained so much valuable information that millions of copies were reprinted and distributed throughout the country under the title "American Tariffs from Plymouth Rock to McKinley and Dingley", which has served as a textbook for speakers and writers on the tariff. For twenty-two years he was a member of the senate committee on the District of Columbia, taking a deep interest in the beautification and development of the district and laboring zealously for the upbuilding of the public school system of Washington, as a result of which the standard of the high schools has been raised, public kindergartens have been established, a medical inspection of pupils put into effect, and a compulsory educational law, a child labor law and a reorganization law enacted, and besides playgrounds and school gardens were created through his efforts. In 1909 he was a member and vice-chairman of the National waterways commission, which went abroad to study river and harbor improvements in Europe. He was a prime mover for the passage of the so-called Weeks law for the creation of forest reserves in the Appalachian and White Mountains, having prepared and presented the first bill on that subject and when it became a law he secured large appropriations for the continuation of the work of the commission, serving on the national forest reservation commission, which administers the above mentioned law. A speaker of much power and influence, Sen. Gallinger was one of the most popular and successful campaign orators in New England. He was a writer of ability, and lectured before lyceums and other literary societies. For a period he was a trustee of George Washington University. At first a member of the Episcopal Church, he later embraced the Baptist faith. He was a member of the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1885. He was called a conservative in political affairs, being an ancient enemy of civil service reform, an ardent advocate of ship subsidies and the protective tariff, and always opposed the popular election of senators, notwithstanding that his last election to the senate in 1914 was by direct vote of the people. He was, however, in favor of woman suffrage. He had a pleasing personality, was cordial and hearty in his manner, and with a keen sense of humor and pleasing manner of conversation, he enjoyed a high degree of personal popularity. Dr. Gallinger was married Aug. 23, 1860, to Mary Anna, daughter of Maj. Isaac Bailey of Salisbury, and had six children, only one of whom survived him, Katherine C., wife of Harry A. Norton of Winchester, Mass. He died in Franklin, N. H., Aug. 17, 1917.

PADDOCK, Algernon Sidney, U. S. senator, was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1830, the son of Ira S. Paddock, a prominent lawyer of old New England stock. At the age of eighteen he entered Union College, Schenectady, but was compelled to leave in his senior year because of financial difficulties. He taught school while studying law, and removing to Omaha, Neb., in 1857 was admitted to the bar and opened an office for the practice of his profession. In 1858-59 he was engaged in editorial work on the Omaha "Republican," his felicity in political writing making him a valued contributor and in 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln. Pres. Lincoln appointed him secretary of Nebraska territory in 1861, an office he held with distinction until Nebraska's admission as a state in 1867. He was a delegate at the Republican National convention of 1864, He was a candidate for the U. S. senate in 1867 but was defeated by Gen. John M. Thayer. In 1868 Pres. Johnson nominated him for governor of Wyoming but he declined the office. For the next seven years he devoted himself to business pursuits, enlisting large amounts of Eastern capital in enterprises for building up Nebraska. In 1872 he removed to Beatrice co., Neb., and made it his home until his death, engaged in manufacturing and farming. In 1875 he was elected U. S. senator, to succeed Thomas W. Tipton, receiving nearly all the votes of both the Republican and Democratic members of the legislature. In 1881 he was defeated by Charles H. Van Wyck. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the Utah commission by Pres. Arthur, serving on the commission until 1887, when he again went to the

U. S. senate. He served on many important committees in the senate, notably public lands, public building and grounds, post offices, post roads and agriculture, and was an indefatigable chairman of the committee on agriculture during part of his first and second terms. He secured the first river and harbor appropriation for Nebraska, and was prominent in much important legislation, especially in connection with the bill to prevent food adulteration. In consequence of a resolution which he introduced in 1890, the interstate commerce committee made an investigation of alleged excessive freight rates on agricultural products between the west and the lakes, which resulted in a reduction of the rates and a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to Nebraska producers. He was married, Dec. 22, 1859, to Emma L. Mack, daughter of Daniel Mack, of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., and had five children: Daniel and Susie A., both of whom died at an early age; Franklin Algernon; Harriet, who married O. J. Collman, of Beatrice, Neb.; and Frances Amelia Paddock. Sen. Paddock died at Beatrice, Neb., Oct. 17, 1897.

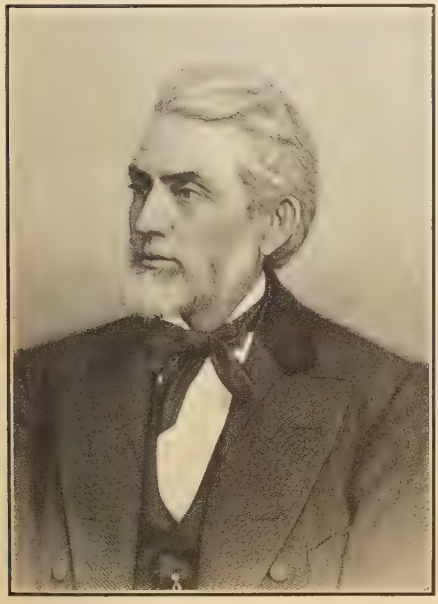
ZAVALA, Lorenzo de, Texan patriot, was born in Madrid, Spain, Oct. 3, 1789. When he was less than two years old, his father removed to Merida, Yucatan, then a dependency of Spain, to avoid persecution for his liberal sentiments, and he was carefully educated in the schools of Merida and by his enlightened father. He acquired the English language and soon became a disciple of Thomas Jefferson. His education was completed in Europe, whence he returned in 1809 imbued with the spirit of liberty and a keen sense of the downtrodden condition of the people in Spanish America. He rejected the dogma of the divine right of kings and an inherited nobility to rule over their fellow-beings, born their equals by the laws of nature and of God. He filled many municipal positions, but in 1814 in consequence of his rising influence in enlightening the youth of the country he was imprisoned in the dungeons of San Juan de Ulloa for three years. He was released at the close of 1817, and having previously studied medicine, he practiced that profession in Merida until 1820, when he was elected to the ephemeral cortez of Spain. His demands in that body for the relief of the American colonies of Texas raised such an outburst of opposition that he had to flee the country and escaped through France to London and thence returned home. After the Mexican revolution of 1821 Yucatan united her fortunes with those of Mexico and in the following year Zavala was elected a delegate to the first Mexican congress and became its president. His name is the first signed to the Mexican constitution, adopted Oct., 1824. He then became senator from Yucatan for 1825-26. From March, 1827 to 1830, he was governor of the state of Mexico, including the capital city, when a revolution in favor of a despotic government caused him to flee to the United States. During his sojourn he made a tour of observation through the Union and wrote a volume designed to enlighten his countrymen on the principles of representative government. On the triumph of Santa Anna, as champion of liberty in 1833, Zavala returned to Mexico and was appointed minister to France; but Santa Anna soon developed his treachery and became dictator. Zavala indignantly resigned and sought an asylum in Texas where he owned land, almost in rifle shot of the field on which Santa Anna was yet to be defeated and captured. He was received warmly by the American population. He entered zealously into the revolution of 1835, and served in the convention of that year and was unanimously elected to that of 1836, which declared independence. By that body he was elected first vice-president of the republic of Texas and served until the constitutional government was organized Oct. 22, 1836. In rescuing one of his children from drowning in the San Jacinto river, when the weather was very cold, he contracted pneumonia and died Nov. 1, 1836. Zavala County, Texas, preserves his name.

STETSON, Thomas Drew, editor and patent lawyer, was born at Kingston Mass., May 30, 1827, son of George and Deborah P. (Washburn) Stetson and seventh in the line of descent from Robert Stetson, who settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1634, and was cornet of the first horse company of Plymouth colony in 1658. He received an education in the public schools and Kingston Academy, working for three years in a factory after he had left school. In the early 'Fifties he became the editor of the Old Colony Reporter, the local organ of the free soil party, published at North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass. He was a strong abolitionist, and took an active part in securing the election of Charles Sumner to the U. S. senate for the first time. Later he became a mechanical draughtsman and moved to New York city, where, in 1853 he became the editor of Appleton's "Engineers' Journal." He also wrote regularly for the New York Tribune's mechanical and industrial departments. In 1855 he began business as a patent solicitor and expert, and he soon acquired a national reputation. He was expert in hundreds of litigated cases. He served B. B. Hotchkiss, whose improvements in guns, projectiles, and fuses did much to determine the result of our civil war; the Fairbanks Scale Co., the Pneumatic Co. of Indiana, who did much to revolutionize the moulding of iron; the Delavergne Refrigerating Machine Co., and Reynolds and Capt. Talinski in dynamite throwing. He helped George H. Corliss in securing his later world-renowned steam engine improvements, and William Corliss in patenting his improvements in burglar-proof safes. In 1858 in testing engines, he arranged a brake which could put a full load on or off instantly, and used it with means for causing the engine to record the time of each revolution by marking across a strip of paper moved uniformly. He devised the system of preliminary statement in inferences, the contestant being required to make a sworn statement of the date of conception and of each step in development, to which he shall subsequently be confined. He also originated the form of assignment of patents. He served for many years on the committee on teachers of the General Society of mechanics and tradesmen, and six years as president of the polytechnic branch of the American Institute of which he had been a member since 1856. He was a Baptist, and an active worker for Prohibition. He was a director in "The Stetson Kindred in America," an association of the descendants of Cornet Robert Stetson. He died Feb. 9, 1916, at North Plymouth, Mass.

WOOD, Daniel Phelps, lawyer, was born in Pompey, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1819, son of Daniel and Sophia (Sims) Woods. His father was the pioneer lawyer of Pompey, having gone there from Berkshire, Mass., in the beginning of the nineteenth century; was a justice of the peace, and first postmaster of Pompey. The son received his preliminary education at Pompey academy, and was gradu-

HENRY C. BATE
SOLDIER

THOMAS D. STETSON
EDITOR AND LAWYER



DANIEL P. WOOD
LAWYER

DONALD McKAY
SHIPBUILDER

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

William Gillette

ated at Hamilton College in 1843. He studied law with the Hon. Victory Birdseye, his father's former legal partner, and in the office of George W. Noxon, of Syracuse, with whom he formed a partnership on his admission to the bar in 1846. Syracuse received its charter as a city in 1847, and for about three years Mr. Wood was its city attorney. He performed his duties so acceptably that he was elected to the assembly in 1852, as a Whig. He was chairman of the committee on salt, and as a member of the committee on code, he did important work in connection with the radical changes which had been introduced into the procedure of the courts. He made his mark as a legislative debater in the discussion of the improvement of the canals and in the impeachment of John C. Mather, the canal commissioner, in which trial Mr. Wood was one of the committee of managers in behalf of the House. Being re-elected, in his second term he was chairman of the committee on educational institutions, member of the committee on ways and means and author of the act creating the department of public instruction. On the formation of the Republican party Mr. Wood became a member and he accompanied Pres. Lincoln on his journey to the national capital, which it had been predicted, Lincoln would never reach alive. He was also an honorary pall-bearer at Lincoln's funeral, representing New York state. During the Civil war he assisted with earnestness in the raising of troops. In 1865 he again represented his district in the assembly, was chairman of the committee on canals, member of the committee on ways and means, and chairman of the special committee which conducted the remains of Pres. Lincoln from the city of New York, through the state. In 1867 he was elected for the fifth time to the assembly, and became chairman of the committee on ways and means. The years which followed were the era of inflation and judicial corruption. The Tweed ring of New York city was in power, and sought to dominate the political organizations of the state. In 1871 Mr. Wood was elected to the state senate, and was made chairman of the committee on finance. This was the period of the impeachment of the Tammany judges, and in these proceedings Sen. Wood participated actively; no one did more than he to break up the rule of Tweed in the politics of the state. As chairman of the finance committee he watched over the supply bill, in which unjust appropriations had often been artfully introduced, with unceasing vigilance. He was returned to the senate at the next election without opposition, the Democratic convention deciding unanimously not to make a nomination against him. He was again chairman of the finance committee in 1874 and 1875, and was the author of the banking act passed in 1875, and was a bulwark against every effort to attack the treasury. In 1874 when Maj.-Gen. Barnum of the sixth division of the National Guard resigned, a movement among the guard officers was started to secure Sen. Wood's appointment, and his appointment by Gov. Dix, in 1874, brought much favorable comment from the press. After his retirement from the senate in 18—, he returned to the practice of law, and became president of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, of which he had been one of the incorporators in 1855, holding that position until his death. In 1869 the Trust and Deposit Co., of Onondaga, was organized with Mr. Wood as one of its vice-presidents, a connection lasting until his death. He was a director of the New York state banking association and the New York state banking company, and president of the Highland Solar Salt Manufacturing Co., of which he was one of the organizers, and was prominently interested in the Gennesee and Water street railroad, of which he was also one of the organizers. He was married, Aug. 28, 1848, to Lora Celeste, daughter of Silas Smith, of Lanesboro, Mass. Of their six children three died in infancy and the others were: Frank, Mary Clifton, who married Prof. George Huntington Williams of Johns Hopkins University, and Cornelia Longstreet, who married A. Ames Howlett of Syracuse. Daniel P. Wood died at Syracuse, N. Y., May 1, 1891.

McKAY, Donald, ship-builder, was born in Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, Sept. 14, 1810. He was an ambitious youth, and while quite young left the little town where he was born and went to the city of New York, where he learned the trade of a ship-builder. Having completed his apprenticeship, he went to Newburyport, Mass., then one of the leading ship-building localities in the United States, and started in the ship-building business for himself. He met with such success that in 1845 he had accumulated means enough to justify him in establishing a ship-yard in East Boston. Those were the "flush times" for clipper ships, and skilled ship-builders vied with each other in constructing those magnificent specimens of their art, that were the wonder of the world. He built ships for different lines running to Liverpool, Glasgow and other British ports, and around the Horn to Valparaiso, Callao and San Francisco, and to the Sandwich Islands, China and the East Indies. McKay built clippers for a number of these lines, the largest of which was launched in 1853, a splendid ship of 4,500 tons, called the Great Republic. On the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. McKay put his yard into such a position as to enable him to build naval vessels, and constructed a number of monitors and gunboats. Among these were the Ashuelot and the sloop-of-war Adams. During the last few years of his life, Mr. McKay lived in Hamilton, Mass., where he devoted himself to farming and where he died Sept. 20, 1880. **Portrait facing p. 248.**

ADAIR, John, soldier and U. S. senator, was born in Chester county, S. C., in 1758. He emigrated to Kentucky when about twenty years of age, and served the state in the militia and legislature. He served as U. S. senator in 1805-6. He commanded the Kentucky troops under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and was appointed a general in the army. He was a representative in congress from Kentucky in 1831-33, serving as a member of the committee on military affairs. He died May 19, 1850.

GILLETTE, William [Hooker], actor and dramatist, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 24, 1851, son of Francis and Elizabeth Daggett (Hooker) Gillette, of a prominently connected New England family. His father, (q.v.), was U. S. senator from Connecticut, and was the leader of the Free Soil party in the state. A brother, Edward Hooker Gillette, was a member of congress, and prominent in the Greenback party in Iowa. William Gillette was educated at the Hartford high school and at the Massachusetts Fine Arts Institution. His love of the theatre prevented his being seriously occupied with the more regular studies, and having determined on a stage career, he left home at the age of twenty. At St. Louis, Mo., he offered his services gratuitously to the stock company then under the management of Ben De Bar, who transferred him to his New Orleans theatre for utility parts.

Through Mark Twain, a near neighbor and friend of the Gillette family, he obtained an engagement at the Globe Theatre, Boston. Mr. Clemens' later comment on the incident was that he believed he was playing a joke on the management, not thinking that young Gillette had the slightest ability for acting. "I don't know which I like best," he said, "having Gillette turn out a great actor, or seeing one of my great jokes go wrong." Subsequently joining the Boston Museum Company, he was seen as the Counsel for the Defence in "The Gilded Age," Malcolm in "Macbeth," Montano in "Othello," Benvolio in "Romeo and Juliet," Rosencranz in "Hamlet," Master Wilford in "The Hunchback," and other parts, in a wide range of both classical and modern plays. His chief success at that period was as Prince Glorian in "Broken Hearts," a part assigned to him through the illness of one of the principals. During the following seasons he played many parts with the McCauley Stock Company in Cincinnati and Louisville. His first appearance on the New York stage was at the New Park Theatre, April 29, 1877, as the Prosecuting Attorney in "The Gilded Age." His first play, "The Professor," was successfully produced at the Madison Square Garden Theatre, New York, June 1, 1881, with the author in the title rôle. It was followed by an adaptation of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Esmeralda," in collaboration with the author, which ran for over 300 nights at the same theatre during 1881-82. Throughout the following season (1883-84), he went on tour as Douglas Winthrop in "Young Mrs. Winthrop." At the New York Comedy Theatre, Sept. 29, 1884, he was seen as the Rev. Job McCosh in one of the most popular successes in the theatre of the nineteenth century, "The Private Secretary," a play adapted by himself from Von Moser's "Der Bibliothekar." Coincidentally, Moser's play had also been adapted by Charles Hawtrey, the English actor, and produced the same night under the management of A. M. Palmer. The legal questions thus raised were ended in a compromise, under which a composite version was made, in which Gillette starred for several seasons. His next dramatic achievement was "Held by the Enemy," a play of the civil war, first produced at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1886, with Mr. Gillette playing the part of Bean, the war correspondent. His other plays were a dramatization of Rider Haggard's "She," (1886); "Maid of All Work" (1890); "All the Comforts of a Home" (1890); "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows" (1891); "Settled Out of Court" (1891), adapted from the French; "Ninety Days" (1893); "A Legal Wreck" (1894); "Too Much Johnson" (1894); "Secret Service" (1896); "Because She Loved Him So" (1899); "Sherlock Holmes" (1899), a dramatization of Conan Doyle's famous detective stories, with Mr. Gillette in the part of the most famed detective in English literature; "The Admirable Crichton" (1903), in which he played the part of the butler; "The Painful Predicament of Sherlock Holmes" (1905); "Clarice" (1905); "The Red Owl" (1907); "That Little Affair at Boyd's" (1908); "Samson" (1908); "Among Thieves" (1909); "The Robber" (1909) and "Electricity" (1910). In 1911 he gave a series of revivals of his best plays, and their favorable reception testified to their unusual merit and lasting qualities. He appeared as Henry Beauclerc in "Diplomacy" at the Empire Theatre, New York, in 1914, and in "A Successful Calamity" at the Booth Theatre, New York, in January, 1917, performing in this play during that and the following season. Beginning in December, 1918, he took the leading part in Barrie's "Dear Brutus" at the Empire Theatre. "A cool self-possession and unhurried deliberation," says William Winter, "have distinguished most of his rôles. He was endowed by nature with the power to realize the man of imperturbable poise, in circumstances which would goad a normally conditioned individual to desperation—whether the character was the Rev. Robert Spaulding, Augustus Billings, Louis Dumont, or Sherlock Holmes." Norman Hapgood in "The Stage in America" said that William Gillette and James A. Herne stood ahead of their predecessors in writing and acting alike. "As a dramatist," says Mr. Hapgood, "he is a combination of eclecticism and originality. He knows his business down to the ground. Mr. Gillette reminds me of Merimée, cold, yet producing feeling in the observer, apparently natural and disdainful of the theatrical, yet alert, active, and deeply theatrical every second. . . . Using only his head he still touches the heart. He has silent swiftness and calm intensity. His power of holding the stage is hardly to be surpassed." His handling of his plays, particularly "Sherlock Holmes," has been called a combination of stage instinct and skill carried to the superlative degree. He is the author of "The Illusion of the First Time in Acting" (1915); a lecture delivered by him and published as a brochure by the Dramatic Museum of Columbia University, with an introduction by Mr. George Arliss, and notes by Prof. Brander Matthews. Another small volume, of which only twenty were copied, is entitled and described, "Technique of Playwriting; being a series of tests to be applied by a dramatist to his completed MSS. mimeographed from unpublished notes attributed to William Gillette by Arthur Edwin Krows, the Little Theatre, New York City, January, 1915." He is a member of the Academy of Arts and Letters; of the American Dramatists', Players, and Lambs clubs, New York; of the Friday Night and Albatross clubs, Boston; and of the Lake City Club, Chicago. He was married, June 1, 1882, to Helen Nichols, daughter of Marvin Eldrich Nichols, of Detroit, Mich.

ZEISBERGER, David, missionary, was born at Zauchtenthal in Moravia, April 11, 1721. His parents, who were descended from the Bohemian Brethren, removed in 1726 to Herrnhut in Saxony, and there he was educated. In 1735 they emigrated to Georgia, whither the son followed three years later. In 1740 the family went North, and David helped to build the towns of Bethlehem and Nazareth, Pa. In 1743 he was named as one of a party to escort Count Zinzendorf back to Europe, and narrowly escaped at the last moment. His self-denying labors among the Indians lasted for sixty-three years, from 1745 to his death. Beginning with the Delawares at Shamokin, Pa., he soon passed to the Iroquois at Onondaga, N. Y. The Six Nations made him a sachem and keeper of their records, and the Monseys afterward adopted him. The strifes in which his converts were either partisans or victims wrought havoc with his work; in the French war he was exposed to suspicion and forced to retire. After the conspiracy of Pontiac he led some of his flock to Wyalusing on the Susquehanna, and in 1767 he went to the Monseys, on the Allegheny. In 1772 he founded Schoenbrunn on the Tuscarawas, in central Ohio. Here for some years he prospered, and seemed to

reap the fruits of his diligent planting, being joined by recruits and helpers, and causing the wilderness to blossom. His influence restrained the Delawares from joining their old allies during the revolutionary war and for this the British commander at Detroit stirred up the Wyandots, who broke up the mission, and its teachers were tried as American spies. In 1782 ninety-six Christian Indians returned from Sandusky to gather their crops, and were massacred at Gnadenhütten by settlers. "Cast down, but not destroyed," Zeisberger led the remnant of his followers to the Clinton river in Michigan, thence in 1787 to New Salem, Huron Co., O., near Lake Erie, and thence in 1791 to Canada, where he founded Fairfield on the Thames. In 1798 they returned to their former possessions on the Tuscarawas, to a part of which the Congress had recognized their right. Here he called his post Goshen, and spent his ten remaining years, with little of visible results to show for innumerable hardships and a long life of amazing fortitude, faith and patience. The American aborigines have had no more devoted friend; the annals of missionary work can boast of many more visibly successful laborers, but none of more persistent devotion. His failure was due perhaps not more largely to the outward obstacles in his way than to "the purity and loftiness of his ideal"; he strove to teach sobriety and industry, and withheld baptism till he saw fruits of repentance. He traveled many thousands of miles through the wilderness on foot or in canoes, and built thirteen Indian towns, of which he survived all but one, and that the feeblest. He published a Delaware spelling-book (1776), reprinted in 1806 and 1811; a hymn-book (1803), revised in 1847; "Sermons to Children" (1803), and a translation of "A History of Our Lord," from the German (1821). He left in manuscript a German and Onondaga lexicon in seven volumes quarto, and minor works, of which a Delaware dictionary and an Onondaga grammar were published in 1887-88. His "Life and Times," by Bishop E. De Schweinitz, appeared in 1870, and his "Diary," translated and edited by E. F. Bliss for the Ohio Historical Society, in two volumes, 1885. He died Nov. 17, 1808.

IRBY, John Laurens Manning, U. S. senator, was born in Laurens county, S. C., Sept. 10, 1854, the son of James A. and Henrietta (Earle) Irby. His grandfather, Capt. William Irby, was a Revolutionary hero. His father was a distinguished lawyer, politician, and a large and successful planter, who was lieutenant-governor of South Carolina in 1854, and lacked only one vote of being elected governor in 1858. He opposed secession. At his death in 1860, he left an estate valued at half a million dollars. He had a high reputation for broad common sense, and a correct judgment and knowledge of men. His wife was descended from the Earles, a family distinguished in South Carolina for generations. John L. M. Irby attended Princeton University for one year, and the University of Virginia three years, leaving the latter institution in 1873. He studied law with Judge Henry McIver, who was later on the supreme bench of South Carolina, was admitted to the bar in 1876 and practiced at Laureus for two years. At the end of that time he abandoned the law and engaged actively in farming on his plantation in Laurens county. By good management he became independent in means, and although not a rich man, was rated as one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers in the state. He was an ardent and effective supporter of Wade Hampton for governor of South Carolina in 1876, and took an active part in that famous campaign. He organized a military company in Laurens in 1876, was made its captain, and subsequently was chosen a staff officer under Gov. Hampton with the rank of colonel. He was elected to the state legislature in 1886, 1888, and 1890, and was speaker of the house in the latter year. Col. Irby took a leading part in the reform or farmers' movement in South Carolina in 1890. To him, Gov. (later Senator) Tillman, and Capt. Sheel the success of the farmers' movement in that heated campaign was due. When the Tillman wing of the Democratic party in South Carolina secured control of the party machinery in 1890, Col. Irby was made chairman of the state executive committee, and under his management the state was carried for Tillman, and the control of the general assembly was secured to the Farmers' Alliance. Col. Irby's election as U. S. senator was the indication of his party's appreciation of his energetic handling of the campaign. He took his seat in the senate March 3, 1891, the youngest member of that body. He was an indefatigable worker, but appeared seldom in debate on the floor of the senate. With the policy of the national Democratic party he was in full accord. At the end of his term in the senate he again retired to his plantation. He was married June 30, 1876, to Nancy Greenuf Macfarlan of Cheraw, S. C., and had seven children: Julia M., William C., Gary P., John L. M., Jr., Pierce B., Henry G., and Katherine H. Irby. He died at Laurens, S. C., Dec. 9, 1900.

WERNER, Paul Edward, manufacturer, was born in Gruibingen Würtemberg, Germany, May 5, 1850, the son of Ernest Edward and Maria Barbara Werner. He was educated in the gymnasium of Goppingen, Würtemburg, and coming to America in 1867 settled in Akron, O., where his first position was that a grocery clerk. He returned to Germany, in 1871, to participate in the Franco-Prussian war. In 1874 he purchased the Akron, O., "Germania," becoming its editor, and writing brilliant editorial articles, and in 1878 founded the "Sunday Gazette," and the Akron "Tribune." He kept the management of all these enterprises in his own hands until 1884, when he sold the papers and devoted himself to the general printing business. In 1888 he organized the Werner Printing and Lithographing Co., which became one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world. The firm gained an international reputation for engraving, lithographing and fine book and commercial printing. It failed in 1913 and in 1914 he organized the Kansas City (Kan.) Tire and Rubber Corporation. Beside being president of the Werner company, Mr. Werner was president of the Klages Coal & Ice Co., Akron Germania Co., and also the German-American Co. (owners of the Akron Music Hall Building). He is president of the German club of Akron, an honorary member of Buckley Post, G. A. R. He has traveled extensively in America, Europe and Africa. Mr. Werner was married, Feb. 22, 1873, to Lucy Anna Denaple, and had three sons: Edward Paul, Frank Albert and Richard Harvin Werner. His wife died in 1900 and in 1914 he was married to Marie Elizabeth Keiser of Akron.

BLOOMINGDALE, Joseph Benjamin, merchant, was born in New York City, Dec. 22, 1842. His father emigrated from Alten Moore, Bavaria, in 1837, and lived in New Jersey, North Carolina, and finally settled in New York, where Joseph was born and received his education chiefly in

the public schools. After serving as a clerk in a dry-goods store in Canal street, the son went to California in 1860, and for three years clerked in mercantile stores in San Francisco and Sacramento and Carson City, Nev. He attempted various occupations, including mining in Oregon, Idaho and Montana, and returning to New York joined his father and brother Lyman (who had established a hoop-skirt factory) as a traveling salesman. When hoop-skirts went out of fashion the business failed, and the brothers started a small store on Third avenue, New York city, which was the foundation of the present extensive department store of Bloomingdale Bros. Within a few years they were able to pay their former creditors in full. The establishment was enlarged in 1885 by the erection of a mammoth building on Fifty-ninth street, and in the following year two additional buildings were erected on Sixtieth street, the present stores occupying fifteen city lots, with a total area of 225,000 square feet. He retired from the active management of Bloomingdale Bros. in 1896, and devoted himself to travel and the care of the many institutions of which he was a director. Mr. Bloomingdale was president of the Hebrew Technical Institute at the time of his death; vice-president of the United States Savings Bank, and was interested in a number of benevolent and charitable institutions. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics was a Republican. He was married in 1875 to Clara Koffman, and had two children: Lewis and Rosalie Bloomingdale. He died in New York city, Nov. 21, 1904.

MOLINEUX, Edward Leslie, soldier, was born in London, England, Oct. 12, 1833, son of William and Maria (Leslie) Molineux. At two years of age Edward came to New York and was educated at the Mechanics' Society School. He first became identified with the National Guard of the state of New York in 1854, subsequently joined the Brooklyn city guard and passed through the several grades of non-commissioned rank, his membership being terminated by the acceptance of an important commission to South America. At the outbreak of the civil war he was among the first to volunteer in defense of the Union, enrolling himself as a member of the second company of the 7th regiment. He was one of the foremost promoters of the 23rd regiment of Brooklyn as brigade inspector, and was largely instrumental in organizing the 11th brigade, N. G. N. Y., becoming lieutenant-colonel of the 23rd regiment. In August, 1862, he raised the 159th regiment, New York volunteers, was mustered into the United States service the following November as full colonel, and assigned to the Banks' expedition with his regiment which was the first to land at Baton Rouge, La. During the battle of Irish Bend, April 14, 1863, he was severely wounded. When the draft riots occured in New York city, August, 1863, Col. Molineux offered his services to Gen. Butler and rendered effective aid in boat patrol on the river front. A few days afterwards, as soon as his health permitted, he returned to active service, was appointed assistant inspector-general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Franklin, and subsequently acting provost-marshal-general, and commissioner for exchange of prisoners. He was made military commander of the La Fourche district, La., in the spring of 1864, and was afterwards assigned to the duty of organizing state troops or independent companies of Louisiana scouts. Upon the construction of the celebrated dam at Alexandria, Col. Molineux was given command of all the United States forces north of the Red River. He was ordered North with his command, and joined Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred, July 25, 1864, having in the meantime organized a provisional division to reinforce Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in all the engagements and battles of that campaign. He was promoted brigadier-general by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and zeal at Fisher's Hill, Winchester and Cedar Creek; returning to the Department of the South early in 1865, was placed in charge of the works at Savannah and later at Ft. Pulaski and Tybee; and in June was made military commander of the district of Northern Georgia with headquarters at Augusta. He seized and secured to the United States government confederate coin and bullion to a very large amount, over 70,000 bales of cotton, quartermaster and commissary stores, aggregating $10,000,000, and government buildings and factories of great value. After the war he returned to civil life with the rank of major-general by brevet "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." He was subsequently made major-general of the 2nd division N. G. N. Y. For many years he was a director of the paint firms of F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Co., New York city. In 1886 he was elected commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion and held a prominent place in many public and charitable organizations. He was first president of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, president of the 19th Army Corns Society, a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Oxford Club of Brooklyn, president of the National Rifle Association, member of Rankin Post No. 10, G.A.R., and an officer of the Masonic Veterans Association of Brooklyn. He was married July 18, 1861, to Harriet Davis, daughter of George T. Clark, of East Hartford, Conn. She died Feb. 5, 1914, leaving three children: Leslie E., Roland B., and Cecil Molineux. Gen. Molineux died in New York city, June 10, 1915.

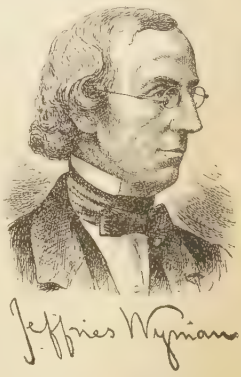
GURLEY, Ralph Randolph, clergyman, was born in Lebanon, Conn., May 26, 1797. He was graduated at Yale College in 1818 and removing to Washington, D. C., was licensed to preach by the Presbyterian church, but was never ordained. He was agent and secretary of the American Colonization Society from 1822 to 1872, and as such he made three visits to Africa in its interests, and one to England for aid in the work, and was one of the founders of Liberia. So active and careful was he in his exertions for the society that during the first ten years of his connection with it as agent its annual income increased from $778 to $40,000. He lectured all over the country in its behalf, edited the "African Repository," the organ of the Colonization Society, in which he declared: "The habits, the feelings, the prejudices of society —prejudices which neither refinement, nor argument, nor education, nor religion itself can subdue —mark the people of color, whether bond or free, as the subjects of a degradation inevitable and incurable. The African in this country belongs by birth to the very lowest station in society, and from that station he can never rise, be his talents, his enterprise, his virtues what they may. Here, therefore, they must be forever debased; more than this, they must be forever useless; more even than this, they must be forever a nuisance, from which it were a blessing for society to be rid." He wrote the "Life of Jehudi Ashmun" (1839); "Mission to England for the American Colonization Society" (1841); and "Life and Eloquence of Rev. Sylvester Larned" (1844). Mr. Gurley died in Washington, D. C., July 30, 1872.

BRAINERD, David, missionary, was born at Haddam, Conn., Apr. 20, 1718. His father, Hezekiah, was one of His Majesty's counsel for the colony, and his maternal grandfather was the son of Rev. Peter Hobart, first minister of the gospel at Hingham, Eng., who came to New England during the persecution of the Puritans, and settled at Hingham, Mass. David was left an orphan at fourteen years of age, was always thoughtful beyond his years, and inclined to morbid conscientiousness. When he was seven or eight years old, his religious experiences were marked, but did not continue. Six years afterward they returned upon him with great power, resulting as he believed in his conversion to God. At the age of twenty he was again the subject of especial religious impression, and his new baptism stirred his soul to its inmost depths. He preserved the record of these experiences in detail, in his account of his early life and conversion. In September, 1739, he entered the freshman class at Yale College, "but," as he says, "with some reluctancy, fearing lest I should not be able to lead a life of strict religion, in the midst of so many temptations." The "Great Religious Awakening" (1739–45) however, which arose and spread over the country, visited New Haven, and Brainerd found himself deeply interested in it. His standing as a scholar was good, but other college experiences of his have actually had more regard paid to them than did that fact. The college authorities set themselves in opposition to the "revival movement," so-called, and forbade the students to attend upon the services connected with it. Several religious young men, however, associated themselves together for mutual conversation and assistance in spiritual things, and it was in the company of two or three friends in the college hall, that Brainerd was heard about this time to say, in answer to an inquiry concerning one of the college tutors, "he has no more grace than this chair." This was repeated to the college rector, Rev. Dr. Thomas Clap, and as Brainerd, while he confessed the impropriety of his language, declined to make a public confession and to humble himself before the whole college for what he had said only in private conversation, and as he had gone once to the separate meeting in New Haven, when forbidden by the Rector, the young culprit forthwith found himself expelled from the college. His personal feeling under the indignity, as witnessed by his diary, seems to have been of the most praise worthy character, and his bearing under what was a trial so severe that he apparently never recovered from it, was that of a Christian gentleman. But nothing availed with the college dignitaries, who refused him readmission and rejected his prayer to be allowed to graduate with his classmates, although urged to grant it by a council of Congregational ministers. Brainerd's biographers have attributed much of the dejected and semi-morbid frame of mind that characterized portions of his subsequent career to the absolutely indefensible and discreditable action of the college governors. Being resolute to take up the Christian ministry, he was licensed to preach by the Danbury (Conn.) association of Congregational ministers, on July 20, 1742, and in November of the same year he was asked by the American correspondents of the Scottish Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, to visit New York and confer with them concerning entry upon missionary labor among the Indians of North America. This arrangement was perfected and Brainerd began his work with the Stockbridge (Mass.) Indians, at a place named Kaunameek, twenty miles from the village of Stockbridge, Apr. 1, 1743. Here he labored for a year. On Nov. 3, 1744, in a letter addressed to the correspondents who had employed him, he gives ample account of his labor among the Indian people and of the reasons which induced him, after conference with the correspondents, to turn over the work among them to Rev. Mr. Sergeant, of Stockbridge, into whose bounds they agreed to remove, while he (Brainerd) should transfer his labors to the Delaware Indians. He now received urgent invitations to settle in the ministry at Millington, Conn., and at Easthampton, L. I. But both these overtures were declined and he proceeded to the forks of the Delaware river near the present site of Easton, Pa., having been ordained by the Presbytery of Newark, June 11, 1744. He appears to have labored diligently at this station for a year, during which period he paid two visits to the Indians of the Susquehanna, but without the eminent and signal success which subsequently attended his exertions in his third field of labor. Much of his work was apostolic pioneering. His health began to fail, and his mind acquired the habit of contemplating death as a relief from his trials of body and soul. But he says: "God scarce ever lets these thoughts be attended with terror and melancholy: they are attended frequently with great joy." In June, 1745, he began the labors among Indians at Crosswecksung, N. J., near the present town of Freehold in that state, which have gone far to make his name immortal among missionary workers. They continued for a year and consisted of faithful and earnest preaching among scattered Indian families, who from the first rejoiced at his advent among them, with the most pronounced and satisfactory results. Brainerd's record of these efforts and the impression from them is minute, and attests a religious work which for genuineness and power has not often been surpassed. In less than a year, it is asserted, he had baptized seventy-seven persons, of whom thirty-eight were adults, and the lives of most of these people were permanently reformed. But under these exertions, and the journeys by which they were attended, Brainerd's health broke down, and the end came during a trip to New England undertaken by the direction of his physicians who were conscious that consumption had fastened itself upon his system. He reached Northampton, Mass., in July, 1747, and was kindly cared for at the house of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, to whose daughter, Jerusha, he was betrothed. Being still advised to open-air exercise, he next visited Boston, Mass., but sank still lower in health while there. Reviving sufficiently to reach Dr. Edwards's house once more, he remained there until the end. Brainerd had some means of his own, derived from his father, and these were freely consecrated to the great work of his life, a portion of them being spent in the education of a young man for the Christian ministry. His "Life," compiled from his diary, was written by Rev. Jonathan Edwards (1749), and a second edition was edited by Sereno Edwards Dwight at New Haven, Conn., in 1822. A third edition was edited by Rev. J. M. Sherwood at New York, 1884. John Wesley also published an abridgment of Brainerd's Life, in England. (See also Sparks's "American Biography," and Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit.") He died Oct. 9, 1747

INDIAN APPLE TREE AT KAUNAMEEK.

MOORE, William Adolphus, merchant, was born at Kingston, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1819. His father, John T. Moore, was from Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent, his mother, *née* Susan Moore, was from Carolina. Left an orphan early, William and his brothers supported the younger children. At sixteen years of age he became a clerk in Athens, Tenn., at $36 a year and board. Saving a small sum he bought out his employer and ran the business seven years, doing his work without a regular clerk, selling for cash, losing only $175 bad debts, and making several thousand dollars. In 1846 he went to Lafayette, Walker Co., Ga., and in 1853 formed a partnership with Edwin W. Marsh, with whom he was harmoniously connected for thirty-eight years. In 1853 the firm removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and merchandised successfully in a mixed grocery and dry-goods business until 1863, when they were driven out by the Federal army. Mr. Moore sought refuge first in Caseville and then in Decatur, Ga., where his family suffered extreme hardships, living at one time on the leavings of deserted camps and field cow peas. After the war, with money saved from the sale of milk from his single cow, he went to Chattanooga, reclaimed confiscated land, and selling that and some recovered cotton, in Atlanta, Ga., began with Mr. Marsh, in 1865 a wholesale business in staple and fancy dry goods, hats, shoes, and notions. This firm made the first inroad upon the wholesale trade between New York and Charleston, calling attention to Atlanta as a distributing point, and forcing the establishment of Atlanta agencies. They drew orders from Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas, and worked up the largest jobbing trade of the South. A large building was erected in 1867 and a still larger and in 1880, and the firm displayed creative ability, energy and sound judgment, and perfect probity. It was a fixed rule never to allow goods to be misrepresented, and also to reward capable employes by advancement and partnership. Mr. Moore was modest, pure, home-loving, honest and charitable. He took no part in politics. He was a Presbyterian deacon in Chattanooga and an elder in Atlanta, and was devoted to practical religion. He helped all churches liberally, built Moore's Memorial church, and by codicil left money to erect its parsonage. He married in 1850 Euphemia Barry, daughter of D. A. L. Barry, of Lafayette. He is remembered for his christian excellence and his commercial genius. He died in Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1891.

WYMAN, Jeffries, comparative anatomist, was born at Chelmsford, Middlesex co., Mass., Aug. 11, 1814, third son of Dr. Rufus and Ann (Morrill) Wyman, and was named for Dr. John Jeffries, a distinguished Boston physician, with whom his father had studied medicine. His father, who was a native of Woburn, Mass., and a man of great ability, was, during the latter part of his life, physician to the McLean Asylum for the Insane at Somerville, Mass. His mother was a daughter of James Morrill, a merchant of Boston. Before he was ten years of age, Jeffries Wyman showed an interest in natural history, and also began drawing, with but little regular instruction. He acquired great facility in sketching, and in after years used to illustrate his lectures with free-hand drawings on the blackboard, while nearly all the diagrams for his lectures to the undergraduates of Harvard were drawn and colored by his own hand. After attending a private school at Chelmsford and the academy at that place, he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, and next, in 1829, Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1833. Neither at school nor at college was he remarkable for scholarship, being fonder of rambling in the woods or of dissecting frogs and other small animals than of study. During his senior year he had a dangerous attack of pneumonia, from which he never fully recovered, and in consequence of it he was obliged to spend many of his winters in the southern states. In 1834 he began medical studies under Dr. John C. Dalton, his father's successor at Chelmsford; for the two following years studied under Dr. Dalton and his father, and at the medical college in Boston, and during the third year of his course was house physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital, finally receiving the degree of M.D. in 1837. He now settled in Boston, and became demonstrator in anatomy under Dr. John C. Warren, eking out a subsistence by serving in a subordinate capacity in the fire department. In 1839 he was appointed curator of the Lowell Institute, just founded, and in 1840–41 delivered a course of lectures upon comparative anatomy and physiology. With the proceeds he spent part of a year in Europe studying anatomy at the School of Medicine, Comparative Anatomy and Zoology at the Jardin des Plantes. In the autumn of 1843 he became professor of anatomy and physiology in Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, and for five years spent the winter and spring months there, living in his northern home during the rest of the year. In 1847 he succeeded Dr. Warren as Hersey professor of anatomy at Harvard, holding the chair until his death; and, besides his lectures to the senior class, gave advanced instruction to special students. He at once began a museum of comparative anatomy, one of the earliest in the United States; and this, on his decease, became the property of the Boston Society of Natural History. A second course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in 1849 enabled him to make a journey to Labrador. During 1856 two friends of his father, who were anxious to have him continue his scientific work without distraction, made generous donations to supplement his slender salary. In that same year he visited, with two pupils Surinam, Guiana, and in 1858–59 he revisited South America, ascending the Uruguay and the Paraña and crossing to the Peruvian coast, whence he returned home by way of the isthmus of Panama. His later field-work was confined to the glades of Florida and the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts, where he investigated Indian shell-heaps, publishing the results of his first examination in 1864, but giving his first important papers to the public in "Reports of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum" (7 vols., 1867–74). His most elaborate essay, devoted to the shell-heaps of eastern Florida, forms the fourth of the memoirs of the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem (1875). On the foundation of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology at Cambridge, in 1866, he was named as one of the seven trustees of the museum and professorship, and by his associates was appointed curator. He was also one of the faculty of the museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge. The studies of his later years were largely in the field of ethnology, and at the time of his death he was the leading anthropologist of America. He was a simple, clear and attractive lecturer, and



was very skillful in planning methods and in performing experiments. "His modesty and reticence stood in his way. His delicacy and tact, as well as his self-respect, made controversy and claims for priority foreign to his wishes. . . . He was content, in a too brief abstract, to announce his conclusions, based, perhaps, on weeks and months of laborious experiments or dissections, and to leave to the naturalists of the future to judge of the merits of his work." With unselfish spirit he lent his aid to further the investigations of other scientists, and rejoiced in their discoveries as heartily as though they had been his own. Accepting in full the theory of evolution, he, nevertheless, was neither a skeptic nor an agnostic, but acknowledged, the infinite force operating in and through matter, and was, moreover, an habitual attendant on public worship. Prof. Wyman published no books, but a list of his scientific works and papers comprises 175 titles. This, together with a biography by Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, is published in the "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (vol. ii., 1886). The larger number of his papers related to comparative anatomy, and the first very important one was a memoir of Dr. Thomas S. Savage and himself, entitled "Notice of the external characters, habits and osteology of Troglodytes gorilla, a new species of orang-outang." This was the first scientific description of the gorilla, antedating Owen's by six months; and the animal's specific name was bestowed by him. An elaborate treatise on the "anatomy of the nervous system of Rana pipiens" (the common bull-frog), published in 1853, treats of the relation between vertebrates and invertebrates, and at the time of its issue was considered the "clearest introduction to the most complex of animal structures" that had appeared. His most important embryological treatise was on the "development of skates, and especially of Raia batis (1864). In his "Experiments with Vibrating Cilia" (1871), he was the first author to call attention to the fact that the force exerted by cilia is unexpectedly great. In "Observations and Experiments on Living Organisms in Heated Water" (1867), he showed that no life appeared in water boiled beyond a period of five hours. This was one of the results of experiments on spontaneous generation. In his private opinion the first first organism might have arisen in this manner, but he doubted if spontaneous generation occurred at the present day. He was recording secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History from 1839 to 1841; curator of ichthyology and herpetology from 1841 until 1847, and of herpetology alone from 1847 until 1855; was curator of comparative anatomy from 1855 until 1874, and president of the society from 1856 until 1870. He was from 1843 an active fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, and for many years a member of its council. He was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the year 1857, but did not perform the duties of the office. He was, however, treasurer of the first meeting, held in 1848, and was secretary of the second meeting. He was one of the original members of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists held in Boston in 1847. Appointed by congress one of the original members of this academy, he resigned this position, but his name was retained on its roll. He was a member of the Linnæan Society of London, and of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Prof. Wyman was married, in December, 1850, to Adeline Wheelwright, by whom he had two daughters. She died in June, 1855. In August, 1861, he was married to Anna Williams Whitney, who died in February, 1864, leaving a son who bears his father's name. Prof. Wyman's brother, Morrill, was a physician in Cambridge, an overseer of Harvard, and published several works on medical subjects. Prof. Jeffries Wyman died at Bethlehem, N. H., Sept. 4, 1874. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a memorial sketch, said it was a pleasure of the purest nature to associate one's name with such a fragrant memory; while James Russell Lowell praised him in a fine sonnet, ending:

> "That such a man could spring from our decays
> Fans the soul's nobler faith until it burns."

ELLIOTT, Ezekiel Brown, actuary and electrician, was born at Sweden, Monroe Co., N. Y., July 16, 1823. He came of a family noted for moral worth and intellectuality. His father, John B., was a doctor of medicine. Ezekiel was graduated in 1844 from Hamilton College where he distinguished himself in mathematics, astronomy and physics. He taught school in Michigan, New York and Maine until 1849, when he opened an office in Boston as actuary and electrician. In 1861 he joined the U. S. sanitary commission; in 1862 was elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and appointed actuary of the sanitary commission; in 1863 was sent as delegate to the international statistical congress at Berlin; in 1865 was made secretary of the U. S. revenue commission; in 1871 chief clerk of the bureau of statistics, U. S. treasury department; in 1879, secretary to the U. S. civil service commission of which Geo. Wm. Curtis was chairman; and in 1881, government actuary, in which position he continued until his death. Mr. Elliott was an admitted leader among American statisticians and actuaries, and became both a national and international authority. In the first six years of his scientific career he gave much of his time, as owner and superintendent, to telegraph lines between New York, Boston and Albany, inventing insulators, for which he received a medal, and dynamos, motors, storers and telephones. He did important actuarial work in life insurance from 1855 to 1861 both for companies and the state of Massachusetts, and achieved a reputation for correctness and ingenuity. About this time he read valuable papers before scientific bodies on mortality, also ratio of deaths and life duration. During the war his writings on army health and sickness (including papers on Danish and Prussian military mortality, published abroad) were deservedly praised. As secretary of the U. S. revenue commission he evolved order out of confusion. His connection with the bureau of statistics afforded a congenial field for his talent of which congress freely availed itself. His extended information was utilized for both the census and finance reports; for the former he prepared papers on birth and mortality in the one, and for the other on credit, coinage and the money standard. Finally the problems relating to congressional apportionment, the national sinking fund, population, interest on United States securities and debt refunding engrossed and were treated lucidly by his trained mind. On one occasion a measure passed by the house was killed in a few minutes by the senate on his showing that it would result in an unintended cost of $33,000,000. His opinions were eagerly sought after by scientific associations, his last government work of science was for the Metropolitan Society. He never married. The open honesty of his nature made him attractive to the old and the young, the learned and the unlearned. In him simplicity and gentleness were associated with the richest mental gifts. He died in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1888.

HITCHCOCK, Roswell Dwight, clergyman and educator, was born at East Machias, Me., Aug. 15, 1817, son of Roswell and Betsey (Longfellow) Hitchcock. His early education was obtained at the Washington Academy in his native town, and entering Amherst College (Mass.) as a sophomore in 1833, was graduated in 1836. In 1839, after three years spent in teaching and in biblical study at Andover Theological Seminary he was appointed tutor in Amherst College, where he remained three years more, returning to his studies at Andover in 1842. In 1844 he took charge of a church in Waterville, Me., and in 1845 was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church at Exeter, N. H., where he continued for seven years with the exception of two years (1847-48) spent in theological study in Germany. In 1852 he accepted the chair of natural and revealed religion at Bowdoin College (Brunswick, Me.), which he held for three years. He was elected Washburn professor of church history in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1855, and in 1880 president of that institution. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College in 1855 and by the University of Edinburgh (Scotland) in 1885, and that of LL.D. by Williams College in 1873 and Harvard in 1886. He was an editor of the "American Theological Review" from 1863 to 1870; in 1869 was elected a life trustee of Amherst College, and in 1871, after a year's travel in Egypt and the Holy Land, president of the Palestine Exploration Society. His published works, besides numerous essays, sermons and addresses, were "Life of Edward Robinson" (1863), "Analysis of the Holy Bible" (1869), "Hymns and Songs of Praise" (1874), and "Socialism" (1879). A posthumous collection of his sermons, "Eternal Atonement," was published in 1888. He was a vigorous and incisive pulpit orator; preached extensively during his long professorship at Union Seminary, and in 1863 he supplied the pulpit in Plymouth Church during Mr. Beecher's absence in England to advocate the northern cause. He was throughout the war an ardent Union man, and made many patriotic addresses both on the platform and in the pulpit. He married, Jan. 2, 1845, Elizabeth Anthony Brayton, third daughter of Israel Brayton of Somerset, Mass. He died at Somerset, Mass., June 16, 1887. (Portrait opposite p. 258.)

YOUNG, Alfred, clergyman, was born in Bristol, England, Jan. 21, 1831, the son of Thomas and Sarah Agnes (Stubbs) Young. His parents subsequently settled in America, where he was prepared for college and he was graduated at Princeton in 1848. He entered the medical department of the University of New York, and after obtaining his M.D. degree in 1852, began the practice of his profession, but abandoned it at the end of a year to enter the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, for his theological studies, having become a convert to Catholicism in 1850. Later he decided to enter the priesthood, was ordained Aug. 24, 1856, and immediately appointed vice-president of Seton Hall College, which office he held for one year. He was rector of the Roman Catholic church at Princeton, N. J., three years, and in 1860 was placed in charge of the church at Trenton, N. J. In 1861 he resigned his charge, desiring to enter more closely into a religious life than the opportunities of a secular priest afford, and joined the then lately founded community of Paulist Fathers in New York city, laboring for many years as a missionary preacher and holding various offices in the community. His name was closely associated with the reformation of Catholic church music in the United States, looking especially to the abolition of the hitherto prevailing concert style of singing and the use of modern musical masses and vespers rendered by mixed choruses of men and women, and urging a return to the ecclesiastical "choir" or sanctuary chorus of men and boys for singers, and to the use of the authorized liturgical Gregorian chant for all that is ordered to be sung in the Catholic services. He also advocated congregational singing in Catholic churches. The large surpliced chorus of the great church of the Paulists was established by him in 1871, and was considered to be the finest of the kind in the United States. It was said that in no church in the world are the ceremonial rites and liturgical chant more perfectly performed than they are in that church. Many of his sermons are to be found in the six volumes of "Sermons by the Paulists." He composed the music of a large number of church hymns. Among his principal publications of this class are "The Complete Sodality Hymnbook" new edition "Catholic Hymns and Canticles," "The Office of Vespers," "The Catholic Hymnal," "Carols for a Merry Christmas and Joyous Easter," and "An Order of Divine Praise and Prayer." He contributed a number of articles on various religious topics to the Catholic reviews, magazines and newspapers, and wrote a series of poems, chiefly epigrammatic, on Scripture texts, which appeared anonymously in the "Catholic World."

CONKLIN, William Augustus, naturalist, was born in New York city, Mar. 16, 1837, son of Benjamin and Netta (Adams) Conklin. His family came from Southold, Long Island, the first of the name being Capt. John Conklin, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, who emigrated to America before 1649 and settled at Southold about 1655. He received a public school education, and soon after the establishment of Central park in New York city he was appointed clerk. His fondness for animals and his taste for natural history led to his appointment as director of the zoological collection in the park, which was then being established. He made a thorough study of animal life, and took the degree of D.V.S. at the Columbia Veterinary College. He visited Europe several times to study the zoological gardens of the Old World, and under his management the Zoo was one of the most attractive features of Central park. He resigned in 1892 to engage in the business of importing wild animals. He was the author of a number of articles on natural history in the magazines. In 1879 he established the "Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives," which he edited for fifteen years. He was a corresponding member of the London Zoological Society, and was a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Ornithologists' Union, and the Linnean Society of New York. He died in New York city, June 17, 1913.

CARROLL, Charles, colonist, called Charles Carroll the immigrant, was born at Litterlouna, Kings co., Ireland, in 1660, the son of Daniel Carroll. He studied law, settled in London, became secretary of Lord Powis, minister of King James II, and a friend of Lord Baltimore and deeply interested in the Maryland colony. In 1687 Kings county, Ireland, was not a very pleasant place for Catholics because of the religious dissensions of those days, and Charles Carroll made plans to leave for America. He resigned his position with Lord Powis and receiving a commis-

sion as agent for Lord Baltimore in Maryland, set sail for the new world, arriving in the province Oct. 1, 1688. In 1689 the power of the Lord Proprietor was upset by a Protestant revolt, and the government of Maryland was brought more closely under the British crown. Carroll continued, however, as agent and rent collector for Lord Baltimore. He became possessed of large landed estates in the most desirable localities of the province, granted by the lord proprietor, or purchased from the Indians. The Protestants in Maryland, by 1700, outnumbered the Catholics by nearly thirty to one and many severe anti-Catholic acts were passed, particularly between 1704 and 1718. Charles Carroll however, was held in such high regard that none of the anti-Catholic laws were pressed against him. He went to England in 1715, and during his stay in London the third Lord Baltimore died, and Charles Carroll acted as attorney in the management of the Baltimore estates, both in London and in Maryland, until Benedict Leonard Calvert, fourth Lord Baltimore, succeeded his father in 1715 and the government of Maryland was placed back in the hands of the Lord Proprietor, as Benedict had become a Protestant, and so could take the oath necessary for the reinstatement of the old government. On his return to Maryland, Charles Carroll actively took up the practice of law. He appeared for the province in criminal cases and was one of the committee of six to inspect the provincial records and oversee their transfer when the seat of government was moved from St. Mary's to Annapolis. He was counsel in important cases before the assembly and was often consulted by that body. He held the positions of judge, register of the land office, agent, receiver-general and keeper of the great seal for the Lords Baltimore and surveyor-general of the province. By 1698 he had acquired land in various parts of Maryland aggregating 60,000 acres. He built the palatial Carroll home "Doughoregan Manor" shortly after his return from England. He was twice married: (1), to Martha, daughter of Anthony Underwood; and (2), to Mary, daughter of Col. Henry Darnall, of Portland Manor. They had ten children of whom three sons and two daughters grew to maturity. The sons were Henry, who died at sea while returning from England in 1719; Charles, called Charles Carroll of Annapolis, who became the father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Daniel, who was the progenitor of the Carrolls of Deueddington. Charles Carroll, the immigrant, died at Doughoregan Manor, July 20, 1720.

SANDERS, Charles Walton, educator, was born at Newport, Herkimer co., N. Y., Mar. 24, 1805, son of Jacob and Lydia (Martin) Sanders, and a descendant of John Sanders, who came to the American colonies from Wiltshire, England, about 1630, married Alice Cole, and died in Salem, Mass., in 1643. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, but with an ambition to give his children a good education, and when Charles was four years old he was sent to a local school where he succeeded in acquiring quite as much exact knowledge as his teacher could impart. When he was nine years old his father settled at Homer, Cortland co., N. Y., and there the son practically finished his education. In 1821 he became a licensed teacher, and met with all the adventures that a teacher at that time encountered when he strove to instruct persons larger and older than himself. When twenty-four years old he was elected one of the inspectors of common schools, serving as such for several years. After teaching seventeen years in the schools of Homer and Cortland, he began the compilation of a spelling-book and the writing of a reading-book for all classes. Previous to that time reading-books had been composed of selections from the masters of English literature, and in most cases were beyond the simple comprehension of country children. But most of the lessons in his first, second and third readers were originated by the author, and they attained great popularity. Allibone says that 13,000,000 copies of his readers were sold between 1838 and 1860, and in 1859 the statement was made in Trubner's "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature" that his publishers paid to him about $30,000 a year. Mr. Sanders's first series of school-books—the quaint pictures in which are now held in lively remembrance by surviving grandparents—comprises the Spelling Book, the Primary School Primer and five graded readers. The new series begun in 1860—with many delightful illustrations portraying prim country girls in long pantalettes, rolling hoops in a demure, well-bred way, or weeping over deceased canary birds, displaced by pictures more modern in style but scarcely more artistic—was more comprehensive. The "Speller and Definer," "Analysis," "German and English Primer," "High School Reader" and "Speaker" were written to meet the growing demands of the schools. But the "readers" and "spellers" were not his only books for students. He prepared two elocutionary charts, a test speller of English words, a phonetic chart, metrical stories in chemistry and natural philosophy, a series of five juvenile singing books in collaboration with W. B. Bradbury and B. A. Russell, making nearly sixty text-books in all. When he died he was preparing a fifth series of his best books. He was perhaps as widely known as any educator of his time. He was essentially a teacher, with a theory and the ability to demonstrate it, and the power to put it to practical and lasting uses. He was married to Elizabeth Barker of New York, and had two sons, Charles Walton, Jr., a physician, and Henry M. Sanders, a clergyman. Mr. Sanders died in New York July 10, 1889.

BALDWIN, Henry, justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14, 1780, son of Henry and Maraua (Norton) Baldwin. His family descent is traced to Nathaniel Baldwin, who is supposed to have been one of the three sons of Richard Baldwin of Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, England, who appeared in Milford, Conn., in 1639. The line from Nathaniel and his second wife, Joanna Westcoat is through their son Samuel and his wife Abigail Baldwin; their son Timothy and his wife Bathsheba Stone; their son Michael and his second wife Theodora Wolcot, who were the grandparents of Henry Baldwin. He was graduated at Yale College in 1797, studied law under the direction of a preceptor as was usual in those days and after being admitted to the bar, began practice in New Haven. Some years later on, he decided to locate in Pennsylvania, and lived for a time in Meadville, but finally settled in Pittsburgh. He soon distinguished himself for his profound learning, keenness and vigor of mind and eloquence as an advocate, and became identified with the most important cases. In 1817 his district sent him to Congress and he served three terms. He became known for his very positive federalist inclinations and in 1819 he was made chairman of the Standing Committee on Manufactures. In this capacity he became one of the best known advocates of the principle of

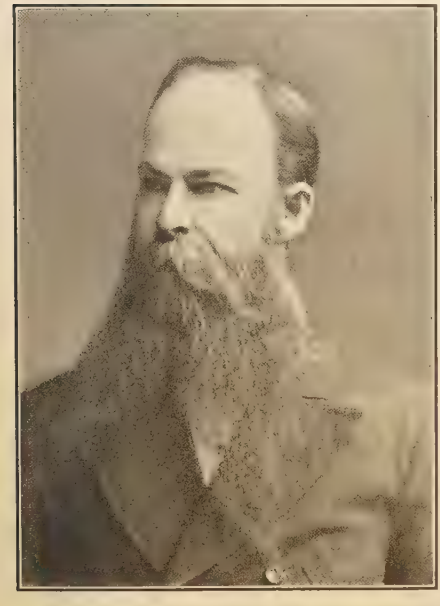
the protection and encouragement of American industries, and his eloquence and masterful expressions upon it had much to do with its establishment. In 1822, however, he resigned from the House to resume the practice of law. Upon the death of Justice Bushrod Washington of the U. S. supreme bench in November, 1829, President Andrew Jackson selected him to fill the vacancy. Those were the days of Chief Justice Marshall and Justice Story, whose constitutional opinions had set a new standard of interpretation, and Justice Baldwin soon distinguished himself by his frequent dissent from their themes, particularly in cases where the constitutionality of state laws, thought to impair the obligation of contracts, was concerned. Justice Baldwin was inclined to interpret such laws as a police regulation and sustain it, rather than treat it as an infringement on national power to regulate commerce. In short he construed the constitution as a product of the people of the states not of the United States. His position was so distinct, personal, and, as he said some might say, "peculiar," that in 1837 he issued a volume on the subject entitled "A General View of the Origin and Nature of the Constitution of the United States," which was practically a defense of his dissenting opinions. Four years before this, however, at the April term of the United States Circuit Court in 1833 at Philadelphia, over which he presided, he had the unique honor of rendering a decision in an elaborate opinion in the case of Magill vs. Brown, that, for learning and research, has been pronounced the greatest legal opinion ever delivered. Like an equally celebrated treatise on Pennsylvania land law it appears as a foot-note to another case, in Brightly's Pa. Report, 346. When Chief Justice Marshall died in 1835, Justice Baldwin headed the escort of the remains to Richmond. Justice Baldwin was on the Supreme Court bench and the allied circuit court for fourteen years, at the close of which his mind became somewhat affected, and he died at Philadelphia of paralysis, April 21, 1844.

REID, William Thomas, educator, was born near Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 8, 1842, son of George Washington and Martha (Williams) Reid. When but eight years of age he lost his father and was brought up by his grandfather. After attending Illinois College for one year he responded to Pres. Lincoln's call for troops and enlisted with a company of college men in the 68th regiment of Illinois volunteers. He completed his school course at Harvard College and was graduated A.B. in 1868. In 1868 he was elected principal of the Newport (R. I.) high school. He studied law in connection with his teaching, but having been invited to become first assistant to Dr. Francis Gardner, head master of the Boston Latin School, he abandoned all thought of the law and made teaching his life-work. He was superintendent of the public schools of Brookline, Mass., until 1875 when he became principal of the Boys' high school in San Francisco, Cal., a position which he held until 1881. He was then elected to the presidency of the University of California at Berkeley to succeed Dr. John Le Conte. Pres. Reid's administration was characterized by a wisely conservative devotion to high educational ideals; by a clear understanding of the educational problems of the day and the special needs of the state; by vigorous methods, and by a conscientious attention to administrative details. The leading features of his term of service were the establishment of a standard of admission equal to that of the best eastern colleges and an organic connection between the university and the high schools of the state. He left his impress on every department of the university. After an administration of four years he resigned to carry out a long-cherished plan of founding a school which should do for the Pacific coast what Rugby has done for England or Phillips Exeter for New England. In pursuance of this plan he opened the Belmont School in Belmont, San Mateo co., Cal., in August, 1885. In May, 1893, the Hopkins School was merged with it, and the enlarged institution became known as the "Belmont School, W. T. Reid Foundation." The house system of sheltering and providing a home for the boys was introduced by Prof. Reid. The buildings include the Head Master's House, the School House and the Gymnasium, with certain domestic structures such as the laundry, power-house, dairy, etc., Sierra Hall, which is occupied by seniors and upper middlers, and Moses Hopkins Hall, containing the chapel. The school is not under the control of any denomination, but is none the less distinctively Christian in its ideal and its spirit. Patiently conscientious, an enthusiast in his work, understanding and loving boys, aiming chiefly at character-building, Prof. Reid was, in the words of Dr. Horatio Stebbins, "a teacher in that high sense which implies a knowledge of the orderly development of the mind and of the rank of studies, and is in communication with the best intelligence and methods of the time." His work in California fully justified Dr. A. P. Peabody's prediction that he would have "great influence in shaping the educational institutions of whatever state he labored in." Prof. Reid was married Aug. 16, 1870, to Julia Reed of Jacksonville, Ill.

BANKARD, Henry Nicholas, real estate, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23, 1834, son of Nicholas Dill and Mary Ann (Snodgrass) Bankard. While his educational advantages were few, he trained and developed his mind by reading and observation. Early in life he was apprenticed to his father, a master builder in Baltimore, and the knowledge of building and building materials thus acquired proved of great value to him later. In 1856 he opened a real estate and brokerage office in Baltimore, and in 1869 embarked in the law and real estate business in partnership with William A. Munson. For many years he was called on to value both city and private property as an expert authority, and acted as trustee and executor for many large estates. He served for four successive terms on the city council, and for one term as a representative in the Maryland legislature. He was an earnest advocate in the cause of the Union throughout the civil war. Practical measures of direct benefit to the city of Baltimore always elicited his hearty support, among them the consolidation of the water and tax departments and a law prohibiting the creation of irredeemable ground rents in the future. He was one of the founders of the Real Estate Exchange of Baltimore; a founder and director of the West Baltimore Improvement Association and its first vice-president, and a director of the Taxpayers Association of Baltimore. He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society. A painstaking, methodical and exact business man, he was affectionate and warm-hearted and possessed a large circle of friends. He was married to Caroline Amelia, daughter of Benjamin Horn, and had ten children: George Lewis, Regina, Clara Virginia, Edgar Howard, Caroline Lincoln, Henry Nicholas, Florence Reppert, Charles Sumner, Margaret Snod-

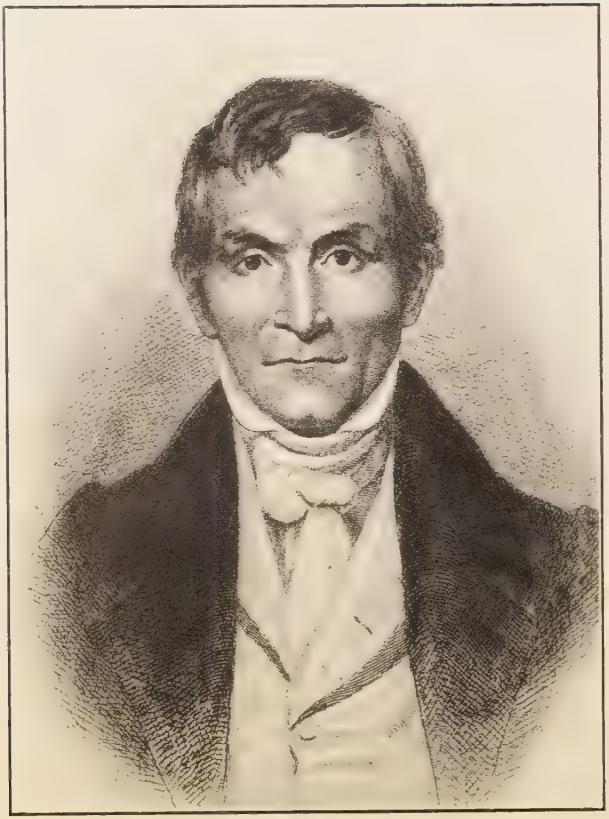
ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK
CLERGYMAN

WILLIAM T. REID
EDUCATOR



HENRY N. BANKARD
REAL ESTATE BROKER

EDWIN WILLITS
CONGRESSMAN



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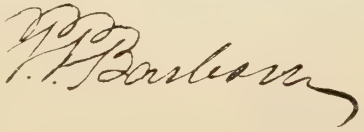


grass, and Elizabeth Dill Bankard. He died in Baltimore, Md., July 13, 1903.

WADDEL, James, clergyman, popularly known as "The Blind Preacher," was born on the Atlantic Ocean, during the voyage of his parents from Ireland to America in 173-. His father was Thomas Waddel, said to have been a son of William Waddel, who emigrated from Scotland after the battle of Bothwell Bridge in 1679, in which he was a participant, and settled in County Down, Ireland. William Waddel married the daughter of Colonel Irvine, with whom he secured certain township lands of Oney and Curly, in County Down. They had six sons and one daughter. Three of these sons are believed to have come to America. One of them, Thomas Waddel, the father of "The Blind Preacher" settled on White Clay Creek, in Pennsylvania, near the Delaware line. When he was a lad, while on a hunting expedition, in cutting into a hollow tree for the game, his left hand was nearly severed in the middle and became permanently disabled. The consequent inability to do labor on the farm turned his mind in the direction of study and he was sent to the school of Rev. Samuel Finley, later president of Princeton College, where he pursued courses in all the branches of learning that were taught, and finally became an assistant teacher. Among Dr. Finley's pupils was the celebrated Benjamin Rush, who was in some of the classes taught by his young assistant. After leaving school young Waddel went to the South, expecting to settle as a teacher in Charleston, S. C., but stopping on his way to Charleston in Hanover County, Va., where he became acquainted with the distinguished Samuel Davies and in consequence of the meeting he determined to become a minister. He obtained through the influence of Davies a position in the classical school of Rev. John Todd, in Louisa County, Va., and while teaching, pursued his studies for the ministry. In 1760 he became a candidate for admission to the Hanover Presbytery, and was admitted as stated supply for vacancies in Virginia and North Carolina, "at his discretion." In 1762 he was invited to become the minister of a church in Lancaster county, Va., organized by Col. James Gordon, in whose family he taught school, and whose daughter, Mary, he later married. Here he preached as stated supply, and also at another church in Northumberland county founded by Col. Gordon, but the climate of the Tidewater country proved detrimental to his health and in 1778 he moved with his family to Augusta county, in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, where he purchased a valuable tract of land, and remained for ten years, acting as minister of the church at Tinkling Spring, and for a short time, of that at Staunton. He then moved to the lower end of Albermarle county, where he acquired a large tract of land lying on the stage road from Charlottesville to Fredericksburg, a few miles from the present town of Gordonsville. Here, at his home called "Hopewell," he spent the rest of his life, preaching in a log church built by himself on his own land. In his later years he was afflicted with cataract, and it was during this period that William Wirt heard him preach the sermon described in "The British Spy." The cataract was relieved by a surgical operation, and at the time of his death he was able to read and write with the assistance of glasses. Wirt's description of his eloquence is not exaggerated, according to the testimony of many of his contemporaries, some of whom regarded his oratorical powers as equal to those of Patrick Henry. In 1794 Dickinson College conferred on him the degree of D.D. He is known as the author of one of the most celebrated memorials on the subject of religious freedom ever presented to the legislature of Virginia. This memorial is published in "Foote's Sketches of Virginia." He was a man of marked piety, sensitive feelings, and retiring disposition. He was accustomed to say in his old age that he wished to "steal away from earth." He destroyed all his letters and papers before his death; and seemed to cherish no desire to be remembered by posterity. He died at his home near Gordonsville, Va., Sept. 17, 1805.

WILLITS, Edwin, assistant secretary of agriculture, was born at Otto, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., April 24, 1830. At the age of six years he removed with his parents to Michigan, and his boyhood was spent in Washtenaw county, where he obtained the rudiments of his education in the public schools and in private study. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1855. He studied law in the office of U. S. Senator Christiancy at Monroe, Mich., and after admission to the bar in 1857 engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. From 1860 to 1863 he was prosecuting attorney of Monroe county. He was postmaster of Monroe during 1863-66, editor of the Monroe "Commercial" for several years, and was a member of the commission appointed by the governor in 1873 to revise the state constitution. In 1876 Mr. Willits was elected to the national congress as a republican, and was re-elected in 1878 and 1880. While in congress he was a member of the judiciary committee, the committees on patents, and of several minor committees. His tastes and adaptability drew him early in life into close relation with educational work, and in the schools of Adrian and Monroe he achieved a high reputation as a teacher and administrator. From 1860 to 1873 he was a member of the state board of education, and on account of his eminent fitness for the work, was active in the deliberations of that body. He took exception to the policy of the board in the management of the State Agricultural College, and suggested the plan which resulted in the formation of the state board of agriculture and the reorganization of the college under its management. This change brought about the permanent prosperity of the institution. In 1883, soon after his retirement from congress, he was chosen principal of the state normal school at Ypsilanti, and for two years he devoted his energies to the interests of that institution, increasing the attendance of pupils from 400 to 800, and greatly assisted in popularizing the cause of education in the state of Michigan. When the office of president of the Michigan State Agricultural College became vacant in 1885, Mr. Willits was urged to accept the position. In this new field his administration was so acceptable, and the reputation of the institution as well as his own were so enhanced, that in 1889 he was offered the position of assistant secretary of agriculture, which he accepted, and entered upon its duties April 24, 1889. He was the first incumbent of that office in the history of the department, serving four years. He was married Apr. 12, 1856, to Jane J. Ingersoll, and had one son, George S. Willits, a lawyer in Chicago. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1896. (Portrait opposite p. 258.)

BARBOUR, Philip Pendleton, statesman and jurist, was born in Orange county, Va., May 25, 1783, son of Thomas and Mary (Pendleton) Barbour and brother of Gov. James Barbour (q.v.). His great-grandfather was James Barbour,

who came to Virginia from Scotland in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and settled in Tidewater, Virginia. The emigrant, James, married a Miss Taliaferro, and had issue only one son, James, who married Sarah Todd, and settling in Culpeper county, Va., was the earliest settler of the country lying between the eastern base of the Blue Ridge and the Southwest mountains. Judge Barbour's father was a member of the committee of Public safety for Orange County, and after the formation of the union, was elected to the Virginia general assembly. Richard Henry Lee at this time wrote to his brother, Arthur Lee, that he was glad that Thomas Barbour was in the state councils, "for he is a truly intelligent and patriotic man." On his maternal side Philip P. Barbour was related to the Pendletons, his grandmother having been an aunt of the distinguished statesman, Edmund Pendleton. He was sent early to the country schools of his neighborhood, where he exhibited great industry and an aptitude for the acquisition of languages; though his early education is said by Hugh Blair Grigsby, a younger contemporary, to have been defective, and his knowledge of the Latin Classics incomplete. He remained at school until the end of 1799 when he begun the study of law at home, and in the autumn of 1800 commenced the practice of his profession in Kentucky. After attending the College of William and Mary for one session he resumed his practice in Orange County, Va., conducting it for eight years with industry and success. In 1812 he was elected to the general assembly from Orange county, where he served two years and was then chosen a member of the thirteenth congress as a democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Eawson. He was chairman of the naval and judiciary committees, and in 1821 was speaker of the house. In 1825 he resigned from congress, and was appointed judge of the general court of Virginia, but two years later, at the written request of many of his former constituents, he resigned his position on the bench, and was re-elected to the national house of representatives without opposition. In 1829 he became a member of the Virginia convention of 1829-30, which was one of the most distinguished bodies of men ever gathered together in that state, and of which Pres. Madison, who was Barbour's colleague from Orange County, Pres. Monroe, Pres. Tyler, Chief Justice Marshall, John Randolph of Roanoke, and others, hardly less famous, were members. He was selected by the convention to preside over its deliberations in succession to Mr. Monroe, who had resigned the office on account of physical disability. Judge Barbour's knowledge of parliamentary law and the logic of his mind enabled him to discharge the duties of president of the convention with marked success, and he participated in some of its most notable debates. Mr. Grigsby says: "The most intricate skein of parliamentary difficulties seemed to unravel at his touch, and such was the confidence in his judgment and sense of honor that his decisions, which were almost electric, were always satisfactory." In 1830 he retired from the practice of his profession, in which he had acquired a generous competence, and accepted the position of United States judge for the eastern district of Virginia. Both the chancellorship and the attorney-generalship of Virginia were offered him but declined; and he refused the nominations for a seat on the supreme court of appeals of the state, the governorship and the United States senatorship. At the democratic convention in Baltimore, Md., in 1832, he received forty-nine votes for the nomination as vice-president, and was defeated by Jackson's candidate, Van Buren. In 1836 he was appointed Associate Justice of the supreme court of the United States, by Pres. Jackson, the duties of which he discharged with signal ability until his death. As a speaker he was less noted for the demonstration of oratorical arts than for the logic and cogency of his arguments, and his speeches are considered to have had "the terseness and pitch of a judicial decision." "Few productions could stand the test of his severe analysis," says Grigsby; "and it is said that Mr. Clay, as his published speeches show, would not take the floor on constitutional questions until Barbour had spoken before him." The law was his master passion; and his extraneous studies were in the line of his profession. He delighted in political economy and history. The estimate in which he was held by his contemporaries is illustrated by Judge Story's tribute to his memory: "During his brief career on the supreme bench, he widened and deepened the foundations of his judicial learning to an extraordinary extent; his reputation constantly advanced, and his judgments were listened to with increased respect and profound confidence." Judge Barbour was about the middle height, remarkably thin, and rarely of robust health. He was plain in his attire, simple and abstemious in his tastes, and retiring in his habits. He was married to Frances Todd Johnson; and had seven children. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1841.

COOK, Joseph, author and lecturer, was born near Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1838, son of William Henry and Marette (Lamb) Cook and grandson of Warner Cook, who with his father Samuel Cook removed from Connecticut to Ticonderoga soon after the revolutionary war. He was educated at Phillips (Andover) academy and entered Yale College at the age of twenty, but was forced to relinquish his studies because of ill health. In 1863 he entered the junior class of Harvard and was graduated in 1865, with high honors. He then attended Andover Theological Seminary, and after his graduation in 1868, took another year of advanced religious and philosophical studies. He was licensed to preach, but was not ordained and officiated as acting pastor at Andover and Lynn, Mass. He spent two years in travel and study in Europe, and upon his return in 1873 settled in Boston, where he gave a series of "Monday Lectures" on the relations of religion and science, in Tremont Temple. These discourses drew large audiences and led to his being invited to lecture in other cities of the union and in Europe. His subjects ranged from biology to socialism, and from the first his reputation as a thinker and as a rhetorician was made. On his lecturing tour abroad, during 1880-83, he made 135 public appearances in Great Britain, and visited Germany, Italy, India, China, Japan, Australia and the Sandwich Islands. His appearance on the public platform continued for many years with no abatement of popular interest, until failing health compelled his retirement. The best of his lectures were published and passed through many editions. In 1888 he founded "Our Day," a monthly record and review of reform, and conducted it for seven years. He took an active part in the World's Parliament of Religions at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893. He received the degree of LL.D. from Howard University, Washington, in 1892. He was married June 27, 1877, to Georgiana Hemingway, of New

Haven, Conn. He was widely known as a defender of the Congregational faith. He was an orator of great power. Lyman Abbott accounted him a genius, and said of him: "He is a surcharged thunder cloud. He sparkles all over. His lectures are skies with vivid flashes of sweeping rain, and loud thunder." He died at Ticonderoga, N. Y., June 25, 1901. (Portrait opposite p. 262.)

SCAMMELL, Alexander, soldier, was born at Mendon, Worcester Co., Mass., March 24, 1747, the son of a physician who emigrated from Portsmouth, England, in 1738 and died in 1753. He was graduated at Harvard in 1769, and taught in Kingston and Plymouth, Mass., for about two years. In 1771 he went to Portsmouth, N. H., and in the following year was in the employ of the government, exploring and making surveys of timber lands for the British Royal Navy. He also assisted in the surveys for a map of New Hampshire, and served on board a sloop-of-war to transmit despatches, plans and reports to the plantation office in Great Britain. He studied law in the office of John Sullivan in Denham, N. H., until 1775. On Dec. 14, 1774, he was a member of the force under the leadership of John Sullivan, his preceptor, John Langdon, and others, which captured Fort William and Mary, Newcastle, securing its arms and ninety-six barrels of powder. This was one of the first overt acts of the revolution, preceeding by four months the rising of the patriots around Boston, and it was declared treason by the royal governor. The arms and powder captured were later used at the battle of Bunker Hill. John Sullivan became a brigadier-general in June, 1775, and a member of the Continental Congress. Scammell had charge of his legal affairs, joining the army as soon as he could wind them up. Sullivan was then a major-general, and Scammell was made brigade major, becoming colonel of the 3rd New Hampshire regiment, Dec. 16, 1776. In 1777 his regiment was ordered to the northern army under Gen. Horatio Gates. He was engaged at Trenton, Princeton, and at Saratoga, where he was wounded Jan. 5, 1778. He was appointed adjutant-general of the American Army, and consequently became a member of General Washington's military family. Preferring active command and the post of danger, he was given command of the 1st New Hampshire regiment, and later transferred to a picked regiment of light infantry. On Sept. 30, 1781, during the siege of Yorktown, while reconnoitering the enemy's position, he was captured by Hessian dragoons, wounded after his capture, and so brutually handled that he died at Williamsburg, Va., a week later, where Cornwallis had permitted him to be taken at the request of General Washington. General Scammell was over six feet in height, a gallant and capable officer, and a man of high character. The date of his death is Oct. 6, 1781.

CATRON, John, jurist, was born in Wythe county, Va., in 1781. The day and month of his birth are unknown, and this date, given by his niece, is nearly midway between the two dates, 1778 and 1786, stated in other biographies. Little is known of his early life, in regard to which he was always reticent. His ancestry was undistinguished, and his youth was one of poverty and struggle. In an autobiography written by him for Livingston's "Portraits of Eminent Americans," in 1851, he says: "I do not believe there is any man living who could give you any tolerable account of my early life except myself; and when the incidents were narrated your readers would only learn that I had been reared on a farm, had been flogged through the common schools of Western Virginia and Kentucky, and then had the advantages of such academies as the Western country afforded—humble enough, in all conscience, and where little else than Latin and the lower mathematics was added to the common school training." On the foundation thus acquired, by diligent application he erected the superstructure of a varied knowledge of history and the English classics; and while a youth wrote a condensation of Gibbon's "Rome," which he expected to publish, but later used "to kindle the office fire." Leaving Virginia in his boyhood, he moved to Kentucky, and thence into Tennessee to the western foothills of the Cumberland mountains. Here he began in 1812 the study of law, devoting sixteen hours a day for four years to its pursuit, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. It is not known under whom he pursued his legal studies; but he states that his immediately successful practice in the courts was due in a measure to "a brother-lawyer and friend" who had just been elected to congress and who turned over to him his cases in court. While a law student the massacre at Fort Mims by the Creek Indians occurred; and the citizens of Nashville called on Gen. Jackson to lead an army against them. Catron was among those who responded to Jackson's appeal, and served throughout the campaign. He first practiced probably in Sparta, the county seat, where the supreme court for the mountain circuit then sat. Within a year after his admission he became "attorney-general" for the circuit and discharged the duties of this office with marked ability and success, working day and night in the preparation and trial of the criminal cases with which the courts of that day were thronged. In 1818, at the suggestion of Gen. Jackson, he moved to Nashville, where his industry, his legal aquirements and the fact that he was known to be a protégé of Jackson's soon assured his professional success. Here he achieved especial distinction as a chancery lawyer, although his practice was extensive both in the common-law and criminal courts. In 1824 he was elected by the general assembly to the supreme bench, where for several years his associates were Robert Whyte, John Kay Wood and Jacob Peck, each of whom, with Catron, presided alternately a week at a time. In 1830 the court was reorganized, and Catron was chosen chief justice. In 1836 the new constitution of the state went into effect, and he was defeated in his contest for re-election by his Whig opponent. His opinions while on the supreme bench of Tennessee are to be found in the first eight volumes of Yerger's reports, and cover a wide field of contract, tort, crime, and the legal and equitable rights in property. Among the most noted of these opinions are Smith vs. State, 1 Yerger's R. 228, proscribing dueling, and State vs. Smith, 2 Yerger's R. 271, proscribing gambling. Judge Catron took an active part in putting down dueling, which was an ordinary pastime among the western lawyers. The custom was abolished by striking a lawyer from the rolls in a case which came before the court, and in which Judge Catron delivered the opinion and set forth his circuit experience, "for which homily to my brethren," he tells us, "I was scorched with many a racy sarcasm, such as, that a sinner who had carried blank challenges in the crown of his hat, and slept with pistols under his head, was a very proper man to put down a vice he so well understood in all its bearings." In 1837 he was appointed aassociate jus-

tice of the United States supreme court by Pres. Jackson. His associates at the time of his qualification were Chief Justice Taney, and Justices Story, Thompson, McLean, Baldwin, Wayne and Barbour. He and Taney were intimate friends and political followers of Jackson, and their relations upon the bench for nearly thirty years were peculiarly harmonious and pleasant. His opinions are to be found in the reports of Peters, Howard, Black and Wallace; and while they do not exhibit the learning of some of his associates, they are all characterized by an impartiality, a love of justice, a vigor of expression and a strong common sense that are unexcelled. Among the most famous cases decided by him was that of Gaines vs. Self, in which the court held that Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines was not the lawful heir of Daniel Clark to a large part of New Orleans, (12 Howard's R. 534.) In the License cases, 5 Howard's R. 608, the Passenger cases testing state statutes imposing taxes on alien passengers landing in their ports, 7 Howard's R. 449, and in the famous Dred Scott case, 19 Howard's R. 519, he gave the fullest expression to his interpretation of the structure of American government, and some of the best examples of his literary style. Though a Southern democrat, Justice Catron was always a strong Union man, and continued on the supreme bench until his death after the close of the civil war. He has been described as "of heroic mould, over six feet high, and weighing more than two hundred pounds; of decided brunette type, with massive forehead, kindly black eyes, and abundant dark hair and eyebrows; a large nose and mouth with lips firm set, and a strong jaw indicative of purpose and resolution." He was always fond of good clothes, and made it a point to dress fashionably. He was married in 1807 to Matilda, daughter of John Childress of Nashville, Tenn., and grand-daughter of Gen. James Robertson, "the father of Tennessee," and died, without issue, at Nashville, May 30, 1865.

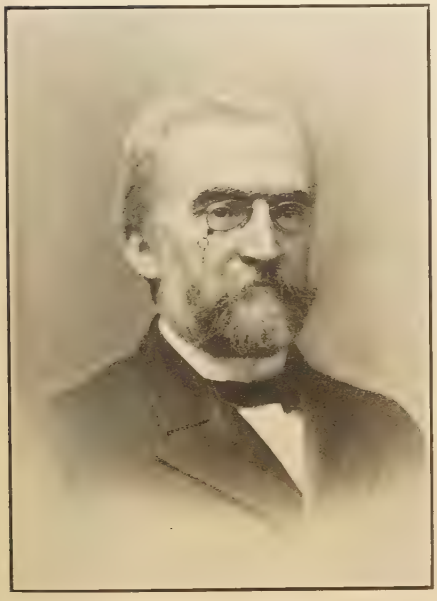
WASHBURN, John Henry, insurance president, was born in Amherst, Mass., Oct. 27, 1828, son of Rev. Royal and Harriet (Parsons) Washburn, and a descendant in the eighth generation of John Washburn, of Evesham, Worcestershire, England, who was the first secretary of the "governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," before the removal from England to Massachusetts, and who settled in Duxbury, Mass., as early as 1632. His father was a Congregational clergyman. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1849 and afterwards read law with Foote and Hodges in Rutland, Vt., and with Benjamin F. Agan in Granville, N. Y. He first became identified with the insurance business in the office of the Washington County Mutual Insurance Co., in 1850. He was secretary of the Bridgeport Fire and Marine Insurance Co. from 1854, and in 1859 he attached himself to the Home Insurance Co., of New York, of which he was appointed assistant secretary in 1865, secretary in 1867, and vice-president in 1884. In 1901 he was made president of the company. Owing to ill health he resigned the presidency in 1904, and was chairman of the board of directors until his death. He was twice elected president of the association of Western underwriters, twice president of both the National and New York Boards of Fire Underwriters, and was also president of the Insurance Tariff Association of New York. He was chairman of the executive committee of the American Missionary Association from 1881 to 1902, corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1887 to 1904, and joined the Broadway Tabernacle church of New York city, in 1865. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Transportations, and Metropolitan Museum of Art, New England Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Founders and Patriots, Mayflower Descendants, and Descendants of Colonial Governors. Few insurance men had so successful a career as Mr. Washburn, but his success was not only with the company to which his life service was given. He was married Oct. 17, 1853, to Jane A. Ives, of North Haven, Conn., and had one child, William Ives Washburn, who survived him. He died in New York, Dec. 23, 1909.

QUINTARD, George William, iron manufacturer, was born at Stamford, Conn., April 22, 1822, son of Isaac and Clara (Hoyt) Quintard. He was of old Huguenot stock, his first American ancestor having been Isaac Quintard, who left his native place of Lusignan in Poitou, France, at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes (1685) emigrated to Bristol, England, and later (in 1697 or 1698) to America, and settled in New York. From him and his wife Jeanne Fume the line of descent is traced through their son Isaac and his wife Hannah Knapp; their son Peter and his wife Elizabeth De Mill, and their son Isaac and his wife Hannah Palmer, who were the grandparents of George W. Quintard. In his fifteenth year he went to New York city and obtained a clerkship in a grocery store. In 1847 he entered the iron manufacturing business, becoming a member of the firm of T. F. Secor & Co., in the Morgan Iron Works, New York. Three years later he became a co-partner with Charles Morgan in the same business, and in 1852 he assumed control of the works and was their sole manager until 1867, with the exception of two years. During the civil war Mr. Quintard's firm supplied the U. S. government with thirteen war steamers, and a frigate for the Italian government. The business grew in large proportions, but after the civil war the decline of the shipbuilding business in this country induced Mr. Quintard to dispose of his interest in the Morgan Works, in 1867, to John Roach. He then became president of the New York and Charleston Steamship Company. In 1869 he went back to the iron manufacturing business, this time with the Quintard Iron Works, manufacturers of steam engines and machinery. This firm became one of the leaders in its branch of industry, and Mr. Quintard was connected with it until 1895, when he retired from business. He was a director in the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., the Mechanics' National Bank, and the Union Ferry Co., and a trustee of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., and the Manhattan Savings Institution. He was married, Feb. 15, 1844, to Frances E., daughter of Charles Morgan, and left three children, Frances, James Wood, and Laura Adele, who married Nicholas F. Palmer, Jr. He died in New York city, April 2, 1913.

SHEBOSCH, John Joseph, Moravian missionary, was born at Skippack, Montgomery co., Pa., May 27, 1721. His parents, who were among the early Quaker settlers of the province of Pennsylvania, bore the name of Bull. Joining the *Unitas Fratrum* in 1742, and engaging in their work among the Indians the next year, he took the name given him by those to whom he ministered: it means "Running Water." He married one of his converts in 1746, spent his whole life in missionary labor, and died in Ohio, Sept. 4, 1788.

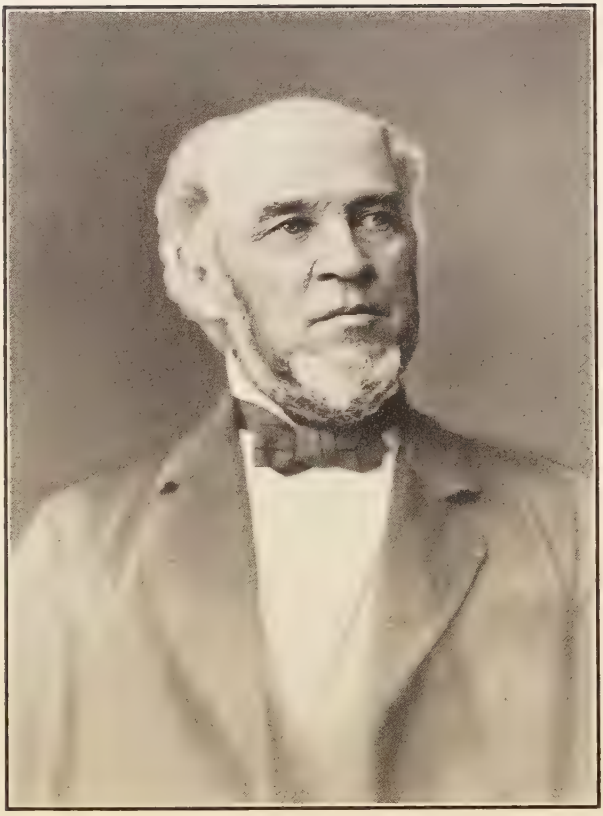
JOSEPH COOK
AUTHOR AND LECTURER

JOHN CATRON
JURIST

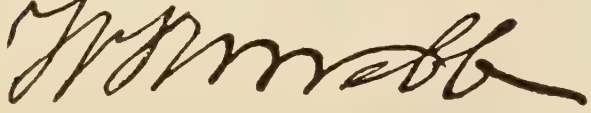


JOHN H. WASHBURN
INSURANCE PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. QUINTARD
IRON MANUFACTURER



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



WEBB, William Henry, shipbuilder, was born in New York city June 19, 1816, of parents whose paternal ancestors were English and Huguenots, and the maternal, Huguenots and Scotch. The former had settled in Connecticut and the latter in New York, long before the war of the American revolution. At the age of thirteen, during a summer vacation, young Webb built his first boat, a small skiff. Other boats were built during the vacations of the following two years, one of them being a paddle boat. He then devoted nearly six years of work by day, and hard study by night to making himself a master of the art of shipbuilding, during which time he was entrusted with the practical direction of principal portions of the work in the building of ships and the management of men. At twenty years of age he undertook, under a sub-contract made with his father, a prominent shipbuilder, to build the packet ship Oxford, of the old Black Ball Line, running between New York city and Liverpool, Eng., and continued to do business in constructing vessels, as subcontractor, until the age of twenty-three. It was at this period that he built the Havre packet Duchesse d'Orleans, which in 1891 was still doing good service. Apr. 7, 1840, he formed a business partnership with his father's former associate, under the name of Webb & Allen, which lasted three years. Mr. Webb then began shipbuilding alone, and continued it on his own account until 1868. When he closed his active connection with it, he had built over 150 vessels of all sizes, including London, Liverpool, and Havre packets, as well as steamships and vessels of war of the largest tonnage. Both in the number of vessels and aggregate tonnage, the output of his shipyard was far greater than that of any other yard in the country. He built vessels only upon contract. He was engaged to construct the first steamships that ran between New York and Savannah, Ga.; built the first large steamer for the New Orleans trade, as well as for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., carrying the U. S. mail between Panama and San Francisco; the first steamer, the California, that passed through the "Golden Gate" into the harbor of San Francisco, and the first three steamers selected to carry the U. S. mail from New York to China, *via* Aspinwall, Panama, and San Francisco. About the year 1850 he conceived the idea of constructing a model vessel of war for the U. S. navy, and made application at Washington with this in view. Failing there, he made the same application to the emperor of the French (Napoleon III.), with the same result. His negotiations, personally conducted, with the Russian government resulted favorably, and the issue was the General Admiral, a screw frigate of 7,000 tons displacement, launched Sept. 21, 1858, at Mr. Webb's yard in one year's time from the laying of her keel. The General Admiral, which made the passage from New York to Cherbourg, France, in the unprecedented time, for a war vessel, of eleven days and eight hours, mostly under steam alone, has proved to be the fastest vessel of war yet built except the steam ram Dunderberg, also from the yard of Mr. Webb. For it he received testimonials of the most complimentary character from the Russian government. He then built for the Italian government two iron-clad screw-frigates, each of thirty-six guns of large calibre, and 6,000 tons displacement, the Re d' Italia and the Re di Portgallo.

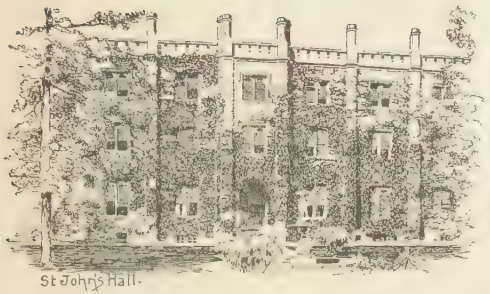
The former of these was the first iron-clad steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean, and gave proof of extraordinary sea-going qualities and speed, making the passage from New York to Naples, a distance of over 5,000 miles, in winter, in eighteen days and twenty hours, mostly without sails. The completion and delivery of these vessels was so satisfactory to the purchasers, that King Victor Emanuel conferred upon Mr. Webb the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, one of the oldest in Europe, as a token of this satisfaction and of his own esteem. It was at this time that Mr. Webb received an order from the U. S. government to build a screw ram of large tonnage, expressly adapted for the heaviest armaments, to possess unexampled speed and sea-going qualities, combined with others never before secured, the models and plans to be designed by himself. But difficulties arose between himself and the chief of the U. S. bureaus of construction and engineering, which illustrated anew the inveterate prejudices of officials and their disposition and power alike, to prevent the execution of the orders of superiors. These difficulties were only overcome by the intervention of Gideon Welles, the secretary of the U. S. navy. The result of Mr. Webb's efforts was the remarkable vessel Dunderberg. Its dimensions were: 378 ft. deck, 68 ft. breadth of beam, and 22 ft. depth of hold. Its displacement was 7200 tons, the largest ironclad that had been built at that time. It afforded more space for fuel, stores and provisions, as well as accommodations for officers and crew, with much lighter draft of water than any other large armored vessel of war. This ship surprised the navy department and the country, surpassing as it did all previously made by Mr. Webb, as well as the requirements of the contract. Her speed, $15\frac{3}{4}$ knots at sea, fully armed, has not yet been equaled by any armored vessel of war. As she was not completed, however, when the civil war was

ended, her builder was allowed by his own government to sell her to the emperor of France (Napoleon III.), which he did, receiving a very much larger sum than the U. S. government had agreed to pay. The Dunderberg was finally delivered to the French purchaser at Cherbourg, France, by Mr. Webb in person, after a rough passage of fourteen days. The vessel was named the Rochambeau. Among other vessels built by Mr. Webb after the construction of the Dunderberg, were the steamers Bristol and Providence, of the Fall River Line. Their models were sui generis, and their performances after launching

were awaited with much interest. At their first trials they surpassed in speed all steamers previously built. Mr. Webb also built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. the model steamer afterward called The China. His Guy Mannering, a Liverpool packet, was the first full three-decked merchant vessel built in this country, while his Ocean Monarch possessed the greatest freight capacity of any steamer constructed up to that time. Among the clipper ships built by Mr. Webb may be mentioned the Challenge, Comet, Invincible, Young America, and Black Hawk. The Comet made the voyage from San Francisco, around the Horn to New York in seventy-six days, the quickest passage up to that time made between those ports. He was also interested in other business besides, among them the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and the building of the Panama railroad. He erected the Bristol Hotel, at 42nd St. and Fifth Ave., New York; he was active in the Central American Transit Company, was director in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., and also heavily interested in real estate. He was president for fourteen years of the New York Council of Political Reform, and one of his greatest achievements was the defeat of the New York City aqueduct commissioners, in consequence of which it was provided through legislative action that instead of a single dam at the mouth of the Croton river (the source of New York city's water supply), several small dams be constructed at the head waters, thereby rendering the body of water comparatively free from impurities. He three times declined the nomination for the mayoralty of New York, which had been offered him by different political parties. He founded a Ship Builders' Home, at Fordham, N. Y., and devoted a liberal share of his fortune toward endowing it. He hoped by founding this home to revive the industry of shipbuilding in this country. He was a member of the Union League Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, American Geographical Society, and the New England Society. He died in New York City, October 30, 1899.

DAWSON, John, congressman, was born in Virginia in 1762, son of Musgrave Dawson and grandson of William Dawson of Aspatria, Cumberland, England, who had three sons who emigrated to Virginia, William, Thomas and Musgrave Dawson. William and Thomas Dawson were successively presidents of William and Mary College. Musgrave Dawson, father of the congressman, matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1742 and took his degree of B.A. in 1747; after coming to Virginia, he was minister of Raleigh parish, in Amelia county in 1754 and of St. Mary's parish, Caroline county, in 1758. John Dawson was graduated at Harvard College in 1782, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession for a number of years, meantime taking an active interest in politics. He was elected to the general assembly of Virginia from Spotsylvania county, and served during 1786-89. In the latter year he was a member of a special committee appointed by the house of delegates with Henry Lee, Edmund Randolph and others to prepare an address to Pres. Washington "declaring our high sense of his eminent merits, congratulating him on his exaltation to the first office among freemen, assuring him of our unceasing attachment, and supplicating the Divine benediction on his person and administration." In 1793 he was a presidential elector, and voted for Washington. He represented Spotsylvania county with James Monroe, in the Virginia convention of 1788 which ratified the federal constitution. He was for a number of years a member of the state executive council; and in 1801 he was sent to France by Pres. Adams as a bearer of special dispatches. During the War of 1812 he rendered important military service as aide on the staff of Gen. Jacob Brown, who was in command of the American army of Niagara on the Great Lakes. In 1797 he was elected to the national congress by the general assembly as a democrat, and served in the fifth and in the eighth succeeding congresses until his death. On account of his love of dress, his courtly manners and his social popularity, he was known among his friends as "Beau Dawson." He died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 30, 1814.

CABELL, Samuel Jordan, soldier and congressman, was born in Amherst Co., Va., Dec. 15, 1756, son of William and Margaret (Jordan) Cabell and grandson of William and Eliazbeth (Birks) Cabell, natives of England who settled in the Virginia colony about 1723. This grandfather secured large grants of land in 1738 on the banks of the James River, in the present counties of Buckingham, Nelson, Appomattox, and Amherst, and became prominent in local affairs. His son, Col. William Cabell, was sheriff of Albemarle county, county surveyor, member of the house of burgesses, commissioner for settling militia claims, and his majesty's presiding justice. After the Declaration of Independence he was first presiding justice for the state of Virginia, was first state senator from the eighth district of Virginia, and a member of the committee that prepared the famous "declaration of rights." He was active throughout the revolution, both in a public and a private capacity, in promoting measures for an efficient civil and military service. He was a presidential elector in 1789, casting his vote for George Washington. His land holdings amounted to 20,000 acres. The subject of this biography entered William and Mary College in 1773, but his studies were interrupted by the revolutionary war. He raised a company of riflemen, with whom he achieved distinction in the northern campaigns, particularly at Saratoga, where his company is said to have opened the battle. For his services at Saratoga he was promoted to major. He fought at Trenton and Princeton, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served with his regiment under Gen. Greene in the southern campaign. He was with the Virginia troops, under Brig.-Gen. Woodford, which entered Charleston, S. C., April 7, 1780, after an enforced march of 500 miles in thirty days. When Charleston fell to the British he was taken prisoner, and remained on parole until the close of the war. In 1783 he was elected adjutant-general of Amherst county, and in 1784 was made county lieutenant. From 1785 to 1795 he was a member of the Virginia state legislature as delegate for Amherst county. In 1788 he and his father were delegates to the national constitutional convention, and both voted against its ratification. He was elected to the 4th U. S. congress in 1794, and served through the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th congresses. For many years he was a justice of Amherst county, and after its divison in 1808 he was one of the first justices of Nelson county. He was married in 1781 to Sally, daughter of Col. John Syme, who was a half-brother of Patrick Henry. When the town of Cabellsburg was founded he was one of its trustees. He died in Nelson county, Virginia, Sept. 4, 1818.


St John's Hall.

Rose Hill Manor

HUGHES, John, founder of St. John's College. (See Vol. I., p. 193.)

McCLOSKEY, John, first president of St. John's College. (See Vol. I., p. 195.)

HARLEY, John B., second president of St. John's College, Fordham. Father Harley had been vice-president of St. John's under Dr. McCloskey, and a member of the faculty since the college was opened. He was rector of the college but a short time, and in 1844, on account of ill health, resigned the presidency and went to Europe with Bishop Hughes as his private secretary. Little is known of his early or later history, his connection with the college being of such brief duration that no data of his life has been kept in the annals of the college, and the church histories do not name him.

BAILEY, James Roosevelt, third president of St. John's College, (See Vol. I., p. 487.)

THÉBAUD, Augustus, S. J., fourth president of St. John's College, Fordham, and the first Jesuit president, was born in Brittany, France, in 1807. Deciding to follow a religious life, he entered the Society of Jesus at Rome, and in 1839 emigrated from France to America, and was for a while stationed at Bardstown, Ky., where he was rector of the college. In 1846 he was transferred to St. John's College, Fordham, of which he was appointed president. The progress of St. John's College had been wonderful; in the short space of five years it rose from an unfinished house in the fields to a cluster of buildings which formed the nucleus of the present magnificent structures that ornament the grounds. From an unknown Catholic school which began with six scholars, it had acquired the rank and privileges of a university, and under the able management of the Jesuits greater prosperity was anticipated. Father Thébaud had an efficient corps of professors to assist in the management of the college. He first gave attention to regulating the course of study. In 1848 the *ratio studiorum* of the Jesuits was adopted, and the course was divided into three grammar classes for the rudiments, and the classes of *belles-lettres*, rhetoric and philosophy. The course has since been considerably altered. There are now (1892) nine classes in the classical course. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred at the end of the first year of philosophy, and at the close of a post-graduate course of one year the degree of Master of Arts is bestowed. There is also a commercial course that comprises five classes, which is devoted entirely to English and the study of business forms. There is a scientific course connected with this department which includes surveying, electrical engineering, photography, analytical chemistry, and mental philosophy. The department of mathematics is entirely separate, and music, drawing, painting and the modern languages are special studies. When Father Thébaud assumed the management of affairs, some of the higher classes were taught in the main building and the other classrooms were in a one-story brick building; he erected a three-story brick building. The physics classroom was in the basement of this building. In 1849 an extension was built. The entire structure was torn down in 1890 when the new Junior Hall was completed. In 1850 the students' library was established, and a number of other notable changes occurred during Father Thébaud's administration. After successfully filling the presidential chair for two terms he was succeeded by Father Larkin. Father Thébaud then did missionary work until he was again called to the rectorship of St. John's in 1860. His second term was marked by some important events. In September, 1860, the post-graduate course was established, and the same year the seminary building and church were purchased from Archbishop Hughes for the sum of $85,000. A marble quarry located at Tremont was bought by the college, and a blue-stone quarry was opened in the woods near Bronx Park. These two quarries have supplied the material for all the buildings that have been erected since that time. Father Thébaud also added to the college property by the purchase of the Powell farm. This estate joined Rose Hill on the south, and at the time the Jesuits took charge of the college the Powell farm-house was the only building in sight. In 1862 the gate-keeper's lodge was built, to test the durability of the stone. The four buildings that have since been erected from the same stone attest the success of the experiment. Father Thébaud next turned his attention to the improvement of the grounds, and laid out the avenues as they are at present. On March 26, 1862, the St. John's Historical Association was founded—its object being to encourage historical research, and to promote the investigation and spread of historical truth. The moderator is appointed by the faculty, and the other officers elected semi-annually. Father Thébaud finally retired from the presidency in 1863. He subsequently spent some time in Canada and for years resided at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city. He was well known as a man of letters; besides being an historian he was a poet and a scientist. He lived to celebrate the golden anniversary of his ordination. His untiring energy remained with him until the last. He died at St. John's College, Fordham, Dec. 17, 1890.

Aug. J. Thébaud

LARKIN, John, S. J., fifth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born in 1801 in the county of Durham, Eng., and after pursuing his classical studies at Upshaw under Dr. Lingard, in the same class with Cardinal Wiseman, undertook a journey to Hindostan, and on his return studied theology at Paris, in the seminary of St. Sulpice

About 1830, being then a priest, he was sent to occupy the chair of philosophy in the Sulpician College in Montreal. He became a Jesuit in 1841. In 1846 he was stationed at Fordham. In 1847 we find him on his way to New York city, with fifty cents in his pocket, to purchase a house and church. Divine Providence aided him and he ere long dedicated a church to the Holy Name of Jesus. Soon he opened a school in the basement of his church. This church was burned on Jan. 28, 1848. While Father Larkin was busily engaged in his search after a site for a new college, he was astounded one day by a letter from the Archbishop of Quebec, congratulating him on his promotion to the episcopacy, and stating that his grace had been ordered by Rome to consecrate him for the see of Toronto. A copy of the brief accompanied this letter. Mr. Larkin returned the brief unopened, and started at once for Europe to avert the impending dignity. On arriving in France he obtained leave to make his tertianship or third year of probation at Laon, and through the influence of his superiors escaped the Bishopric of Toronto. Leaving Laon he went to Laval to study, and in 1851 he was made rector of St. John's, Fordham. Father Larkin was one of the handsomest, most courtly and most learned men that was ever at Fordham. He was a man among men—a man once seen never to be forgotten. Possessed of great personal magnetism, he was popular alike with the students and his faculty, and it is probable no other president ever exerted such an extraordinary influence over pupils of all ages as he exercised—an influence that did not cease with the college life, but made itself felt in after years and stamped the future career of many of the men who were disciplined by him as boys. The best service that Father Larkin rendered at Fordham College was in the development of character, which is, after all, the principal and most important part of a man's education. He had original methods of instructing his classes, avoided routine work, and using the text-books as little as possible he endeavored to train his pupils to the practice of independent reasoning and thinking. During his term of office the know-nothing troubles were at their highest and two meetings were held on Fordham Heights for the purpose of organizing to burn the college. A blacksmith on the Kingsbridge road threatened to expose the plot if they did not desist, and the attack on the college was frustrated. The government subsequently furnished the college with twelve muskets for the better defence of the institution. Some of these muskets may still be seen in the property-room of the College Dramatic Society. The first effort made at journalism at St. John's was in 1853, when the "Goose Quill" was started. The pages were headed and ruled like printed paper. The editors were John R. G. Hassard, Arthur Francis, and Martin T. McMahon of the class of '55. Father Larkin had conservative ideas on such subjects, and opposed the undertaking from the start, and always barely tolerated it. He would not permit the editors to have it printed or circulated outside of the college. The "Goose Quill" ceased to exist shortly after the original corps of editors were graduated. It was during Father Larkin's rectorship in 1852 that the celebrated Rev. Louis Jouin, S. J., the famous philosopher, mathematician and linguist came to Fordham. He has since been thoroughly identified with the college, and is now (1892) professor of philosophy at Fordham. In 1854 Father Larkin resigned the president's chair at St. John's. He was then called to England, thence to Ireland, and back again to New York. He died at Fordham Dec. 11, 1858.

TELLIER, Remigius, S. S. J., sixth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born in France, Oct. 9, 1796. He entered the Jesuit order on Oct. 11, 1818, and in 1854 succeeded Father Larkin as president of Fordham. Few alterations were made in the outward appearance of the college during his term of office, but changes were made in the course of instruction. The semi-annual examinations were inaugurated in 1855. The third division for small boys was established, and the St. John's Debating Society was founded. The membership was confined to the classes of philosophy and rhetoric, weekly meetings were held, and two public debates given each year, one by the philosophy class, and one by the class of rhetoric. Several attempts were made about this time to renew journalism. "Sam," the "Collegian," and a less pretentious sheet, the "Spy," in turn sprang into existence, but were all failures, and no other efforts were made in this direction until Father Halpin, under Father Dealy's presidency, started the "Fordham Monthly," which has continued to flourish. While Father Tellier was rector, a movement was first made toward the organization of an athletic association. A college base-ball team was established, and Sept. 13, 1859, the Rose Hill base ball club, the first regular team, was organized. In 1857 the first dramatic entertainment of any pretensions was given by the class of *belles-lettres* and classics. The attendance at the colleges was steadily increasing, and in 1856 the students numbered about 200. In 1859 the first of the prizes for the graduating class was established. The "Archbishop Hughes" medal for the best biographical essay was founded. Father Tellier retired from the presidency in 1860, died in January, 1866, and Father Thébaud again became president.

DOUCET, Edward, P. S. J., eighth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born at Three Rivers, Canada, March 12, 1825. After completing his classical studies at the Jesuit College of St. Mary's, in Canada, he entered the Society of Jesus on Sept. 7, 1844. While a novice he was sent from Canada to St. John's College, Fordham, to commence his course of studies in the society. He reached the college on Aug. 20, 1846, and on Sept. 8th of the following year made his first vows. He passed most of his years of teaching and preparation for ordination at Fordham. On July 31, 1863, he was appointed rector of St. John's College. The old First Division Building was planned during his administration. Father Doucet was an intimate friend of Edgar Allan Poe, who, during his residence at Fordham, found the society of the priests at St. John's most congenial. Father Doucet did not ex-

ercise the faculties of president long, but on account of failing health went to Europe in November, 1864. He was a famous musician and a fine preacher. His closing days were passed at St. John's. He died at Fordham Dec. 9, 1890.

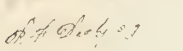
MOYLAN, William, S. J., ninth president of St. John's College, was born in Ireland, June 22, 1822. He emigrated to America at an early age, and first entered the secular priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, and in that capacity did considerable missionary work among the Indians and fishermen at Cape Gaspé, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He afterward decided to become a Jesuit, and Nov. 14, 1851, at the age of twenty-nine, was admitted to the order of the Society of Jesus, and appointed to teach in the undergraduate course at Fordham, and was subsequently assigned to St. Francis Xavier's in West Sixteenth street, New York city, and later to San Francisco. In 1865 he was recalled to New York to assume the presidency of St. John's College, Fordham. In many respects he was a remarkable man. He was regarded as one of the best pulpit orators of his day, was an able teacher, and austere and rigorous in the performance of his duties. His entire life was a model of firmness and consistency. He was president for three years, and left as a monument to his memory the Senior Hall building of the college, which he evidently designed as a part of an extensive plan, which President Father Scully carried into execution. This was the first of the college buildings built of blue stone and marble from the lately acquired quarries, and was for a number of years the principal college building. His end came at the scene of his former labors. He died at Fordham, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1891.

SHEA, Joseph, S. J., tenth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born in Canada on Dec. 31, 1829. He entered the Society of Jesus Aug. 5, 1850, and after completing the rigid course of studies required by that order, was ordained a priest. He was first a professor at St. John's College, and in 1868 was appointed rector of this institution. He took up the work where it was laid down by his predecessor, and the affairs of the college went on as smoothly as if there had been no change in the administration. He had the wings that now stand added to the central building, and made some other minor improvements. Father Shea was president for six years. During his administration a system of discipline was adopted such as is in vogue at secular institutions. This system, which was given a fair trial, was found to be a failure, and abandoned, and it was left to his successor to re-establish the firm discipline that is a feature of Jesuit colleges. After retiring from the presidency at Fordham, Father Shea was for a time stationed at St. Francis Xavier's, West Sixteenth street, New York city. He died at New York city Dec. 5, 1881.

GOCKELN, Frederick W., S. J., eleventh president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born at Grossenader, in the diocese of Münster, Westphalia, on Nov. 8, 1820, and at the age of thirteen came with his elder brother to America. He engaged for a time in business in New York, but not finding in it the attraction that a life of study possessed for him, he left that city and entered the Sulpician College in Montreal. His deportment won for him the esteem of the college faculty. One of the Sulpicians, Rev. John Larkin, in particular took a deep interest in his advancement. An intimacy sprang up between them which was to be severed only by death Five years after Frederick's entrance into the college, his venerable director and friend informed him of his determination to apply for admission into the Society of Jesus. Young Gockeln followed his example. He left the College and set out with Father Larkin for the distant Jesuit mission of Kentucky. After the usual probation, Mr. Gockeln was admitted to the novitiate on Feb. 16, 1841. Mr. Gockeln remained in the novitiate until May, 1842, when he was sent with Father Larkin to establish Loyola College at Louisville, Ky. In 1845-46 came the removal of the Jesuit Kentucky Mission to Fordham, N. Y. Mr. Gockeln remained at Fordham until 1847, when he was sent to Brugelette, Belgium, to finish his studies. The following year he began theology at Laval. Here he was ordained in 1852. The next year was spent in the exercises of the third probation in the house of Our Lady of Liesse, at Laon. On his return to America he was employed for the eight ensuing years now at St. Mary's, Montreal, now at Fordham, now at St. Francis Xavier's, New York city. He was afterward at Guelph for a year, and was next sent to Woodstock, Md., thence to Yorkville. He was appointed rector of St. John's College, Fordham, in 1874. His first official act as president was to restore the former strict discipline, and re-establish the results that had before existed. Father P. A. Halpin was associated with him as vice-president, and though the change of administration was naturally severe, under the direction of these two able men, before six months had elapsed, all evidences of the former system had passed away, and St. John's soon regained its high standing, and the number of students rapidly increased. Father Gockeln attempted no improvements in the way of buildings, but assisted by a competent corps of professors did much to raise the standard of the studies. In 1882 Father Gockeln's successful administration came to an end, and he was appointed prefect of schools at Worcester, Mass. He was subsequently engaged in parish work in Jersey City, and was afterward appointed Superior of St. Joseph's Residence, Providence, R. I., where he died Nov. 27, 1886.

DEALY, Patrick Francis, S. J., twelfth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born at Galway, Ireland, on Apr. 7, 1827. He was one of the first students of St. John's, entering the college in 1843, and, afterward deciding to join the Jesuit order, entered the novitiate which was at that time located at Fordham. He was therefore well acquainted with the manners and customs of the institution with which he has since been so closely identified. The accession of Father Dealy to the presidency marked a new era in the history of St. John's College. He was for a time a professor at Fordham, and subsequently taught in the Jesuit College at Montreal, after which he went to Europe to complete his theological studies, first in France, then at Rome and afterward at the University of Innspruck. Returning to America, he was appointed professor of rhetoric at Fordham, where he remained until he was made rector of St. Francis Xavier's church in New York city, and during this pastorate

did active work toward the completion of the handsome new church. In 1871 he founded the Xavier Union and was also prominent and active in establishing the Catholic Union, a body composed of the leading Catholics in the state of New York. When he was appointed rector of St. John's College the representative Catholics of New York city petitioned the general of the order to allow him to remain in the city, as the many societies with which he was connected would suffer, were his connection with them severed. The provincial of the order, wishing to have Father Dealy at Fordham, declined to accede to the proposition, but made arrangements that he should continue his connection with the Xavier and Catholic Unions. He was appointed by Cardinal McCloskey to take charge of the first pilgrimage that ever left America for Rome. He is a member of the convocation and has lectured before the Historical Societies of Brooklyn and New York city upon the early history of New York. He soon gave evidence of the progressive spirit that was to mark his administration. He made efforts to establish a freer intercourse with the outer world, and realizing that one of the first signs of advancement was the establishment of a college monthly, his first efforts were directed to the founding of the "Fordham College Monthly," the initial number of which appeared in November, 1882. The magazine has grown and flourished, and is now regarded as one of the leading college publications in this country. He also did a great deal for the improvement of the surroundings of the college. He laid macadamized roads, bordered by a flagged pathway from the entrance gate to both the college and the church. He beautified the lawn, improved the exterior of the college, and had the church entirely refitted and frescoed. He repaired and remodeled the old seminary building, which has since been known as St. John's Hall, and to it was afterward transferred the preparatory department. He received the sum of $5,000 to make these improvements from the estate of F. X. McGovern, S. J. He selected the site and made arrangements for the building of Science Hall, but it was left to his successor to complete the structure. To Father Dealy may be attributed the introduction of the military instruction into the curriculum of the college, which has since become such a prominent feature in the course of training at Fordham. Father Dealy availed himself of an act of congress which provided "that United States army officers be detailed to certain schools and colleges throughout the country to instruct the students in military science and tactics." After considerable trouble he succeeded in obtaining a detail for Fordham, the arms and equipment to be furnished by the government. On Oct. 10, 1888, Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, of the 7th U. S. cavalry, reported for duty at Fordham as professor of military science and tactics. He is a strict disciplinarian and a thorough soldier. His genial and agreeable manners, combined with his energy and enthusiasm and the great interest he took in the cadets, did much to contribute to the success of the undertaking. Lieut. Squiers at once set to work to organize a company, and as a nucleus gathered around him a select squad of twelve. These being thoroughly drilled and competent to assume the duties of officers, he began to gather recruits, and in a short while a well-drilled body of cadets was the result. The boys made wonderful progress under the fine tuition of Lieut. Squiers, and the Fordham cadets at present (1892) enjoy the reputation of being one of the best-trained companies in the country, outside of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Lieut. Squiers joined his regiment in the West during the troubles with Sioux Indians in 1890–91, and his place was filled by Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, a graduate of West Point, who has introduced some valuable improvements and regulations into the cadet corps. Father Dealy also founded four scholarships of the yearly value of $400, open to competitors without distinction of creed. Father Dealy, who had done so much for the advancement of St. John's College, resigned the presidency in 1885. He was afterwards stationed at Fordham, and until his death was assistant pastor of St. Lawrence's church, East 84th street, New York city. He died Dec. 22, 1891.



CAMPBELL, Thomas J., S. J., thirteenth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born in New York city Apr. 29, 1848. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College. He entered the Society of Jesus, was professor of *belles-lettres* and rhetoric at Fordham and St. Francis Xavier's Colleges. After completing the required course of study and probation, he was ordained a priest in Belgium in 1882. Father Campbell was appointed rector of St. John's College in 1885. It was fortunate that Father Dealy's mantle fell on the shoulders of a man who was so eminently fitted to successfully execute the various improvements that he had inaugurated. Father Campbell was full of the spirit of progress, that prognosticated well for the advancement of the college. He is a man of fine executive ability and scholarly attainments, and during his term of office the standard of scholarship at Fordham rapidly advanced, and the tone and character of the various associations was elevated. He introduced a notable change in the management of the Debating Society, and did away with the old system whereby the speeches of the debaters were written and memorized. He had the meetings of the society conducted after the plan of the British house of commons, the measures being brought up and debated in strict parliamentary form. In 1887 the St. John's Literary Society was changed into the house of representatives, and business was conducted after the manner of the lower house of the U. S. congress. The Science Hall, begun by Father Dealy in 1885, was completed by Father Campbell in the following year. It is a quaint-looking building, with a tall, graceful chimney at one end, and built of the same class of stone used in the Senior Hall. In 1886–87 the scientific course, with the surveying class and the classes of English philosophy and rhetoric were established. After having so ably administered the affairs of the college for three years, Father Campbell was elevated to a higher position when, in May, 1889, he was raised to the dignity of provincial of the New York-Maryland province. He has since made his residence principally at St. Francis Xavier's, West Sixteenth street, New York city.

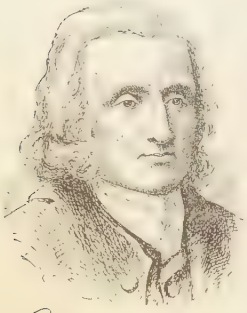
SCULLY, John, S. J., fourteenth president of Fordham, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1846, the son of Edward Scully, of Sandy Hill, N. Y. He was educated at private schools in Albany, and in 1872 entered the Society of Jesus; he passed his novitiate in Canada, and subsequently went to Roehampton, England, for his studies in rhetoric, and to Stonyhurst for his philosophical

course. In 1878 he was appointed a professor at Fordham, and was afterward professor at Georgetown College. He was ordained a priest in 1884, and was immediately made prefect of studies at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, and in 1888 was nominated for the presidency of St. John's College, Fordham, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Father Campbell to the office of provincial. One of his first official acts after he became president was the sale of the property belonging to the college on the banks of the Bronx to the city of New York. The advantages of the situation were at once realized when the establishment of the Bronx park was first proposed. The purchase was confirmed April, 1889, and the college realized the sum of $93,966.25 by the transaction. The botanical gardens are to be erected on this property. It was about this time that the subject was first proposed regarding the erection of the statue to Archbishop Hughes. After some discussion the date for the unveiling of the statue was settled to take place on the occasion of the jubilee celebration June 24, 1891. As soon as Father Scully assumed the government of the college, he began active measures for the construction of new buildings, which had for many years been needed. By the fall of 1889 his plans had so far matured that in the early part of December of that year ground was broken for the new Junior Hall; the old building, which had been in use for fifty years, was rapidly going to decay, and the steadily increasing attendance demanded more commodious accommodations; before this building was fairly completed the active president had begun the erection of another and handsomer edifice in the form of an extension to the Senior Hall, at the point left uncompleted, for that purpose, by Father Moylan, and on Sunday, Aug. 17, 1890, the corner-stone of the new faculty building was laid by Bishop Conroy. This building is intended to be used principally for the rooms of the fathers and scholastics. The silver trowel used on this occasion was the gift of Paul Thébaud, A.M., who had been a student at Fordham early in the forties. The first and second stories of the north end of the building are to be used as a chapel for the students, which is complete and elegant in all its appointments; on the corresponding floors in the other end are the refectories, and on the other floors are the rooms of the professors. These buildings are all in rough gray stone quarried on the grounds; the trimmings are of pure white marble, and the combination produces a unique and elegant effect. Prior to Father Scully's presidency, the class of analytical chemistry was confined exclusively to the scientific course, but since his administration it has been introduced into the classical course as well, and is now one of the regular branches followed by the senior class; the classes of electrical engineering and photography have also been instituted since he assumed the presidential chair. The electric light, started by Father Campbell, was placed throughout the entire building during his second year, at which time he was also joined by the Rev. P. A. Halpin as vice-president and prefect of studies. This eminent divine is widely known throughout the country as an eloquent preacher, is the author of a text-book—"Precepts of Literature"—in use in a number of colleges, and ranks among the foremost literary men in the Society of Jesus. Among those who have become identified with St. John's are the Revs. Edward Doucet, D. J. McGoldrick, Timothy O'Leary, Joseph Ziegler, and other prominent members of the order. One of the crowning events in Father Scully's administration was the jubilee celebration, which was carried out with a fitness and detail creditable to him and to the first Catholic college in the country. The principal feature of the day was the unveiling of the statue of Archbishop Hughes, the founder of the college. Father Scully may justly feel proud of the many enduring monuments he has erected, which will cause his name to be recorded in the history of the college as one of the most active and distinguished of the many notable men who have occupied the president's chair of St. John's College, Fordham. Father Scully retired from the presidency in 1891. He died in New York city, Dec. 26, 1917.

GANNON, Thomas Joseph, S. J., fifteenth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born at Cambridge, Mass., July 14, 1853. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native town, later entering Boston College which he left in 1872 to become a member of the Society of Jesus. He was subsequently appointed to teach the classics in Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., where he was for several years also chief disciplinarian. He afterward lectured on logic and general metaphysics at Boston College, and at the Jesuit house of studies, Woodstock, Md. In July, 1870, Father Gannon was appointed private secretary to the Very Reverend Provincial of the Maryland-New York Province of the Society of Jesus, which post he resigned in November, 1891, when he was appointed to succeed Rev. Father Scully as rector of St. John's College, Fordham. Father Gannon has already taken steps to raise the standard of studies, especially in mathematics. He is a man of ability and scholarly attainments, and will doubtless push to completion the many improvements projected by his predecessors, and inaugurate further plans to meet the requirements of the age, and maintain St. John's as the model Catholic college in America.

LARKIN, John, pastor of the R. C. church of the Holy Innocents, of New York, was born in Galway, Ireland, about 1833. He studied in the grammar school of his native place, and in 1843 entered Maynooth College, where he completed a course in divinity. In 1848 he came to this country and presented his credentials to Archbishop Hughes. Subsequently he was appointed to the missions of Freeport and Clearfield, where he reorganized the struggling churches and placed them on a successful and independent basis. In 1855 Father Larkin was transferred to the city of Chicago, and on arriving there was made theologian to the provincial council of St. Louis. He succeeded in raising money in large amounts for the benefit of the church and paid the debt of the Chicago Cathedral. He was next appointed pastor of an unfinished church in Galena, Ill. This edifice, unfortunately, was on the point of being sold for debt; but by his great exertions it was saved to the congregation and the debt paid. He afterward established schools and placed the church in a prosperous condition, when he was ordered, in 1861, to come to New York, and was made assistant at St. Stephen's church. When the parish of the Holy Innocents was organized, the pastorate was placed in charge of Father Larkin. He died Dec. 22, 1890.

COLDEN, Cadwalader, physician, scientist and lieutenant-governor of the colony of New York, was born at Dunse, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1688, son of Rev. Alexander Colden, a clergyman of the church of Scotland. He received a liberal education, under his father's direction, and was graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1705. His greatest aptitude was in the direction of mathematics and medicine; and having received his professional degree, he, in 1708, settled in practice in the colony of Pennsylvania. Almost from the beginning of his career he was busied with original investigations in medicine and general science, and on visiting England, in 1716, a paper of his, "Animal Secretions," was read before the Royal Society by Dr. Halley. In 1718 he returned to America, and, at the invitation of Gov. Robert Hunter, located in New York. Here his notable abilities were quickly recognized by appointment to various public offices, such as the surveyor-generalship of the colony, mastership in chancery and, on the accession of Gov. Burnet, in 1720, membership in the king's provincial council. Continuing in the latter dignity under several successive governors, he rose eventually to the head of the board; and, having been acting-governor in 1760, served as lieutenant-governor from 1761 to the close of his life. Colden's career was characterized by a remarkable firmness of will and great coolness in all his actions. For years he resided on a sequestered farm near Newburgh, and there, despite constant dangers of Indian attack, devoted himself assiduously to scientific experiments. His fervid loyalist sentiments during the Stamp-Act agitation often exposed him to popular displeasure. As distributor of stamps in New York city, he was once, in 1766, threatened by the populace, which surrounded Fort George, his official headquarters, demanding the immediate surrender of all the paper, on pain of death. Deaf to the entreaties of his family and the warnings of his engineers that the place was indefensible, he stubbornly refused to yield, and thus saved the crown's property—the mob meantime contenting itself by burning him in effigy and destroying his carriages. Upon the death of Gov. Sir Henry Moore, in 1769, Colden again became acting-governor, and immediately advantaged by the opportunity to issue the hundreds of land-patents left unexecuted, realizing in commissions thereon nearly £10,000. Immediately on his arrival, the succeeding governor, Lord Dunmore, demanded of Colden one-half of this amount, which was as promptly refused. The result was a rather absurd attempt at coercion, under the guise of an action in chancery in the alleged behalf of the crown, in which the governor himself occupied the bench. Colden was represented by the famous James Duane, and the plaintiff by William Smith, notable for his history of the colony. As a result of the able argument on both sides, Dunmore concluded to drop the case, and Colden's stubbornness again served him in good stead. During his incumbency of the office of governor Colden signed the charters of several such well-known public or benevolent corporations as the Marine Society of New York, for the relief of distressed seamen; the New York chamber of commerce, and the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen. In his scientific investigations he was exceedingly careful and painstaking, making many observations and discoveries of importance. For many years he kept a daily record of the state of the weather, temperature and winds, and made close observations of the prevalent fevers and maladies of the climate. Although he early quitted the practice of his profession, he always continued his interest in it; was one of the first and most earnest advocates of the cooling regimen in treating fevers; indicated as the cause of the yellow fever epidemic of 1743 in New York the damp cellars and poor drainage of the city, thus leading in the work of this reform; proposed a cure for cancer, and called attention to the virtues of the bortanice or water-dock. His published writings are: "History of the Five Indian Nations Depending upon New York" (1727); "Cause of Gravitation" (1745); "Principles of Action in Matter" (1752), and a great number of medical and other papers. Colden was a constant correspondent of Linnæus on subjects connected with botany; of Dr. Franklin, on electricity, and of many other notable scientists of the time, by all of whom he was highly esteemed. His wife was Alice Christie, daughter of a clergyman, of Kelso, Scotland. They had two sons: Alexander (1716–74), who succeeded his father as surveyor-general of the colony, and David Colden (1738–84), also surveyor-general, physician and writer. Colden died at his home on Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1776.



Cadwallader Colden

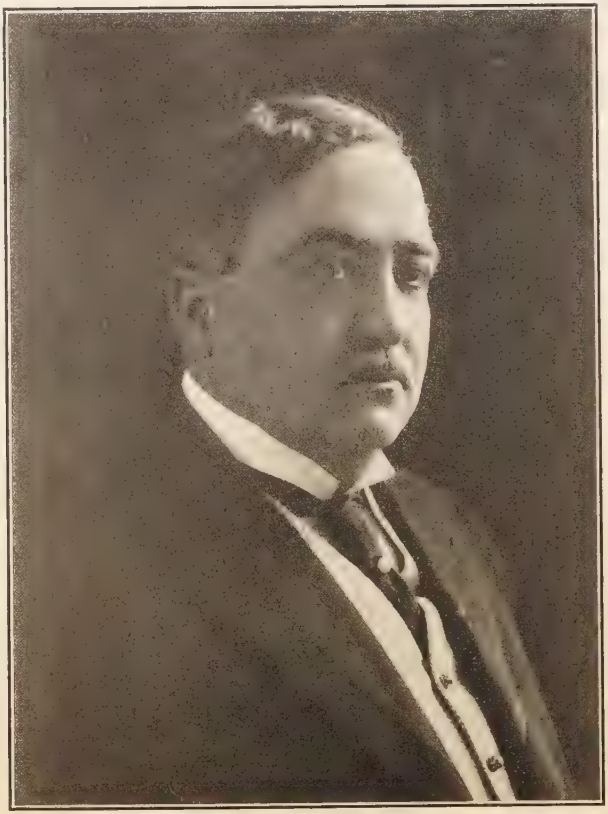
NICHOLAS, John, member of congress and jurist, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 19, 1761, the son of Robert Carter Nicholas, an eminent Virginia statesman. His brother George was attorney-general of Kentucky, another brother, Wilson Cary Nicholas, served as governor of Virginia, and yet another, Philip Norborne Nicholas, was eminent as a jurist. John shared the talents of his family, and with them influenced in a striking degree the political history of the time. He was admitted to the bar and attained distinction in his profession. In 1793 he was elected to congress, in which he wielded a strong democratic influence until 1801. Removing to Geneva, N. Y., in 1803, he devoted his time to large agricultural interests until he was sent to the state senate in 1806, where he served for three years. In 1806 he was also appointed judge of the court of common pleas of Ontario county, being the first to hold that office, and retained his seat on the bench until his death which took place in Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1819.

PACKARD, Sophia B., educator, was born at New Salem, Mass., Jan. 3, 1824, and was graduated from the Charlestown (Mass.) Female Seminary. Before taking her diploma she displayed the talent for teaching which made her life a success. She was principal of the female department of the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn., afterward of the Oread Institute at Worcester, Mass. For several years she was pastor's assistant at Boston, Mass., both in the Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Temple Baptist churches, positions which she left to accept the corresponding secretaryship of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters at Boston. While traveling in the South, in the interest of this society, she became so much interested in the elevation of the colored people that she resigned her position, in 1881, to open a school for women and girls in Atlanta, Ga. From eleven pupils, two teachers, and no property, "Spelman Seminary" grew, in nine years, to 846 pupils, thirty-four teachers, and property valued at $90,000, and

Sophia B Packard

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Charles W. Perkins



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Wm. G. Buchanan

during this period an aggregate of nearly 5,000 pupils were in attendance. Miss Packard was a woman of rare executive ability, and her strong, earnest character impressed itself on all with whom she came in contact. While on her way North on a summer vacation, in company with her associate principal, Miss H. E. Giles, she was taken ill, and died in Washington, D. C., June 21, 1891.

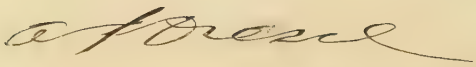
BUCHANAN, William Insco, diplomat, was born near Covington, Miami co., O., Sept. 10, 1852, son of George Preston and Mary Elizabeth (Gibson) Buchanan, grandson of James Harvey and Joanna (Hall) Buchanan, great grandson of George and Nancy (Cassidy) Buchanan and great-great-grandson of James and Isabel (Hall) Buchanan, who came from Scotland in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and settled near Brownsburg, Rockridge co., Va. He was left an orphan at an early age, and spent his boyhood on the farm of his grandparents, supplementing a public school education by extensive reading. He followed the trade of toolmaking until 1874, when he was made engrossing clerk of the Indiana house of representatives. In 1876 he moved to Pique, O., and after several years as a commercial traveler, went to Sioux City, Ia., in 1882, was engaged in a mercantile business for a few years and became manager of the Peavey opera house. He was one of the organizers and managers of the first four corn palaces of Sioux City, and his activities in this connection led to his appointment as a member of Iowa's commission to the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago. His executive ability was recognized by his associates and he was made chief of the departments of agriculture, live stock, and forestry, becoming one of the fair's most active directors. In 1894 Pres. Cleveland appointed him United States minister to Argentina. He remained at Buenos Ayres for six years, during which time he made the acquaintance of the leading statesmen of the South and Central American republics, and his effective service impressed the Washington administration from the first. He was very successful in extending American commerce in Argentina, and in other parts of South America, and he gained great personal popularity with Argentinians and South Americans generally. During his stay at Buenos Ayres he was chosen deciding arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina in the Puna de Atacama which was of many years standing, and by fixing the boundary line between latitude 23° and 26° 52′ and 45″ North he settled, to the satisfaction of both countries, a question which had more than once threatened war. In 1901 he was made director-general of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. He was well fitted by experience and training to undertake this task, and his work as head of the exposition was in a large measure responsible for its success. In 1902 Mr. Buchanan was a delegate to the second Pan-American conference, held at the city of Mexico, and in the year following was sent to the new republic of Panama as United States minister. He assisted in negotiating a treaty between the United States and Columbia, in an endeavor to remove the friction between the two countries, which followed the Panama revolution. In 1906 he was a delegate to the third Pan-American conference, held in Rio Janeiro, in the following year he represented the United States at the second peace conference at the Hague, and in 1908 was a delegate at the installation of the court of justice in Porto Rico. One of his most important diplomatic successes was the straightening out of the Venezuelan tangle. Under the presidency of Cipriano Castro, Venezuela had become almost isolated, diplomatically, and several European countries were pressing her for the settlement of claims of their nationals. Upon the overthrow of Castro's government, in December, 1908, the United States government sent Buchanan as its commissioner to Caracas and he succeeded in disposing of the five largest claims against Venezuela; two were settled out of court, the settlement of two others was provided for in a protocol of the treaty which he negotiated, and the fifth was referred to the international court at The Hague. In addition to his official diplomatic missions he represented a number of large business interests in their dealings with foreign governments, such as the New York Life Insurance company and the Westinghouse company. Mr. Buchanan was especially distinguished for two things as a diplomat; his business instinct which aided in extending American trade, and his intuitive understanding of the Latin-American mind. His practical knowledge of international problems, and his fair-mindedness made him peculiarly acceptable to Latin-Americans in the arrangement of delicate diplomatic questions and as a devoted friend of Pan-Americanism, his sincerity and integrity of purpose were everywhere recognized. He was a member of the Buffalo Club, the National Arts Club, National Geographical Society, Peace and Arbitration Society, Pilgrim Society, Lawyers' Club and Buffalo Country Club. He was married, Apr. 16, 1878, to Lulu, daughter of John Insco Williams, an artist, of Dayton, O., and had two children, Donald Insco Buchanan, a playwright, and Florence Williams Buchanan, who married Charles Hoyt Williams. He died in London, while on a mission for the United States government, Oct. 16, 1909.

PERKINS, Charles Henry, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Taunton, Mass., Aug. 27, 1830. David Perkins, his father, was an iron worker, as were many of his ancestors. He died when Charles was quite young, leaving the family in straitened circumstances, and at the age of nine the latter was put to work on a farm. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade and subsequently he went to Taunton to learn the machinist's trade. For two years he worked on cotton machinery, and later, on locomotives, and at the end of two years more he was sufficiently skilled to be employed as foreman. He was employed for a time in setting up engines and machinery in various establishments in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. During the financial crash of 1857 he lost his business because of the closing of the mills, due to the general depression of the cotton trade. He then turned his mind to invention, his first patent being for a self-oiling axle, in 1857. He also invented a machine for making horseshoes, patented in 1857, which was so successful that in 1859 he established a business in Providence, R. I., of manufacturing horseshoes, with E. A. Cutler, under the firm name of Cutler & Perkins. His company, whose name was changed to the Union Horse Shoe Co. in 1860, made horseshoes for the government during the civil war. In 1864 Mr. Perkins severed his partnership and commenced the manufacture of sheet iron with the Perkins Sheet Iron Co. In 1867 he discovered an entirely new process for making horseshoes and began their manufacture under the firm name of the Rhode Island Horse Shoe Co. In 1874 the works

of the company were moved from Providence to Valley Falls, R. I. The company was reorganized in 1891 as the Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co., of which Mr. Perkins was general manager until his death. The firm was famous the world over as the manufacturer of other articles besides horseshoes. Mr. Perkins made some thirty inventions in connection with the horseshoe, and they are the basis of the entire horseshoe industry at the present day. He was also connected with the Dean Cotton Co., the Hinkley Iron Works, the Metcalf Machine Co., S. Morse & Co., E. A. Cutler Co., and the Perkins Land Co. He served in the general assembly of Rhode Island in 1858, and was a member of the Providence city council in 1866-67 and 1881. He was a member of the F. & A. M., and was a Knight Templar. He was married, June 27, 1854, to Frances Lucretia, daughter of Prosper Bundy, of Putnam, Conn., and had six children, four of whom survived him: Frederick E., Charles Henry and Willard Clifford Perkins, all business men of Providence, and Ada Lucretia, who married Henry A. Kirky. Charles Henry Perkins died in Providence, R. I., April 2, 1904.

CHILDS, George William, publisher and philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1829. His parents were poor and died when he was a child, leaving him to the care of an aunt, whose means were so limited that he received but little education. At the age of twelve he entered the United States navy as an apprentice, but after a trial of fifteen months resigned. Settling in Philadelphia, Pa., he obtained a position in a bookstore kept by one Peter Thompson, at a salary of $2.00 a week. He was soon advanced to a position of greater responsibility, being sent to the yearly book sales in New York and Boston when only sixteen years of age, when he would purchase whole editions for his employer. He was studious and enterprising, and not only mastered the details of his own business but of the trade in general, so that at the age of eighteen he opened a bookstore of his own in the old Ledger Building, Philadelphia. In 1850 the publishing firm of R. E. Peterson & Co. invited him to unite his business with theirs, and thus the house of Childs & Peterson was founded. He subsequently married Mr. Peterson's daughter. The firm prospered from the outset, one of its first publications being "Familiar Science," which young Childs pushed into a circulation of 250,000 copies. The company produced Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations," Fletcher's "Brazil and the Brazilians," Bouvier's "Law Dictionary," Sharswood's "Blackstone's Commentaries," Lossing's "History of the Civil War," and Allibone's "Dictionary of British and American Authors," the last being dedicated to Mr. Childs, who was becoming recognized as a young man of remarkable business tact and sagacity. Robert E. Peterson retiring from the firm in 1860, Mr. Childs became associated with J. B. Lippincott & Co., who had taken over several of their best publications, but within a few months he resumed business on his own account. With every promise of becoming an American publisher of pre-eminent note, he turned aside from that career to take up the real work of his life and to realize its crowning ambition. In 1864 he and Anthony J. Drexel purchased the Philadelphia "Public Ledger." The "Ledger" had been established in 1836 by three journeyman printers from Baltimore, but it was not on a paying basis, and its owners, Messrs. Swain and Abell, were glad to dispose of it. He at once introduced radical changes, increasing the price to two cents and advancing the advertising rates. He had an intuitive knack of detecting the public tastes and supplying the public wants, and the "Ledger," taking the right side of every question, rose rapidly to a great circulation and to a commanding position in the journalistic field. He worked hard to make the paper a success. "For several years," he said, "I seldom left the editorial rooms before midnight, averaging from twelve to fourteen hours a day at the office." He excluded from his paper all details of disgusting crime, all reports of such vice as may not be with propriety read aloud in the family, all scandal and slang and that whole class of sensational news which constitutes the staple of many daily papers. He likewise excluded all advertising that might be offensive to good morals. A spirit of fairness and justice was made to breathe throughout its reports, and under Mr. Childs' enterprise and careful supervision it grew in popularity and influence until it became one of the best-known and most valuable journalistic properties in the United States. His relations to his employees, numbering several hundred, were of the most commendable and generous character. He always paid the highest wages, and early inaugurated the practice of a substantial Christmas gift each year, and he provided generously for the old age of those who had served him faithfully. It is related of him that when the Typographical Union in 1878 voluntarily reduced the price of composition, because of the depressed condition of business in general, Mr. Childs declined to take advantage of the reduction, saying that as he was able to pay the old scale of wages he saw no reason for accepting a reduction. He joined with Anthony J. Drexel in contributing for the Childs-Drexel Home for Aged Printers in Colorado Springs, and he gave to the Typographical society a large burial plot in Woodland cemetery. His many opportunities for social intercourse with men of his own country and with notables in other countries were well improved. His self-culture and the gratification of his literary tastes went hand in hand, and his numerous gifts both at home and abroad made his name alike a benediction and an honor to America. His unostentatious philanthropy was a life-long habit, and the wealth he accumulated was dispensed with great liberality. Both personally and in his newspaper he manifested great interest in everything affecting the city of Philadelphia. He was among the foremost workers to acquire Fairmount Park, and he was a large contributor to the Zoological Garden, the Pennsylvania Museum and the School of Industrial Arts of that city. The public drinking fountain at Stratford-on-Avon was erected by him in 1887 as a memorial to Shakespeare, and he placed in Westminster Abbey memorial windows to the poets Herbert and Cowper in 1877; one in St. Margaret's Church, London, as a memorial to Milton in 1888, and in the Church of St. Thomas, Winchester, a reredos in memory of Bishops Andrewes and Ken. He also erected monuments over the graves of Edgar Allan Poe and Leigh Hunt. With unbounded hospitality Mr. Childs entertained a large list of distinguished people, including Dom Pedro, the emperor of Brazil, the Duke of Buckingham, Dean Stanley, Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Pres. Grant, Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, George Bancroft, Edmund Quincy, Phillips Brooks, Chief Justice Waite, George Peabody, the Astors, the Cadwaladers, Prof. Joseph Henry, Alexander H. Stephens, Samuel J. Tilden, Cyrus W. Field, B. J. Lossing and many others of note. He has left an interest-

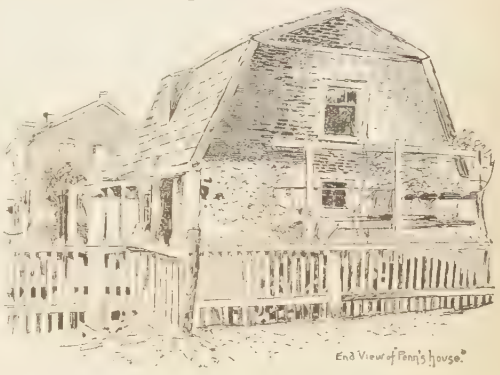
George W. Childs



ing account of his acquaintance with these people in his "Recollections," which he wrote for "Lippincott's Magazine" (1889) and afterwards published in book form. He was an enthusiastic collector of rare books and manuscripts and antiques, which may be seen in the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia. George W. Childs was a man who gained the esteem of the whole world by his attitude towards his business and his fellow men. Mr. Childs epitomized his life-long policy at the time he took over the "Public Ledger" in these words: "Meanness is not necessary to success in business, but economy is." This policy, coupled with his traits of industry, temperance and frugality, gained for him the respect and admiration of the world. That love and respect were fittingly expressed in Archdeacon Farrar's dedication of his "Truths to Live By": "To George W. Childs, Esq., of Philadelphia, known and beloved alike in America and England for his munificent generosity, and endeared to me and to many by acts of great personal kindness, this little book is dedicated with sincere affection and respect." He was married Oct. 13, 1864, to Emma Bouvier, daughter of his former partner, Robert E. Peterson, and granddaughter of Judge John Bouvier. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1894.

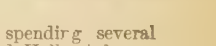
DREXEL, Anthony Joseph, banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1826, son of Francis Martin and Katherine (Von Hucki) Drexel. His father (1792-1863) was a native of Dornbirn, Austrian Tyrol. When his country was invaded by the French, he went to Switzerland to escape conscription and subsequently to Paris and Berlin, where he studied painting. He came to the United States in 1817 to paint portraits, settling in Philadelphia, Pa., and for twenty years that was his only occupation. He traveled in Peru and Chili in search of subjects, and executed a number of fine portraits of notable persons, including Gen. Simon Bolivar, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. On his return to Philadelphia he opened a brokerage office in 1837 to establish his three sons, Francis A., Anthony Joseph, and Joseph Wilhelm Drexel in business. The firm of Drexel & Co. grew to be one of the largest financial institutions in the United States. Anthony J. Drexel received a public school education, and entered his father's bank at the age of thirteen. He devoted his whole life to the study and practice of finance. At the age of twenty he was admitted to partnership with his father and brother, Joseph W. Drexel. The Paris house of Drexel, Harjes & Co. was founded in 1867, and in 1871 the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was organized in New York with J. Pierpont Morgan (q. v.), which succeeded to a business established for twenty-one years. In 1875 a reorganization of the business was effected, making him the virtual head of its affairs. The house of Drexel & Co. in 1876, was a member of a syndicate including the Rothschilds, which placed on the market for the United States Government $300,000,000 in 4½ per cent. bonds. Two years later the same syndicate took $50,000,000 more. Both transactions were important factors in paving the way for the resumption of gold payment by the government which shortly followed. On Jan. 1, 1882, both the firms of Drexel & Co. and Drexel, Morgan & Co. were reorganized, the five resident partners in Philadelphia being Anthony J. Drexel, Francis A. Drexel, George C. Thomas, Edward T. Stotesbury and James W. Paul, Jr., while the New York partners were J. Pierpont Morgan, E. P. Fabbri, J. Hood Wright and Charles H. Godfrey. The firm supplied hundreds of millions of dollars in government, corporation and other loans. Mr. Drexel was one of the astute financiers of the day, possessing a quick and intuitive perception, and was alert, strong, and decisive in all financial matters. A sturdy integrity and high moral code governed all his business transactions. His friend George W. Childs said of him: "By no act of his life did he take advantage of the misfortunes, difficulties or embarrassments of any man or men or corporation even to enhance his own fortune." At the opening of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 a large number of tourists having Drexel letters of credit found themselves in Germany, Switzerland and France cut off from communication. In this emergency the Paris house of Drexel, Harjes & Co., directed a large amount of gold to be sent to Geneva to protect their letters of credit, thus giving instant relief to the holders, and winning the highest praise for the house of Drexel. The entire history of these famous financial institutions has been one of continued prosperity and success. With Mr. Childs (above), he purchased the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" in 1864, which during their ownership exerted a marked influence and set a high standard of journalism. Mr. Drexel was a most discriminating collector of paintings, but his chief pleasure was in music, of which he was especially fond. He took a deep interest in the civic growth of his adopted city and in all measures intended to promote the public good. He gave liberally to assist and support numerous charitable and benevolent projects. The most notable of his many large gifts was a total of $3,000,000 to the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, an educational institution which was dedicated in December, 1891, and opened to the public in 1892. The institute was founded for the promotion of education in art, science and industry, especially the extension of industrial education. It consists of three schools: the engineering, the domestic science and arts, and the secretarial schools, special courses being offered in chemistry, architecture and English. There are evening courses in all three schools. The institute was given the right to grant degrees in 1914. The tuition fees are very moderate, owing to the large endowment fund established by Mr. Drexel. The main building which was built before Mr. Drexel's death, is an imposing structure in the renaissance style. Another building, Fast Hall, was built later, and now contains a notable collection of paintings bequeathed by John J. Lankenau, and a museum embracing specimens in every department of industrial art, decorative art, textiles, carvings, ceramics and fabrics, and also the George W. Childs collection of rare prints, manuscripts, autographs and relics. The institute also carries on an important educational work through the means of free public lectures and concerts. Mr. Drexel was a liberal contributor to churches of every denomination, to hospitals, dispensaries, asylums and other benevolent organizations in Philadelphia. He was a large donor to the University of Pennsylvania, and with George W. Childs he founded the Childs-Drexel Home for Aged Printers at Colorado Springs, Colo. Mr. Drexel was married in 1850, to Ellen, daughter of John Rozet, a Philadelphia merchant of French birth, and had three sons and four daughters: Francis Anthony, John Rozet and George W. Childs Drexel, Emily, wife of Edward Biddle; Frances, wife of James W. Paul; May, wife of Charles T. Stewart, and Sarah Rozet, wife of Alexander Van Rensselaer. He died in Carlsbad, Bohemia, June 30, 1893.

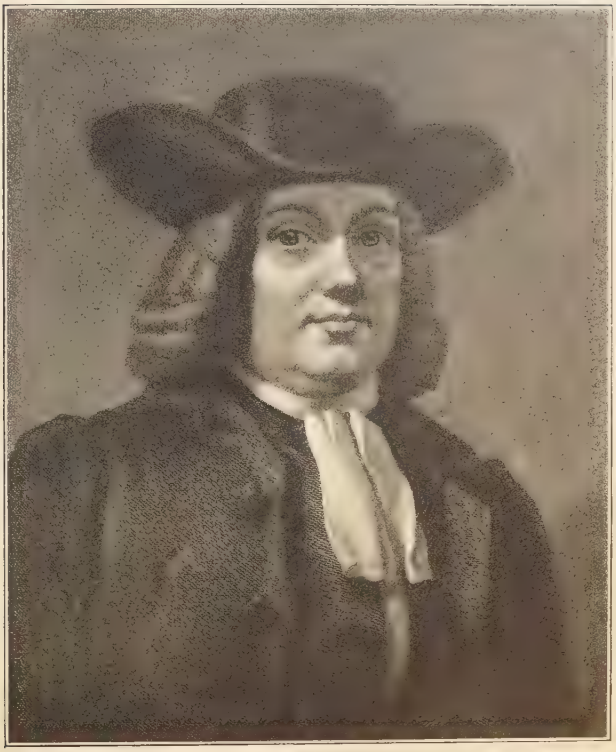
PENN, William, founder of Pennsylvania, was born in London Oct. 14 1644. His father, Sir William Penn, who, in 1643, married Margaret Jasper, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Rotterdam, became rear-admiral and vice-admiral of Ireland, and in 1652 vice-admiral of England, was general in the first Dutch war, and from 1664 until the time of his death, in 1670, was captain-commander under King James II., by whom he was knighted. His mother was a pious woman, and developed in her son a strong religious faith and those estimable qualities of mind and heart which were prominent in him throughout his entire career. William was first sent to a free grammar school at Chigwell, afterward attended a private school in London, and in 1656, when his father removed the family to Ireland, he was given the advantage of the best private instruction. At the age of fifteen he was entered as a student at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he showed unusual mental strength, was a diligent reader of the best books, and soon acquired a vast fund of general information. While pursuing his college course he attended a meeting of the Society of Friends, conducted by Thomas Loe, who previously belonged to Oxford University. The sermon produced a remarkable effect on his mind, and Penn, finding that some of his fellow-students were likewise impressed, united with them in holding religious meetings. For absenting himself from the religious services of the university, and, refusing to wear the gown, he was fined, and finally, with others, expelled. When William returned home his father, who was stern in manner and severe in discipline, drove his son from home, but through the intercession of his mother he was recalled and sent, in company with people of rank, to Paris, where he was presented to the king, became a welcome guest at his court, and mingled for a brief time in the fashionable society of the French capital. He then went to Saumur to receive private instruction under the renowned Moses Amyrault, one of the ablest theologians of his day in the Protestant church. After traveling through France and Italy with Robert Spencer, he returned home in 1664, was entered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn, and also placed on the staff of his father. In 1666 he was sent to Ireland to superintend the paternal estates in that country. Taking with him letters of introduction to the Duke of Ormond, the viceroy, he was received with marked attention, and became a welcome guest in that gay circle. While residing there he displayed great valor in aiding the Lord of Arran to quell a mutiny in the garrison at Carrickfergus. In recognition of his services on this occasion an elegant portrait of Penn was painted in military costume. This likeness is the only one known to have been made of him during his lifetime. Being at the city of Cork soon afterward he again went to hear the celebrated Quaker minister, Thomas Loe, who was conducting religious meetings there. He was deeply impressed with the force and eloquence of the sermons, soon thereafter accepted the tenets of the Society of Friends, and attended their meetings regularly. In 1667, together with others of the same faith, he was taken before the mayor of Cork on a charge of riot, and was imprisoned. While in prison he wrote to the lord president of Munster, pleading for liberty of conscience, and urging that persecution for religious faith should cease. This was his first advocacy of universal toleration, and soon brought forth his release. Upon his return to England he was subjected by his stern father to more severe trials than imprisonment, as Adm. Penn again drove him from his house. It was only by the entreaties of a devoted mother that he was again allowed to return home,



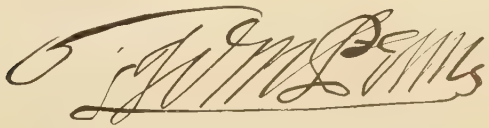
End View of Penn's House.

even to visit his parents. In 1668 Penn became an influential minister among the Quakers, and began to write numerous tracts and documents in support of their faith, all of which attracted wide attention. When he published "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," it gave great offence to the clergy, especially the bishop of London, who obtained an order for Penn's imprisonment in the Tower for more than eight months. During this period he wrote "No Cross, No Crown," which became very popular among people of his faith, and was the ablest of his theological works. Soon after the appearance of "Innocency with Her Open Face" he was released from prison by the influence of the Duke of York, afterward James II. of England, for whom Penn ever had the strongest personal attachment. In 1670, while preaching in London, he was again arrested under the authority of the Conventicle act, which intended to suppress all religious meetings not conducted according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England. Penn defended himself before the court, and was acquitted, but being fined for keeping on his hat in court he was sent to prison a brief time for its non-payment. His father, who was now on a bed of sickness, sent his son sufficient money to pay the fine and invited him to come home. He died a few days after his arrival, and bequeathed William £1,500 a year. He next wrote "A Seasonable Caveat Against Popery," and in 1671 was confined six months in Newgate prison for preaching at a Friends' meeting in London, and during this time wrote "The Great Cause of Liberty of Conscience Once More Debated and Defined by the Authority of Reason, Scripture and Antiquity," and "An Apology for Quakers." After spending several months preaching in Germany and Holland, he returned to England, and in 1672, at the age of twenty-eight, married Gulielma Maria, daughter of Sir William Springett, who was killed at the siege of Bamber. Penn and his wife first resided at Rickmansworth, but settled at Dormingshurst, in Sussex. In 1676 he was engaged with others in framing a con-

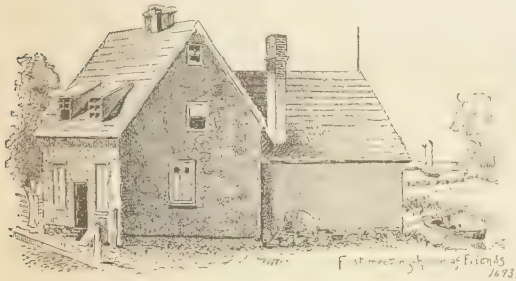




THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



stitution for West Jersey, and, as arbitrator, settled the controversy concerning the proprietary right of Edward Byllinge to that Quaker colony. He decided in favor of Byllinge, who afterward became involved, surrendered his property to his creditors, and Penn became one of three trustees of the estate. Under the management of Penn and his associates the colony of West Jersey prospered, and large numbers of Quakers settled in it. The experience gained by William Penn in framing the government of West Jersey, and the information he acquired of the adja-



cent territory, prepared him for the great enterprise of founding a province on the west bank of the Delaware. He had also inherited from his father a claim on the British government for money advanced and services rendered to the amount of £16,000. For this sum Charles II., on March 4, 1681, granted Penn a charter for a tract of land, "bounded on the east by the Delaware river, on the west limited by the province of Maryland, and to the northward to extend as far as plantable." Under this charter Penn was made absolute proprietor of the province, which the king named Pennsylvania, in honor of the great admiral. William Penn, aided by his personal friend, Algernon Sidney, drew up a liberal plan of government, which was published in May, 1682. It was afterward slightly modified, but its leading features are found in the present state constitution, and have had an influence on the legislation of other states as well as the formation of the general government of the United States. The principle of religious liberty, one of its leading characteristics, had been embodied in the charters of Rhode Island and Maryland, but it was reserved for Penn to give it a clearer expression and a wider range of application. In the penal code he was far in advance of his age, as he looked upon reformation as the great end of justice, and exempted from the death penalty 200 offences which were capital under the English law. Sir William Markham, a cousin of Penn, was commissioned as the first deputy governor of the province, with authority to establish courts, settle boundaries, sell lands, and exercise every right granted to the proprietor, except that of calling a legislative assembly. He arrived in New York June 21, 1681, and immediately obtained from the acting governor there a letter to the local officials on the Delaware notifying them to transfer their authority to him. He arrived at Upland (now Chester), the only town then in Pennsylvania, and on Aug. 3, 1681, organized a council composed of six Quakers and three of the early settlers. Before the end of the year, with surveyors sent over by Penn "to lay out a great town of 10,000 acres," he selected the site of Philadelphia, and in July, 1682, he purchased from the Indians the site of Pennsbury Manor and other lands adjoining the Delaware river. In September, 1682, William Penn himself, with about 100 passengers, mostly Friends, set sail from London on the Welcome, and on Oct. 27th landed at New Castle, now in the state of Delaware, where he was joyfully welcomed by the inhabitants. A few days later he proceeded to Upland, which name he changed to Chester. From here he sailed up the river to the site of the capital of his province, at the junction of the Schuylkill with the Delaware river, which he had purchased from the Swedes, who, years before, had formed a small settlement there. It was Penn who gave it the name of Philadelphia. After giving some directions for building he went to New York "to pay his duty to the Duke of York by visiting his province." Soon after his return, in November, Penn is supposed to have made the celebrated treaty of peace and friendship with the Indians, under a large elm-tree on the Delaware, now in the northern part of the city. This is the only treaty with the Indians never sworn to, and the only one never broken. It is an important event in history that not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by a red man in Pennsylvania. Penn was now in the prime of life, being only thirty-eight years old; he was graceful and pleasing in his manners, and by kindness and good judgment exercised a remarkable influence over the Indians, and the settlers were now rapidly coming to his province. He made treaties with other tribes, and as long as any of the aborigines remained in Pennsylvania their traditions bore testimony to his justice and benevolence. The first general assembly, which convened at Chester Dec. 4, 1682, passed a code of laws, comprising sixty-nine sections, which long formed the basis of jurisprudence in Pennsylvania. The next spring the provincial council and the assembly met in Philadelphia. Entrusting the government to the provincial council, of which Thomas Lloyd was president, Penn, in June, 1684, embarked for England. The next year the Duke of York, his personal friend, succeeded to the throne as James II., and at once set at liberty 1,400 Quakers who had been imprisoned for their religious belief. Through him Penn secured a settlement of the boundary question between Maryland and Pennsylvania. On his return to England he took up his residence at Kensington. Having a strong influence with the king he became a regular visitor at his court, where he pleaded the cause of innocent sufferers of all religious denominations, and persuaded the king to introduce into parliament a general act that would permit freedom of religious opinion in every part of his dominions. In April, 1687, largely through his influence, the king issued a proclamation declaring liberty of conscience to all, and removing tests and penalties. He was sent by King James on a mission to William of Orange, and, after visiting Holland, traveled through part of Germany, circulating favorable reports of his province. This visit was the origin of the remarkable tide of German immigration to Pennsylvania during the first half of the eighteenth century. After King James went into exile, owing to malicious and unfounded reports against Penn, the latter was deprived of his government, and his province, in 1692, was temporarily annexed to the colony of New York. On Feb. 23, 1694, his first wife died, and in January, 1696, he married Hannah Callowhill, of Bristol. By an order in council, August, 1694, his province was again restored to him, and on Sept. 9, 1699, with his wife and daughter Letitia, he sailed for Pennsylvania, and soon after his arrival in Philadelphia took up his residence on Second street, between Chestnut and Walnut, where his son John, known as "the American," was born. In the government of the province, while in Philadelphia, he gave special attention to the amelioration of the condition of the Indians and negroes. In

1700 he settled on Pennsbury Manor, on the Delaware, near Bristol, Pa., and the next year made a treaty with the Potomac Indians, and another with the Five Nations. He returned to England toward the close of 1701, and soon afterward sent his son William to Philadelphia to represent him, but the latter so disgraced his father that he was called home. A series of troubles followed Penn now, his mortgage on his colony having grown so threatening, the pressure of government upon his charter having become so insistent and the demand of his colonists for the liberties of 1688 having placed him between two fires, he negotiated a sale of Pennsylvania to Queen Anne for £20,000, with part payment made, when illnesses so affected his mind that his agents could not complete the sale. In 1712 he was stricken with paralysis, which deprived him of his memory and power of motion, and so lingered for six years. In the meantime his wife, Hannah, managed his business affairs for him and after his death she administered the affairs of the province from 1718 to 1727, with Sir William Keith as her deputy governor. By his first wife, William Penn had seven children, but all died in infancy except one daughter, Letitia, and one son, William (1680-1720), who came to America in the winter of 1703-4, and as a member of the Pennsylvania council argued to nullify one of his father's instructions. Becoming involved in trouble with the local authorities by his riotous conduct, he soon after left the colony and never returned, his American rights passing to other members of the family. By his marriage, on Nov. 11, 1695, to Hannah Callowhill, William Penn had seven children: John, Thomas, Hannah Margaritta, Margaret, who married Thomas Freame, Richard, Dennis and Hannah Penn. William Penn died in Ruscombe, Berkshire, England, July 30, 1718.

PENN, John, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania and the "Lower Counties" or Delaware (1763-71; 1773-76), was born in London, July 14, 1729, eldest son of Richard and Hannah (Lardner) Penn and brother of the second Richard, who also became lieutenant-governor. He was named after his uncle, John Penn, "the American," as he was called, because born in Philadelphia, but the uncle never became lieutenant-governor. John, second, was educated in England. At the age of twenty-four he came to America and for two years sat as the first member of the executive council in Philadelphia. In 1755, after Gov. Hamilton's successor, Gov. Morris, began to find it almost impossible to maintain his contest with the assembly under Franklin's leadership, he and his brother returned to England and made a report which led to a new governor the following year. Eight years after his return, Gov. Hamilton's successful second administration was closed in November, 1763, by his need for medical attention in England, and John Penn arrived as lieutenant-governor, bringing his brother Richard with him. His administration of seven years was a successful one in many respects, due to his excellent qualities and his familiarity with the situation gained in his council experience, notwithstanding it was a critical period. The settlement of the long Anglo-French contest by the treaty of that year, and the crown proclamation of ownership of western lands left a heritage of Indian troubles following the Pontiac war. The "Paxton Boys" massacre of the Conestoga Indian settlement caused Gov. Penn and the assembly to try to protect the eastern Indians. In the following year he joined the English government in supporting the Col. Bouquet expedition in 1765 to the western part of the state, which settled Indian troubles for many years to come. This support, however, brought on, in assembly, the old question of taxation of the Penn estates, which the Franklin party insisted upon, and Gov. Penn, refusing to sign an unqualified bill, was able, under the emergencies, to compel them to yield. This defeat of the Franklin party, however, caused them to petition the king to take over the government of the colony, and because of this Franklin and a few others were not returned to the next assembly, although his party retained its majority. The Grenville ministry's proposals of taxation of the colonies by stamps, in 1763, now began to be so alarming that it took precedence over the contest with Gov. Penn, and led Pennsylvania not only to join the colonies in a petition against it, but to send delegates to the stamp act congress in New York and send Franklin to London in October, 1765, both declaring that tax unconstitutional. Gov. John Penn saw the celebration of the repeal of March 18, 1766, and he witnessed the uprising of February, 1768, and the rallying under John Dickinson's "Farmer's Letters" against the Townsend tea tax act. This was accompanied by Gov. Penn's administration's purchase of the great Indian strip of almost a third of the colony across the central part in 1768, and the efforts of the Susquehanna company of Connecticut to settle its own claims to the northern part of it, and a famous litigation began, (accompanied by the great Wyoming massacre), which lasted for over a quarter of a century. This eventful administration, which also included the running of the Mason and Dixon line in 1767-68, was interrupted in April, 1771, by news of the death of Gov. Penn's father, Richard, the first, and the consequent need for the presence of the governor in London. He sent over his younger brother, Richard, who arrived in October following. The oncoming revolution and his great concern for and sympathy with the colonists, led him to return in August, 1773, and, in the ever-growing painful perplexity of the next two years, he had the humiliation of seeing his people, in a committee of safety in July, 1775, and finally a constitutional convention take over his whole government and confiscate the Penn estates both, thereby settling the questions that had been a thorn in the side of the Proprietary for a quarter of a century or more. He lived, however, to see their estates restored, but not their government. He was even confined from August, 1777, to May, 1778, for fear the British might make use of him. His proprietary rights were formally set aside by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1779, leaving his family only their manors and private property, but voting then £130,000 in compensation, to be paid three years after a declaration of peace. They afterward received from England an annuity of £4,000; one-fourth of these allowances came to the governor, John. His later years were spent in peace in his mansions and in Philadelphia. He was rather a negative, neutral character; well-meaning, but not forcible, and neither loved nor hated by his neighbors. He died in Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1795. Portrait opposite p. 278.

PENN, Richard, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, (1771-73), was born in England in 1736, second son of Richard and Hannah (Lardner)

Penn, and grandson of William Penn the founder. His father (1705-71) was joint proprietary of Pennsylvania, with his brothers, John and Thomas Penn, but took much less interest in its affairs than either of them. Richard Penn, Jr., was educated in Cambridge University, and in 1763, came to America with his older brother, John, who was then bearing a commission as lieutenant-governor from the two proprietaries, his father, Richard, and uncle, Thomas. He was present during the next half-dozen years of his brother's administration and so became familiar with the many complicated problems which characterized it. The failing health of his father, in 1769, led to his return to England, and just before his father's death, when it became necessary for his oldest brother, the lieutenant-governor to return, he was commissioned to succeed him, and arrived in Philadelphia on Oct. 17, 1771. Gov. Richard Penn was very much of a Democrat, and more than any of his family, sympathized with the colonists in their struggle for a real freedom. He was of a winning, social nature, and withal a man of ability, handling the Indian and commercial questions with great success, but procuring a conciliatory relation to the assembly. He governed only until his brother John's return, his administration lasted only two months less than two years, and closed when John Penn returned in August, 1773. He was at once made a councillor and also naval officer by his brother. His liberal views won the friendship of the members of the Continental congress, and, when two years later, 1775, he returned to England, they made him and Arthur Lee, the bearer of their last petition to the King. In November he was examined before the House of Lords and, said Lord Lyttleton of the Ministry: "With all the caution with which Mr. Penn guarded his expressions, he nevertheless betrayed through the whole of his examination the indocition of the strongest prejudice"—for the colonies. The rebuked ex-governor thereupon grew more popular in the colonies, and also among certain elements in England after the war, for he was sent to Parliament from Westmoreland from 1784 to 1790, when he was returned for Haslemere, Surrey, which again returned him after six years as representative of the city of Lancaster between 1796 and 1802, and he served until 1808, when he visited Pennsylvania again. He was married May 21, 1772, to Mary Masters of Philadelphia, and had two sons, William and Richard, and two daughters, Hannah and Mary, wife of Samuel Paynter, of Richmond, Surrey, England. He died at his house in Richmond, Surrey, May 27, 1811.

PENN, Thomas, second son of the founder of Pennsylvania by his second wife, was born in England March 8, 1702. He was in the province from 1732 to 1741, representing his brothers, John and Richard; in 1746 he inherited the rights of the former. He seems not to have again visited his American estates, but to have been a benefactor, if not a founder of the College of Philadelphia (afterward merged in the University of Pennsylvania), as well as of the hospital and library there. These gifts were well within his power, as he was the chief proprietor of one of the largest feudal estates in the world, with more than 200,000 inhabitants. Thomas Penn was married Aug. 22, 1751, to Lady Juliana Fermor, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Pomfret, and had three children: Juliana, John and Granville. Died in London, Mar. 21, 1775.

KEITH, Sir William, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, was born in England in 1680. As a boy he was sent to France, where at that time the exiles of the Stuart family were living at the court of St. Germains, and here the young man remained for several years with the hope that the Pretender would eventually come to the throne of England, and that he would have a lucrative berth in Scotland. On returning to Scotland he got mixed up with the intrigues of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, the originator of what was known as the Queensberry plot of 1703. Keith seems to have had suspicion thrown upon him for some reason as being implicated in the plot or scheme of Fraser, and was accordingly arrested and thrown into prison, but was let off without trial. Keith was a rank tory, and that party having come into power, he was fortunate in receiving one of the American offices which were at that time so much coveted by Englishmen and Scotchmen. He was appointed surveyor-general of the customs for the southern district of North America. He crossed the ocean and settled in Virginia, where he continued to reside until the death of Queen Anne and the accession of George I., when, the whigs coming into power, he lost his position. In the meantime, however, Sir William had succeeded in ingratiating himself with the inhabitants of the colony, and perceiving that one might easily be very successful in America, he applied for the position of lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, which at that time included what is now the state of Delaware. He accordingly returned to England and there worked for nearly two years to obtain the coveted office, and succeeding at last, returned to America and settled in Philadelphia in 1717. The governors and lieutenant-governors of the colonies at that time, although appointed by the crown, were paid by the colonial assemblies. The Pennsylvania assembly gave Sir William Keith a salary large enough to enable him to keep up quite a baronial style in his mode of living; besides a fine mansion in Philadelphia, he had a country seat in Montgomery county, which is still in existence. Keith appears to have been a skillful administrator, with a special leaning toward a wise construction of the law, and a judicial mind. He was also successful in his arrangements with the Indians, and otherwise acted in a manner to continue and strengthen his popularity with the colonists. In practical ways he was original and farsighted. He issued the first paper money made for the colony and is said to have erected the first iron furnace set up within the limits of his government. He was the first governor to appreciate the people's long contest under David Lloyd, (q.v.) to secure the liberties won by the English people in the revolution of 1688 and embodied in part in the Lloyd charter of 1701 and the judiciary law of 1722, the latter passed during his administration and the basis of the state's present system. His period covered a time when, through Mr. Penn's mental illness and death and the fact that his colony was mortgaged and he had negotiated a sale of it so far as to receive one payment down from the crown—it was liable at any moment to become a crown colony and he expected to become its royal governor. As a consequence he was looking to the interests of the people and the crown rather than the Penns in the latter part of his administration, and his action was construed by them and their representatives as insubordination, and his name was

soiled largely because of partisan prejudice and the financial involvements, which, in large measure, were due to lack of economical management of his personal affairs rather than to anything more serious. Charges of treachery must be interpreted in the light of a fierce proprietary partisanship. It is certain that Sir William Keith was the first great chief executive of the colony and was of statesmanlike outlook and grasp. Under no governor up to his time did Pennsylvania grow so solidly and permanently. His paper, "A Defense of the Constitution"—is one of the ablest of colonial constitutional discussions. He was the first public man to recognize the able character of young Benjamin Franklin and to indicate plans for that vigorous person's establishment in the colony as public printer. The statement which follows gives the proprietary party's attitude toward him, which, as has been said, must be interpreted in the light of the peculiar status of the colony and the bitter partisanship that attended the final annulment of the partial sale of the colony and Sir William's consequent mistaken policy of acting as though the sale were to be consummated. Unfortunately for Sir William Keith, the death of his father, while it brought about his succession to the baronetcy, was the cause of his ruin. His father died heavily involved and practically bankrupt, and he too soon found himself so deep in the mire of indebtedness that he began to have recourse to dishonorable ways, especially proving unfaithful to the proprietary interest which was threatened through the death of the founder, William Penn. The representatives of the Penn interests at length succeeded in procuring the dismissal of Keith from his office. After that he became a member of the assembly during two terms, but then suddenly fled the country on account of his creditors, and returned to England. This was in 1728, and the same year he published a tract on the condition of the colonies, which is said to have been the first one to suggest to the British government ways and means for taxing the American colonies. He also wrote a "History of Virginia" and a volume of miscellaneous papers published just before his death. His career in America had left him with the reputation of being a man not only exceedingly vain, but also intriguing and treacherous, and he therefore had but few friends. He died in London Nov. 18, 1749.

GORDON, Patrick, proprietary governor of Pennsylvania, (1726-36), was born in England in 1644. He received a military education and early entered the British army, serving with distinction until the end of the reign of Queen Anne. The Penns then sought him out as a wise administrator to succeed Sir William Keith and he arrived in New Castle, Del., June 22d, 1726, and was soon in Philadelphia. During his administration he had the unique experience of seeing his predecessor, Sir William Keith, settle down as a private citizen and member of assembly and inaugurate political clubs which he brought to an activity that quite equalled the modern clubs. One club, composed chiefly of leaders among the new settlers, was called "The Gentlemen" and in this Sir William was very active, while another was named after a Scottish liquor, "The Tiff Club" or "The Leather Aprons," and in both the political plans of Sir William's followers were laid. Sir William became a leader in the assembly, and bonfires, processions and the like were equal to modern ones, his aim being to become speaker, it was said. This was prevented by the power of Speaker David Lloyd, who ceased to co-operate with Sir William after he ceased to be governor. Gov. Gordon, having Speaker Lloyd's co-operation, let matters take their own course until mob action caused the soldier governor to quell it. The failure of Sir William's plans followed in due time, so that this was only an interesting episode in Major Gordon's administration. The new governor had the wisdom also to accept Speaker Lloyd's ultimatum that all bills must be approved and signed before he could receive his salary, which was the final victory for parliamentary government in Pennsylvania. Gov. Gordon's administration witnessed the culmination of the German immigration which led to his organization of the first new county, Lancaster, in 1729, and the voting during the same year of an appropriation for the first state house of the colony, which was destined to be known as Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. A council was held May 26, 1728, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of renewing some of the Indian treaties, at which the Indians present, referring to his address, said: "The governor's words were all right and good; we have never had any such speech since William Penn was here." Intercourse with the Indians were friendly at this time, notwithstanding occasional disturbances, and in a speech of Hetaquantagechty, he says that he "has heard the melancholy news of the governor's loss, by the death of his spouse . . . that he takes part in his grief and if he had a handkerchief good and fine enough to present to the governor, he would give it to wipe away his tears." His administration was in all respects a happy one. No circumstances occurred requiring him to weigh in opposite scales his duty to the people and to the proprietaries. The unanimity of the assembly, the council, and the governor gave an uninterrupted course to the prosperity of the province. The wisdom which guided his counsels was strongly portrayed in its internal peace, increased population, improved morals, and thriving commerce. Gov. Gordon published "Two Indian Treaties at Conestoga" in 1728. He died in Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1736.

LOGAN, James, president of the executive council of Pennsylvania, was born in Lurgan county, Armagh, Ireland, Oct. 20, 1674, son of Patrick and Isabel (Hume) Logan. His father was a clergyman of the established church and master of Latin schools in Lurgan, Edinburgh, and Bristol. The son was well educated and was brought up in the sentiments of the Quakers, a fact which incidentally led to his making the acquaintance of William Penn, whom he accompanied to America in 1699, as his secretary. Besides being more particularly the agent for the Penn family, and to a certain extent administering their chartered rights in the colony, this connection naturally brought him into public employment. In 1701 he was appointed secretary of the province and clerk of the council and was afterward commissioner of property, chief justice and president of the council. In his latter position he was thrown into contact with the Indians and conducted a number of embassies to the different tribes. They so admired and respected him that their chief at Conestoga was named after him, a man who afterward became famous on his own account. Mr. Logan, as the leader of the Proprietary element for nearly a half-century after 1701,

was the organ of William Penn's operations, which are described in the sketch of the Founder (page 275), and which should be read in order to understand his representative's peculiar position. In the long struggle of the people for the liberties gained by the revolution of 1688, Mr. Logan was, from the nature of the case, pitted against the people's leader, David Lloyd (q.v.) in carrying out the plans of his superior and his family after him. James Logan's learning and aristocratic antecedents had led him, however, to personally hold principles that were not republican or democratic and he did not trust the common people as his opponent did, so that both his principles and his official status made him the political enemy of the Lloydians. The conflict between them had begun almost as soon as he arrived, grew worse after the constitution of 1701 was won from the Proprietor, and culminated in 1707-10 in the assembly's final order for his arrest, the Governor's interposition and Logan's withdrawal from the colony to consult with Mr. Penn in England, and the latter keeping him out of the colony for some time as a peace measure. He therefore became from the first the most powerful man of the Proprietary party, and, in the fight to restore the executive council as a legislative body, after its annulment by the charter or constitution of 1701, he was the leading spirit. In reply to Speaker Lloyd's "Vindication of the Constitution of Pennsylvania," he wrote his own defense under the title of "The Antidote," which was accepted as the voice of the Proprietary party. The Lloydians or popular party, however, had won their main contentions and this was the last serious struggle in defense of the constitution of 1701, which charter lasted until the revolution. With the death of Lloyd, in 1731, and the softening influences of age, Logan became less aggressive and, when Isaac Norris declined the chief-justiceship lately held by Lloyd, James Logan was made chief justice and served for eight years. After the death of Lieut.-Gov. Patrick Gordon the council was made executive as it had been during 1684-86, 1690-91, and 1703-4, and Logan was made its president for two years. He was both a mayor and judge of Philadelphia and, although not trained to law, other than by himself, he seems to have given moderate satisfaction, and must always be considered one of the ablest men in Pennsylvania colonial history. He had a county-seat near Philadelphia and passed his old age there in retirement. He was a voluminous writer, a thorough classical scholar and an excellent mathematician, and devoted much of his time to investigations of a scientific and learned character. He made a study of the subject of sex in plants, which was contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions." He translated Cicero's "De Senectute" (1744) and translated Plato's "Distichs" into English verse. Logan left a number of manuscripts, including "Fragments of a Dissertation on the Writings of Moses"; "A Defense of Aristotle and the Ancient Philosophers"; "Essays on Language and the Antiquities of the British Isles," and "Philo Judæus's Allegory of the Essenes." He was a man of general reading in the ancient and modern languages and had formed for himself a valuable library of about 2,000 volumes, chiefly Greek and Latin classics, books on mathematics, and miscellaneous works, which he left to the city of Philadelphia and to which a second collection was added by his brother, Dr. William Logan, as the Loganian Library. These books are a part of the Philadelphia Library Co., the oldest circulating library in the world. He was married Dec. 9, 1714, to Sarah, daughter of Charles Read, and half-sister of Charles Read, the provincial councillor, and had seven children: Sarah, wife of Isaac Norris; James; William, who succeeded his father on the governor's council; Hannah, wife of John Smith; Rachel and Charles (both died young), and James Logan, Jr. James Logan died at Stenton, his residence near Germantown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1751. His life has been written by W. Armistead.

THOMAS, George, deputy governor of Pennsylvania (1738-47), was born in England in 1705. At the time he was appointed deputy governor, he was a wealthy planter on the Island of Antigua, one of the British West Indies. Owing to the claim of Lord Baltimore to jurisdiction over the lower counties of Pennsylvania, he was detained one year in London defending the proprietary rights. He first met the Pennsylvania assembly in Philadelphia in August, 1738, and the first question to which he gave his attention in relation to the province, was the jurisdiction over the disputed territory between Pennsylvania and Maryland. It was mutually agreed that the governors of the two provinces should claim allegiance from its own subjects, wherever settled, until a boundary line was run. This agreement was approved by the king and made an order in council. During the administration of Gov. Thomas the tide of immigration from Scotland, North Ireland and Germany, began in previous years, grew to vast proportions. The fertile valleys west of the Susquehanna in the interior of the province were rapidly settled by an intelligent and thrifty people. When war was declared, Oct. 23, 1739, between Great Britain and Spain, its influence was felt in Pennsylvania, and Gov. Thomas used his official authority in organizing the militia within his domains, but the assembly, composed largely of Quakers, was averse to voting money to carry on war. Finally, after receiving a communication from the home government directing the governor to call for volunteers, eight companies were organized and sent to the capes of Virginia, but soon afterward returned to their vocations. In 1740 there was an intense religious excitement throughout the province, caused by the preaching of Whitefield. Many persons of all denominations became his followers. In 1741 Thomas Penn returned to England. During the succeeding three years there was violent and immoderate contention between the governor and the assembly, in which the former appealed to a vote of the people, but being defeated at the polls, he became reconciled and acquiesced in the stand taken by the assembly. In 1744 war was declared between Great Britain and France, and to protect Pennsylvania against the encroachment of the enemy, Gov. Thomas, seconded by the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, planted batteries along the shores of the Delaware river to its mouth, and enlisted and armed 10,000 men for defense. On May 5, 1747, Gov. Thomas announced to the assembly the death of John Penn, the eldest of the proprietors and at the same time notified that body of his own determination to resign. He left the province in the hands of a council, of which Anthony Palmer was president. From 1752 to 1766 he was captain-general and governor-in-chief of the Leeward and Caribbee Islands. He was created a baronet in 1767 and died in England, Jan. 11, 1775.

WHARTON, Thomas, Jr., president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania (1777–78), an office corresponding to that of governor, was born in Chester county in 1735. He was descended from an ancient English family, and was the grandson of Thomas Wharton, who came to America in 1683, and became the founder of the Wharton family in Philadelphia. He was a prominent merchant of that city, and early in life was highly esteemed for his business ability, sterling worth and lofty patriotism. His name was among the first to be affixed to the non-importation resolutions and agreements of 1765, and as the revolutionary movement in the colonies was gathering force, Mr. Wharton took part in numerous meetings of patriotic citizens in Philadelphia. In June, 1774, he was placed on a committee to request the speaker of the provincial assembly to summon its members together in extra session to consult on public affairs. The convention to frame the first state constitution met in Philadelphia July 18, 1776, ten days after the declaration of independence was signed. This convention at once appointed twenty-five persons to compose a committee of safety, in which the entire executive authority of the state government was vested until the constitution was ratified. Mr. Wharton was chosen a member of the committee, and under the provision of the constitution he was elected to the supreme executive council, which upon organization chose him as its president. He was inaugurated with great display March 5, 1777, under the title of "His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Jr., President of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania, and Captain-General and Commander-in-chief in and of the same." The legislative department comprised one body called the assembly. The proprietary government so long held by the Penns was thus superseded. The state legislature in 1779 passed an act vesting the estate of the proprietors in the commonwealth, but reserved to them all their private estates, and paid to them £130,000 sterling "in remembrance of the enterprise and spirit of the founder, William Penn." President Wharton became the chief executive of the new commonwealth during the darkest days of the revolution. Congress, the state executive council, and the general assembly all were in session in Philadelphia during the exciting period preceding the battle of Brandywine. Congress adjourned Sept. 18, 1777, to meet in Lancaster, but moved beyond the Susquehanna to York, where it continued its session for nine months. The executive council and the assembly moved to Lancaster on September 24th, two days before the British entered Philadelphia. They remained in session in Lancaster during the winter of 1777–78, and co-operated with congress which was at York, and Washington at Valley Forge. Legislation was principally devoted to the interests of the army, and the cause of independence. After having served with ability one year and two months, and while the state government was still at Lancaster, President Wharton died suddenly from an attack of quinsy. He was buried with military honors as commander-in-chief of the forces of the state. By request of the vestry his remains were placed within the walls of Trinity Lutheran church at Lancaster. His cousin, Joseph Wharton, was elected mayor of Philadelphia fifteen times between the years 1798 and 1834. President Wharton died May 23, 1778.

BRYAN, George, president of Pennsylvania in 1778, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1731. He was the eldest son of an ancient and respectable Irish family and came to America while quite young, settling in Philadelphia, where for a time he was engaged in commercial affairs. Successful at first, he afterward met with misfortune and fell into a state of comparative poverty. Being active and intelligent, however, and achieving some popularity, he obtained public employment before the revolution. He was elected a member of the state assembly, and in 1765, when the congress convened at New York in opposition to the stamp act, he was made a delegate to that body. He took an active part in the subsequent struggle, and soon after the declaration of independence, was made vice-president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. On the death of President Wharton in May, 1778, Mr. Bryan was made president of the commonwealth. On the expiration of his term of office, in the following year, he became a member of the legislature. Judge Bryan now began to develop the peculiar qualities of his nature in the direction of charity and public benevolence. Among other efforts of his at this time in the direction of ameliorating the condition of humanity, he planned and completed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery, which remains an imperishable monument to his memory. In 1780 Bryan was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and he continued to occupy this important position during the remainder of his life. In 1784 he was elected one of the council of censors, of which he remained the principal member until his death. Mr. Bryan was conspicuous for his opposition to the federal constitution of the United States. Besides the offices already mentioned, he was engaged in various public, literary, and charitable employments. Meanwhile, in his leisure time he devoted himself to study, being animated by an ardent thirst for knowledge, and fortunate in having a remarkably tenacious memory, and a clear, penetrating and decisive judgment. He was distinguished by his personal sympathy with distress and his benevolence and kindness to all charitable objects. He was modest, humble and forgiving in his nature, while his own conduct was marked by inflexible integrity. When, in November, 1778, he sent his message to the assembly of Pennsylvania, urging their attention to the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in the state, he said: "In divesting the state of slaves, you will equally serve the cause of humanity and policy, and offer to God one of the most proper and best returns of gratitude for His great deliverance of us and our posterity from thraldom." He died in Philadelphia Jan. 27, 1791.

REED, Joseph, president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania (1778–81), and distinguished soldier of the revolution, whose military history is given on page 74, Vol. I. of this work, was born in Trenton, N. J., Aug. 27, 1741, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Having won fame and influence for his brilliant career as an officer under Washington, upon his retirement from the army in 1778 he was elected to congress, and as chairman of a committee appointed by that body he visited the commander-in-chief to confer with him respecting the military campaign for that year. In October, 1778, he was unanimously chosen president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania and served in that office with distinction for three years. In his first message he advocated the gradual abolition of slavery, and during his administration an act was passed which carried into effect his recommendation. He exposed the corruption and venality of Gen. Benedict Arnold, who became military commander of Philadelphia after its evacuation by the British in 1778. About this time, at the request of Gen. Wash-

ington, congress granted extraordinary powers to President Reed, which he exercised with great discretion. He retired to private life at the end of his term in 1781, but was commissioner on the claim of Connecticut to the Wyoming lands in northern Pennsylvania, and in 1784 was again elected to congress, but never took his seat, owing to failing health. He died March 5, 1785. (For a fuller sketch of Pres. Reed, with portrait, see Vol. I., page 74.)

Wm Moore

MOORE, William, president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania (1781–82), was born in Philadelphia in 1734, of English ancestry, his father having come from the Isle of Man. At the opening of the revolution he was a merchant in his native city. Being a man of great energy and force of character, he at once became an ardent friend of the patriot cause, and was appointed in 1776 a member of the committee of safety, and on March 13, 1777, was placed on the newly organized board of war, in both of which bodies he was a very active member. The next year he was elected to congress, but declined to serve, preferring to become a member of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, to which he was soon afterward elected, and immediately became its vice-president; upon the retirement of Joseph Reed, he succeeded him as its president. The war still being in progress, President Moore upon assuming the duties of office was proclaimed "captain-general and commander-in-chief in and over the commonwealth of Pennsylvania." His term as councilor expired in October, 1782, and he was obliged, on account of the limitation fixed by the constitution, to retire, hence could not be a candidate for re-election. He was commissioned a judge of the court of errors and appeals in 1783, and the following year was chosen a member of the state assembly. In February, 1784, he was elected a director of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and in July following was chairman of a meeting of citizens of Philadelphia that was convened for the purpose of originating measures for placing the public debts upon a permanent foundation. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania in 1784–89, and during his entire career was an intimate friend and associate of Robert Morris, the financier of the revolution. President Moore was married to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, and was a brother-in-law of Thomas Wharton, Jr., the first president of Pennsylvania. Col. Thomas Moore, his son, enjoyed the close friendship and social intimacy of Washington during his administration as president. He was married to Sarah Stamper, and their daughter Eliza became the wife of Richard Willing, of Philadelphia, whose descendants have since been prominent in that city. Elizabeth, the only daughter of President Moore, was married to Marquis de Marbois, who for six years represented the French government in this country, and during that time negotiated the treaty for the cession of the territory of Louisiana to the United States. President Moore died July 24, 1793.

DICKINSON, John, president of Pennsylvania (1782–85), was born in Talbot county, Md., Nov. 8, 1732, second son of Samuel and Mary (Cadwalader) Dickinson. His father was an extensive planter and proprietor of ths vast estate, Crosia-doré, received by grant to Walter Dickinson, his earliest American ancestor, in 1659, and still in possession of the family after two centuries and a half (1898); his mother was a daughter of John C. Cadwalader of Philadelphia, and a sister of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, one of the most noted American physicians of the eighteenth century. The family had been well known in England for several generations previous to the emigration to America, in 1654, of the three sons of Charles Dickinson of London. Settling first in Pennsylvania, the descendants of the three brothers have spread widely throughout the middle and southern states. Another family of the name, represented by Jonathan Dickinson, president of the College of New Jersey, and presumably related to the branch just mentioned derives descent from Nathaniel and Philemon Dickinson, who settled at Salem, Mass., about 1630. The southern branch were Quakers; the Massachusetts branch, firm Puritans. In 1740 his father removed from Maryland to Delaware, where he purchased an estate near Dover, and served as judge of the county court. Here the son was trained under the private tutorship of William Killen, a young Irishman who afterward became chief justice and chancellor of Delaware. When he was eighteen years old he was entered as a student-at-law in the office of John Morland, then the most conspicuous member of the Philadelphia bar. In 1753 he entered the Middle Temple in London, England, and continued there for three years. In 1757 he returned to Philadelphia and entered upon the practice of his profession, spending much of his time, for the next few years, in the study of English constitutional history and of political science. At the end of five years he occupied a recognized position at the bar, and after that rose rapidly in reputation and in increase of business. In October, 1760, he was chosen a member of the assembly of the "Lower Counties," as the state of Delaware was then called. (Prior to the revolution this state had the same governor as Pennsylvania, but a different assembly.) In 1762 he was elected to the Pennsylvania assembly, from the city of Philadelphia. The questions which engaged attention in the assembly were fundamental, involving the fate of the proprietary governments of the province—that of the descendants of William Penn, and of the charter which had been granted to Penn by King Charles II. of England. These questions were discussed with masterly ability by Dickinson on the side of the proprietary governors, and by Drs. Franklin and Galloway on the side of the province. This discussion covered the whole theory of colonial government, especially the phase of it met with in Pennsylvania, and Franklin found in young Dickinson a foeman worthy of his steel, although the latter took the unpopular and ultimately the losing side in the contest between the assembly and the Penns, losing his seat in the legislature, and not regaining it until 1770. When, after 1763, the interference of the English ministry in American affairs took the shape of raising a revenue from the colonies by imposing taxes upon them by act of parliament, he printed (1765) a pamphlet, "The Late Regulations Respecting the British Colonies on the Continent of America Considered." This was the year when the discussion of the fundamental principles of English liberty in the colonies began, and Mr. Dickinson's contribution to it was of the earliest. When the colonial congress, called to oppose the stamp act, met at Philadelphia, October, 1765, he became one of the delegates, and a leader in its deliberations; after the repeal of the stamp act, February, 1776, accompanied by the declaratory act which as-

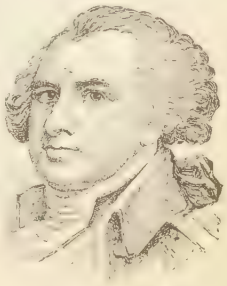
serted the right of Parliament to tax the colonies "in all cases whatsoever," Dickinson took his part in the agitations that arose, writing and printing in the "Pennsylvania Chronicle" the remarkable series of letters upon the political situation known as "The Farmer's Letters," and signed "A Pennsylvania Farmer." These were fourteen in number, and were read by men of all classes and opinions throughout the continent, as no other work of a political kind had been hitherto read in America. Their authorship was soon known, and their ideas controlled the destinies of the country until the declaration of independence was adopted, July, 1776. Mr. Dickinson's fame as their author was spread among his countrymen and in Europe. March 21, 1768, at a town-meeting in Boston, Mass., it was voted that the thanks of the town be given to the ingenious author of a course of letters, signed "A Pennsylvania Farmer," wherein the rights of American subjects are clearly stated and fully indicated. He was now made Doctor of Laws by the College of New Jersey, and in other ways was widely honored. The publication of these letters contributed greatly to the observance of the non-importation and non-exportation agreement which they recommended. When the bill closing the port of Boston was passed by Parliament, after the destruction of tea in Boston Harbor by the colonists, Dickinson did not respond as heartily as the Massachusetts leaders desired, to their application for his counsel and assistance, and soon ceased, it is said, to have any worshipers in their city. The reason for his course was plainly that, while he sympathized with their efforts to promote the common cause, by temperament and training he was unprepared to approve any act of violence until, in his judgment, every other one than of appeal to the English ministry had been tried in vain. And it is hardly an open question whether he felt at this time, or at any stage of the American revolutionary war, that the colonies could, under any circumstances whatever, cope with the military force which Great Britain could bring against them. Certainly he was assured in his own mind that this could not be unless unity existed among the colonists, and unless aid could be secured from a foreign nation. Here is the key to very much of his subsequent career. On June 20, 1774, he did, however, preside at a public meeting in Philadelphia which not only declared the Boston Port Bill unconstitutional, but created a committee of correspondence with practical functions of great importance, of which he became chairman. At a conference, so-called, of the people of Pennsylvania, held later in the summer of 1774, to appoint and instruct delegates to the first Continental congress, Dickinson wrote and the conference unanimously adopted three papers indicating the course to be pursued in the crisis. He was a member of the first Continental congress which met Sept. 5, 1774, but did not take his seat until Oct. 17th. When he did so he wrote that most memorable paper adopted by the congress, the famous "Petition to the King," and also the "Address to the people of Canada." Dickinson was active in securing the indorsement of the proceedings of this congress, when it had adjourned, by the assembly of Pennsylvania, and he also visited the assembly of New Jersey as one of a congressional committee, and addressed it, saying, "The eyes of Europe are upon us," and that neither mercy nor justice were to be expected from Britain. At the same time, in company with others he was diligent in organizing a military force in the province, and a committee of safety and defence clothed with discretionary powers, and he was elected colonel of the first battalion so raised. Yet with the cautious conservatism of his character, he thought it a duty to his constituents, even after the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, to make another effort in congress to obtain peace, preparing and advocating the second petition to the king, adopted by that body in July, 1775. The same day on which this was adopted, he presented to congress the report of the committee that it had appointed to prepare a "Declaration announcing to the world our reasons at taking up arms against England." When parts of it were read to the division of Gen. Israel Putnam encamped before Boston, its ringing words were answered "by a shout in three huzzas and a loud Amen!" Feb. 15, 1776, his battalion was detailed, in answer to a call from congress, to march at once to the relief of New York city, then supposed to be threatened with invasion by the British. But this alarm soon passed away. In the early part of the next session of the Continental congress, he participated actively in its proceedings but opposed the passage of the declaration of independence on the ground of inopportuneness, and absented himself when the declaration was signed. His position in this matter eclipsed his public life, but did not extinguish it, and his consciousness of this led, no doubt, to after action on his part which was a sure indication of

his continued patriotism. Upon the receipt of intelligence by congress that the British under Sir William Howe had landed on Staten Island, five battalions of Philadelphia troops (making a brigade) were ordered to march to New York, and did so, under command of Dickinson. It was at this time that those in his own state who were dissatisfied with his attitude toward the declaration of independence procured a vote in the convention which met to adopt a constitution for the state, by which a new set of congressional delegates replaced those members who had refused to vote for the declaration, and Mr. Dickinson was among those left out. When the election of Gen. Roberdeau to Dickinson's place as military commander was confirmed by the Pennsylvania convention September, 1776, Dickinson resented it by resigning his commission. In November he was chosen one of the delegates in congress, by the colony of Delaware, but declined to sit, retiring to his farm near Dover, in that state. In the summer of 1777 he served as a private soldier in the militia of Kent county, Del., and was present and took part with his company at the battle of Brandywine in September of that year. Immediately after the battle he was commissioned a brigadier-general of Delaware militia. In January, 1779, he was again sent to congress from Delaware, and was there

appointed chairman of a committee to prepare an address to the states on the perilous condition of the finances. His report on this subject was the fifth and last of the memorable state papers issued by congress, and prepared by Mr. Dickinson. He resigned his seat in the autumn of 1779, and in 1782 resumed his residence in Philadelphia. In November of that year, he was chosen president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and in the following June was happily instrumental as such in quelling without bloodshed incipient riots by discharged soldiers, who had been left without pay by the U. S. congress. In the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, Mr. Dickinson was a member of great influence. His reputation as a member of the convention rests upon his having secured for each state, large and small, equal representation in the U. S. senate, and his having led the delegates to the convention to confine the operation of the principle of proportional representation to the U. S. house of representatives. The letters which he published under the name of "Fabius" were of great effect in determining the opinion and action of the states, in respect to the constitution. He retired from public life after its adoption, though he continued to be an interested observer of public affairs, and by counsel and correspondence with leading men of his country, contributed to its welfare. His political affiliations, in the closing day of his life, were with the anti-federalists or republicans. Mr. Dickinson married Mary, daughter of Isaac Norris, long time speaker of the Pennsylvania assembly, July 19, 1770. She died in 1803. His social and domestic life was of the happiest, and benefactions to the communities in which he dwelt and the state which honored him throughout almost all his life, were numerous and munificent. He was a man of fortune and his wife was also wealthy. In Delaware he strenuously advocated the abolition of slavery, although he himself was a slaveholder. He was a pecuniary benefactor of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and the principal and most liberal donor (1783) in the establishment of Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa. In 1786, with Mrs. Dickinson, he contributed freely to the education of poor children without any distinction of religious profession, in the city of Wilmington, Del., and in the same year, with others, he founded in Philadelphia what ultimately became "The Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." A free boarding-school, under the care of the Friends' denomination was also established at Westtown, Pa., by gift from Mr. Dickinson and his wife. The amplest and most thorough life of Mr. Dickinson was written at the request of the Pennsylvania Historical Society (Philadelphia, 1891) by C. J. Stille. This society purposes the issue of a complete edition of Mr. Dickinson's writings. He died in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14, 1808.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin. (See Vol. I., p. 328.)

MIFFLIN, Thomas, governor of Pennsylvania, **(1788-99),** was born in Philadelphia in 1744. His ancestors belonged to the Society of Friends and were among the earliest and most respected settlers of Pennsylvania. Thomas was graduated from the College of Philadelphia, where he distinguished himself for classical scholarship, but being designed by his parents for a mercantile career, he was placed in the counting-house of William Coleman. In 1765 he traveled extensively in Europe, and on returning engaged in business with one of his brothers. His acknowledged ability and grace of manner made him very popular, and in 1772, when he was only twenty-eight years of age, he was elected one of the two burgesses who represented the city of Philadelphia in the general assembly of the state. In 1774 he was appointed one of the delegates from the state to the first congress. On the arrival of the news of the battle of Lexington, a town-meeting was called in Philadelphia, before which Mr. Mifflin delivered an address in which he said: "Let us not be bold in declarations and afterward cold in action. Let not the patriotic feelings of to-day be forgot to-morrow, nor let it be said of Philadelphia that she passed noble resolutions, slept upon them and afterward neglected them." Volunteer regiments were being formed in all directions for the national defense, and Mifflin was appointed major of one of them. He at once went to Boston where he distinguished himself by successfully opposing a detachment of the British army sent out to Letchmore's Point to collect cattle. For some time he performed the arduous duties of quartermaster-general, and on the withdrawal of the troops from Boston received from congress a commission as brigadier-general. Gen. Mifflin had so high a reputation for eloquence that he was sent into Pennsylvania "to exhort and rouse the militia to come forth in defense of their country." Unfortunately for his ambition, he acted as quartermaster-general during his entire service and was thus unable to take part in the battles except at Princeton, in January, 1777. In the following month, congress raised him to the rank of major-general. He was concerned with the "Conway Cabal" against Gen. Washington, and when that was exposed, he in a measure shared the fate of Gates and Conway, in bearing the public odium of the scandal. Gen. Mifflin was replaced by Gen. Greene in the quartermaster's department in March, 1778, and in the following October both he and Gates were discharged from their positions on the board of war. He was, notwithstanding, elected a member of congress in 1783, and in November of that year he was made president of the house. Curiously enough, it fell to him in his official capacity, to receive at Annapolis the resignation of Gen. Washington. In 1785 Gen. Mifflin was chosen a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania and speaker of that body, and in 1788 he became president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the state convention on the constitution and was the first governor of the state, an office which he continued to hold by re-elections for the whole constitutional term, nine years. In 1794 the whiskey insurrection broke out in western Pennsylvania, and Gov. Mifflin marched at the head of the Pennsylvania militia, serving during the campaign under the orders of Gen. Henry Lee, governor of Virginia. Western Pennsylvania, with very little culture, produced wheat, rye, corn, and other grains in abundance. At that time the easiest way for the inhabitants to obtain money to purchase necessary articles was by distilling their grain and sending the whiskey over the mountains or down the Ohio to Kentucky. When the federal constitution was adopted it was a difficult problem how to provide ways and means to support the government. The duties on imported goods were inadequate to the needs of the government, and taxes were laid on articles supposed to be the least necessary—distilled liquors, and the stills with which they were manufactured, being among them. The Western people felt that the excise pressed on them more heavily than on any other part of the Union, and they were less able to bear the burden. The state tax had remained a dead letter for years, and was finally repealed, but on March 3, 1791, at the sug-



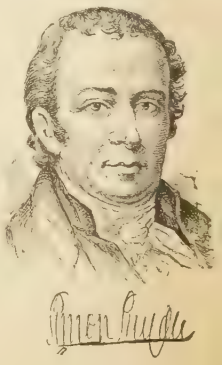
Thomas Mifflin

gestion of Alex. Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, congress passed a law which laid an excise of four pence per gallon on all distilled liquors. It soon became difficult to find any one to accept the office of inspector, for collectors were tarred and feathered. The term "Tom the Tinker" came into use at this time to designate the opposition to the excise law. The still of a certain John Nolcroft was cut to pieces, which was humorously called mending his still; the menders of course, must be tinkers, and thus the name. On June 5, 1794, the excise law was amended, but those who wished absolute repeal pushed matters to a crisis. In the following month there was a desperate attack on the marshal and inspector, and Maj. Macfarlane, who commanded the attack, was killed, which greatly increased the excitement. David Bradford and others, without authority, issued a circular letter to the colonels of regiments in the western counties, ordering them to assemble their commands and march to Braddock's Field, so as to reach there on Aug. 1st. An account of these proceedings reached the state and national authorities, and on Aug. 6th Gov. Mifflin appointed Chief Justice McKean and Gen. Wm. Irvine to proceed to the western country to ascertain the facts relating to the riots, and endeavor to bring the insurgents to a sense of duty. The following day President Washington issued a proclamation of warning, also directing the troops to be held in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and Gov. Mifflin issued a similar proclamation, and a second one, also calling the assembly of the state in special session. The president appointed commissioners to go to the western counties and confer with such individuals as they might approve. A meeting took place Aug. 20th at Parkinson's Ferry, and adjourned to meet on the 28th at Redstone Old Fort, now Brownsville, where, after two days session, the propositions of the commissioners were finally recommended for acceptance. However, the report of the commissioners was so unfavorable that the president decided to send the army over the mountains. Gov. Henry Lee, of Virginia, was placed in command, and Gen. Mifflin commanded the volunteers from his own state. But by this time a change had taken place. Meetings had been held, and resolutions had been passed expressing their submission to the law. In 1799 Gov. Mifflin was elected to the state assembly, but his health was so impaired that he died Jan. 20, 1800.

McKEAN, Thomas, signer of the declaration of independence, chief justice and governor of Pennsylvania (1799–1808), was born in New London township, Chester Co., Pa., March 19, 1734, of Irish parentage. He went to school at New Castle, Del., where he made his home for many years, and was register of probate before he came of age, long a trustee of the loan office, a judge of common pleas and of the orphans' court in 1765, and collector of the port in 1771. Admitted to the bar in 1755, and to practice in the Pennsylvania supreme court two years later, he became deputy attorney-general of Sussex county, Del., in 1756, clerk of the assembly in 1757, and a member of it in 1762. The latter post he held by re-election till 1779, and was speaker in 1772. His first appearance on a larger and more prominent stage was at the stamp act congress of October, 1765, at New York; here, with T. Lynch of South Carolina, and J. Otis, of Massachusetts, he drew up the address to the house of commons, and boldly denounced the chairman, T. Ruggles, who had refused to sign it. After this he ordered the officers of his court to use unstamped paper. Though a resident of Philadelphia from 1773, he represented Delaware in congress for the first nine years of its existence, 1774–83, being the only member who kept his seat throughout this period. Here he was active on committees, as also for the state and the city. He did good work in promoting the declaration, and after signing it rendered military service in leading a force, of which he was colonel, to Gen. Washington at Perth Amboy, N. J., and taking part in several skirmishes. Returning, he framed a constitution for Delaware in a single night, and under it became president of the state in 1777. In July of the same year he was made chief justice of Pennsylvania, a post which he retained until 1799. The political boundaries of the two states were not then so closely drawn as to prevent the same man from holding offices in both, and of this pluralism he was the chief example. His eminence made him a special object of British persecution and pursuit; his family moved five times within a few months, and were driven from the Susquehanna by fear of Indians. In 1779 he withdrew from the Delaware legislature, and was asked to name representatives for New Castle county. In 1781 he was president of congress. After the war he was enabled to confine himself mainly to his duties as chief justice. He was a member of the Philadelphia conventions which ratified the U. S. constitution in 1788, and framed that of the state in 1790. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1781, from Dartmouth in 1782, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1785. As governor of Pennsylvania, he was an active partisan on the anti-federal side. His only title to authorship comes from "Commentaries on the Constitution" (1790), which he produced in connection with James Wilson. He declined to be a candidate for the vice-presidency, and withdrew from public life at the close of his last term. He died in Philadelphia June 24, 1817.

Tho M: Kean

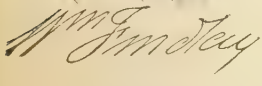
SNYDER, Simon, governor of Pennsylvania (1808-17), was born in Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 5, 1759. His father, an immigrant who came to America in 1758, died in 1774, and the son, thrown upon his own resources, became a tanner's apprentice at York, Pa. His life at this time was a hard and laborious one, but he sedulously devoted his leisure hours to self-improvement, and finally became not only a skilled workman, but a man of wide and exact information. In 1784, with the money he had saved, he settled in Selin's Grove, and became a storekeeper and mill owner. His business ventures were successful, and he became a man of considerable means and of great influence in local affairs. He served as justice of the peace of his town for twelve years, and in 1790 was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, in which body his wise conservatism and sterling common sense were of much value. He seemed to be entirely devoid of partisan zeal or a desire for personal aggrandizement, his sole aim being to advance the welfare of the people of the commonwealth. He was opposed to unnecessary legislation, and sought to reduce the interference of law-making and executive power with the concerns of the people to a minimum, and to discourage litigation except in extreme cases. In 1797 he was elected to the state legislature, and sat in that body by re-election until 1808. During



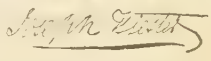
Simon Snyder

the last six years of his period of service he filled the speaker's chair. While a member of the legislature he secured the enactment of many important measures, among them "the hundred dollar act," which provided for the settlement by arbitrators of all disputes involving sums of less than $100, and which proved most beneficial to needy litigants. His course in the legislature greatly enhanced his reputation and popularity, and in 1808 he was without serious opposition nominated and elected governor of the state. He entered upon his term of service Dec. 20, 1808, was re-elected in 1811 and 1814, and served until Dec. 16, 1817. During his administration occurred the war of 1812, and he gave active and energetic support to the national authorities. Upon leaving the governor's chair he was induced to accept an election to the state senate, and served in that body until his death. He was the first man of German ancestry to be elected governor of Pennsylvania. He was a man of deep piety, firm character, and solid worth. His career, if not brilliant, was a useful and honorable one. He died in Selin's Grove, Pa., Nov. 9, 1819.

FINDLAY, William, governor of Pennsylvania (1817–20), was born at Mercersburg, Pa., of Scotch-Irish ancestry, June 20, 1768. He was the second of a family of six sons of Samuel and Jane Findlay. He obtained a good English education, and intended to complete a college course, but was denied this privilege by the pecuniary embarrassment of his father, who met with a severe loss in the destruction of his store and dwelling-house by fire. In 1791 William married Nancy Irwin, and then engaged in farming. A few years later he was appointed brigade inspector of the Franklin county militia, and in 1797 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. He served in that body as one of the leading members until 1807, when he was elected state treasurer. For ten years he filled the latter position, during which time he acquired a strong influence in the counsels of the republican or anti-federalist party of the state, and in 1817 was chosen governor over Gen. Joseph Hiester. In his first message he advocated an extensive system of public internal improvements, and eventually secured legislation carrying such measures into execution. During his term the great anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania began to be developed on a large scale, and the transportation of coal was greatly facilitated by the extension of canals into the coal regions. The construction of the present state capitol at Harrisburg was begun while he was governor, and the southwest corner-stone was laid by his own hand with imposing ceremonies, May 31, 1819. During his entire administration the legislature sat in the old court-house of Dauphin county, and there was no executive mansion provided by the state. Under the constitution of 1790 the governor was empowered to appoint almost every state and county officer. This involved a great amount of labor and responsibility, and frequently was the cause of making opponents within his own party. Many skillful politicians were thus alienated from the support of Gov. Findlay, who had really been a faithful and successful executive officer. He was renominated in 1820, but was defeated by Gen. Joseph Hiester, the candidate of a disaffected branch of the republican party, and who received the support of the federalists. While quietly spending the winter of 1821–22 with a relative in his native county, he was unexpectedly notified of his election to the U. S. senate for the term of six years. He served in that body with distinction, and at the end of his term President Jackson, in 1828, appointed him treasurer of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, which position he held until 1841, when he resigned. His wife having died in 1824, at Pittsburg, he spent the remainder of his life in retirement with the family of his son-in-law, Gov. Shunk, at whose residence he died, in Harrisburg, Nov. 12, 1846.



HIESTER, Joseph, governor of Pennsylvania (1820–23), was born in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., Nov. 18, 1752. He was the son of John Hiester who, with his brother Joseph, emigrated from Germany in 1737 and settled in Goshenhoppen, Berks Co., Pa., where they purchased several thousand acres of land from the proprietary government. The future governor obtained his education in the common schools during the intervals of farm labor for a few months of each year. He was married in 1771, to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Whitman, of Reading, with whom he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In politics he was a whig and opposed to the policy of the proprietary government of Pennsylvania. As a representative of that party, he was a member of the state conference which met in Philadelphia in June, 1776, and which assumed the government of the province by calling a convention to frame a state constitution. Immediately upon his return to Reading, he raised and at his own expense equipped a company of eighty men, received his commission as its captain, and commanded it in the battle of Long Island, where he lost a number of his men, was himself captured by the enemy, and with many other American officers confined in the notorious prison-ship Jersey. After several months' imprisonment he was exchanged and returned to Reading. Having recovered his health, which was impaired by the inhuman treatment he received while a prisoner, he joined the army as a colonel, and while leading his command in the battle of Germantown, was wounded in the head, but remained in the service until the end of the war. Col. Hiester was a member of the state convention in 1787 which ratified the constitution of the United States, and was also a delegate to the convention which framed the state constitution of 1790. He served five years in the house and four in the senate of Pennsylvania, where he distinguished himself by the advocacy of practical legislation. In 1799 he succeeded his relative, Daniel Hiester, as a representative in congress from Berks county, was six times re-elected, serving, in all, fourteen years in the house of representatives. In 1807 he was appointed one of the two major-generals of the state militia. In 1820 he resigned to accept the nomination of governor of Pennsylvania, to which office he was elected over his competitor, Gov. Findlay, by the combined support of Independent democrats and federalists. His administration was noted for great activity in promoting and pushing forward the public internal improvements of the state. Many canals and turnpike companies were chartered, and lines constructed in nearly every section of the commonwealth. The topic of aborbing interest was the completion of a great highway to the west across the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburg, through the centre of the state. In 1822 the legislature met for the first time in the present Capitol building at



Harrisburg. At the end of his term, Gov. Hiester, after being in public service nearly fifty years, retired to his home in Reading, Pa., where he died on June 10, 1832.

SHULZE, John Andrew, governor of Pennsylvania (1823–29), was born July 19, 1775, in Tulpehocken, Berks Co., Pa., of German parentage. His father was a Lutheran clergyman who carefully instructed him in the rudiments of German and English. He then studied at academies in York and Lancaster, Pa. After completing a classical course in New York he studied theology in that city under his uncle, Rev. Dr. Kunze, was ordained a Lutheran minister in 1796, and for six years was pastor of several churches in the rural districts of his native county. Owing to a rheumatic affection he retired from the ministry and became a merchant in Myerstown, Pa., where he prospered in business. In 1806–9 he was an active and efficient member of the state legislature. In 1813 he declined the position of surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, but accepted the office of prothonotary of Lebanon county. In 1821 he was chosen to the assembly, and the following year to the state senate by the republican or democratic party. In 1823 he was elected governor by a majority of 25,000 votes. He was nominated for a second term in 1826, when he received 72,000 votes, and his opponent only 1,000, a result unparalleled in the history of any state. He increased his popularity by selecting good men for public office, exercising the appointive power with prudence and good judgment. The patronage granted the governor under the constitution of 1790 had grown to enormous proportions resulting from legislation on internal improvements. During his administration the great Pennsylvania canal was prosecuted with vigor, the Union canal and the Schuylkill navigation canal completed. Gov. Shulze hesitated somewhat at this "stupendous plan of internal improvements" and opposed a loan of $1,000,000, voted by the legislature for that purpose. But he was obliged to yield to the "will of the people," and before the close of his second term, $6,000,000 had been borrowed by the state for that purpose. The main line of the public works from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, completed in 1831, was composed of 126 miles of railroad, the eastern section, and about 292 miles of canal, the western section. Several branch canals were also put under contract, and the entire expenditures for improvements amounted to $35,000,000. The internal improvements of the state were managed by a board of three canal commissioners. In 1827 a railroad nine miles in length was constructed from Mauch Chunk to the coal mines. Gov. Shulze, having acquired a liberal education himself, in all his messages urged upon the legislature and the people the necessity of establishing a system of public schools throughout the state for the careful training of children of all classes. When his second term ended he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1840 he was a member of the electoral college. He died in Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 18, 1852.

WOLF, George, governor of Pennsylvania, (1829–35), was born Aug. 12, 1777, in Allen township, Northampton Co., Pa., of sturdy German ancestry, his father having emigrated to America from the lower Palatinate. After obtaining a good classical education in an academy near his home under the instruction of Robert Andrews, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, young Wolf for two years was himself a successful teacher. He then studied law in the office of John Ross at Easton, Pa. Soon after his admission to the bar, President Jefferson appointed him postmaster of Easton, and a year later he was commissioned clerk of the orphans' court of Northampton county, which position he held until 1809. He served in the state house of representatives in 1814, followed his profession the next ten years, won distinction as a lawyer, and was elected to congress without opposition, taking his seat Dec. 9, 1823, serving continuously the succeeding six years. In congress he was a strong advocate of protection to American industries. In 1829 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania over Joseph Ritner, the candidate of the anti-Masons. When he assumed the duties of his office he found the state burdened with a heavy debt, and the revenue insufficient to pay the interest on it. This condition of affairs was brought about by the enormous expenditures incurred in support of internal improvements. Gov. Wolf, in order to maintain the credit of the state, induced the legislature to vigorously press forward to completion the construction of all canals and other projects fostered by the state and to impose new taxes for the liquidation of debts that had already been incurred. In a few years these wise measures caused a rapid development of the internal resources of the state, improved the condition of business in general, and placed the credit of the state on a firmer basis. The crowning act of his gubernatorial career was the strength and force with which he urged in his messages the establishment of the present public-school system of Pennsylvania, which he finally secured in 1834. He was a candidate for a third term but was defeated by his former competitor, Joseph Ritner, the candidate of the anti-Masons, owing to a defection of a part of the democrats who voted for Henry A. Muhlenburg, a third candidate. In 1836 President Jackson made him first comptroller of the U. S. treasury, which office he filled two years and then was appointed by President Van Buren collector of the port of Philadelphia, which office he held until his death in that city March 17, 1840. Thaddeus Stevens said: "Gov. Wolf deserved the undying gratitude of all the people of Pennsylvania for the steady, untiring zeal he manifested in favor of public schools." He was recognized as the "father of the public-school system of Pennsylvania" by the erection of a memorial gateway at Easton, June 29, 1888.

RITNER, Joseph, governor of Pennsylvania from Dec. 15, 1835, to Jan. 15, 1839, was born in Berks county, Pa., March 25, 1780. His father came from Alsace on the Rhine. The son spent his early years on his father's farm, and all the advantages afforded him of obtaining an education by the assistance of others was during six months spent in a primary school when he was but six years old. At sixteen he engaged to work on a farm near Newville, Cumberland Co. Being endowed with a remarkable memory, and having acquired a taste for reading, he employed all his leisure in diligent study of the best books within his reach. In 1800 he married Sarah Alter, and in 1802 they removed to Washington county and settled on a farm owned by her uncle, David Alter, who possessed a well-selected library of German and English publications. These books were a great source of interest and value to the future governor, who improved every opportu-

nity of obtaining information from them to make up for the lack of advantages of mental culture in his youth. Following the occupation of a farmer, he prospered in it, his influence in the community increased, and from 1820 to 1826 he represented his county in the legislature, where he soon rose to leadership, and was twice elected speaker of the house. About this time a strong opposition to secret societies developed in Pennsylvania, and in 1829 Mr. Ritner became the candidate of the anti-Masons for governor, but was then defeated. He was again unsuccessful in 1832, but was elected in 1835 by the anti-Masons. Like his predecessor, Gov. Wolf, he was a strong advocate of public education, and used every effort in his power to put into operation the free-school system all over the state, which had already been inaugurated in various sections. During the remainder of his long life he manifested the greatest interest in its success, and at the age of eighty-three served as one of the inspectors of the first state normal school established at Erie in 1861. Under his administration as governor, the state appropriation for school purposes was increased from $75,000 to $400,000 annually; the number of free schools in the state increased from 762 in 1835 to 5,200 in 1839, and twenty academies and seven female seminaries receiving state support were established. Thomas H. Burroughs, secretary of the commonwealth, became the first state superintendent of schools in 1864. Upon national affairs Gov. Ritner was bold and outspoken; although a pronounced democrat of the Jackson school, in his first message he denounced slavery in unmeasured terms, which in 1832 brought forth a patriotic poem from the pen of Whittier. The constitution was amended in 1838, and ratified at a general election throughout the state in October of the same year. Under the revised constitution the governor's patronage was almost entirely taken away, and state and county offices were made elective; the time for the inauguration of the governor was changed from December to January; the senatorial term was made three and that of representatives two years; all life offices were abolished, judges of the supreme court commissioned for fifteen years, and the right of suffrage extended to all white freemen twenty-one years old. In the October election David R. Porter was chosen governor over Gov. Ritner, the anti-Masonic party having been reduced in numbers. The senate had an anti-Masonic majority, and the control of the house was in dispute, both parties having elected a speaker. It was then a question which of the two houses would be recognized by Gov. Ritner and the senate. Both branches of the legislature were disturbed by the disgraceful and menacing conduct of a number of men from Philadelphia and elsewhere who had collected in the lobby. Both houses adjourned, and the lawless crowd took possession of the halls of legislation. Gov. Ritner at this juncture called out the state militia, which, under Generals Patterson and Alexander, collected at Harrisburg. He also asked for assistance from the national government, which refused to send troops, though the storekeeper at Frankford without authority turned over to the state a large supply of balls and buckshot cartridges. After several days of great excitement, the two houses were permitted to meet, and, upon the senate recognizing William Hopkins, the democratic speaker, order was restored. This event is known in the annals of Pennsylvania as the "Buckshot War." Soon thereafter Gov. Porter was inaugurated. In 1849 Gov. Ritner served for a short time, by appointment under President Taylor, as a director of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, and in 1855 was a delegate to the first republican convention which nominated John C. Frémont for president. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years, and died at his home in Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 16, 1869.

PORTER, David Rittenhouse, governor of Pennsylvania (1839–45) under the constitution of 1838, was born near Norristown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1788. His father, Andrew Porter, commanded the 4th Pennsylvania artillery regiment in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown; served on Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779; was commissioner to run the boundary lines of Pennsylvania in 1784–87, surveyor-general of the state, major-general of the state militia, and declined the position of secretary of war under President Madison in 1813. The early years of Gov. Porter were spent at home, and he was educated at the Norristown academy. When his father became surveyor-general he obtained a clerkship under him at Harrisburg. He studied law there, but abandoned it, owing to impaired health, and removed to Huntingdon county, where he engaged in the manufacture of iron; also became interested in agriculture, and introduced a fine stock of cattle and horses into the section of the state where he resided. He made a diligent study of the iron industry and the rich deposits of ores in various parts of the state, and continued his interest in that business during the remainder of his life. He served two years in the lower house of the legislature, and in 1836 was elected to the state senate. While in that body his best efforts were directed to the public improvements of the commonwealth. Having made a careful examination of the plans proposed by DeWitt Clinton for the internal improvements of New York state, Mr. Porter used his best efforts by voice and pen for the adoption of similar plans for the development of the vast resources of Pennsylvania. Much of the legislation of this period bore the impress of his views. In October, 1838, he was elected governor by the democratic party, and was re-elected three years later by a majority four times greater than the first time. Under the new constitution he was inaugurated in January instead of December—the month in which his predecessors assumed the duties of office under the constitution of 1790. During Gov. Porter's first term the subject of completing the public works—including the main lines of canals and railroads extending east and west across the state—overshadowed all other interests. In his first message he advocated the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, and the construction of a continuous line of railroad from Pittsburg through the capitals of Ohio Indiana and Illinois. His earnest efforts to sustain the credit of the state and to secure the payment of interest on the public debt attracted the attention of the whole country, and were watched in England, where many of the securities were held. One of his last acts as governor was the suppression of the riots which occurred in Philadelphia in 1844. When his term expired he returned to the iron business, erected a large anthracite furnace at Harrisburg and managed it himself. He was an intimate personal friend of Gen. Sam. Houston of Texas, with whom

he spent several months in organizing a company for the construction of a railroad through Texas to the Pacific coast. This project was abandoned at the opening of the civil war, and he returned to his home in Harrisburg and contributed his influence to sustain the government in the conflict which had just begun. Gov. Porter was married in 1826 to Josephine, daughter of William McDermott. His son, Gen. Horace Porter, won distinction in the war for the Union, and in 1864 became aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Grant. He accompanied him through the Wilderness campaign, the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, and was present at Appomattox. Gov. Porter died at Harrisburg, Aug. 6, 1867.

SHUNK, Francis Rawn, governor of Pennsylvania (1845–48), was born at the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., Oct. 7, 1788. His ancestors on the paternal and maternal side came with the earliest German settlers to Pennsylvania from the Palatinate in 1715. His parents were poor, and could give him only limited opportunities of acquiring an education. It was mainly by diligent private study, during his hours of leisure from work on a neighboring farm, that young Shunk prepared himself to teach a country school at the age of fifteen years. He followed that occupation in winter months for several years, until 1812, when he secured an appointment as clerk in the office of the surveyor-general at Harrisburg. In 1814 he marched as a private soldier to the defense of Baltimore, and in September, 1816, was admitted to the bar. He filled the position of clerk of the house of representatives from 1822 to 1829, and in 1839 Gov. Porter appointed him secretary of the commonwealth. In 1842 he removed to Pittsburg and engaged in the practice of law there. In 1844 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania by the democratic party. During his administration very little legislation was enacted, as the attention of the people was drawn to the war with Mexico, for the prosecution of which Pennsylvania sent several regiments. Gov. Shunk was a very popular executive officer, and was re-elected in 1847; but, on account of failing health, he resigned July 9, 1848. He had a passionate love for the German language and literature, and was a diligent student of abstract philosophy. He was an earnest supporter of the public-school system, and was noted as a man of high character and noble aims. His son, William F. Shunk, published a "Practical Treatise on Railway Curves" in 1854; and his grandson, Francis R. Shunk, was graduated at the head of the class of 1887 from West Point. Mr. Shunk died at Harrisburg July 30, 1848.

Francis R. Shunk.

JOHNSTON, William Freame, governor of Pennsylvania (1848–52), was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Nov. 29, 1808. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland where they possessed the estates of Brackenside. Alexander Johnston, his grandfather, was killed in the battle of Fontenoy, Apr. 30, 1845, as a captain in the British service. The family migrated to Ireland and from thence his father came to America in 1790, and settled in western Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, William Freame, came to this country with Gen. Wolf, was engaged in the attack on Quebec and afterward settled in Pennsylvania. His parents, Alexander and Elizabeth (Freame) Johnston, had eight sons, each one of whom was more than six feet tall and weighed over 200 pounds. The eldest two were graduated from West Point, and the youngest, while leading his company, was killed in the storming of Chapultepec in the Mexican war. John, one of the sons, commanded the 93d Pennsylvania Regiment in the civil war. The father died in 1872, at the age of 100 years. He was the oldest Freemason in the United States, having been initiated seventy-seven years before, in Ireland. The boyhood of Gov. Johnston was spent in his native town, in whose schools he obtained his education, then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1829, and removed to Armstrong county where he soon became district attorney. He served six years in the lower house of the state legislature. The state debt at this time was over $40,000,000 and the interest on it remained unpaid. The sale of all bank and bridge stocks owned by the state and the revival of the state tax failed to meet the emergency caused by the general business depression all over the country. At this crisis in the financial affairs of Pennsylvania, Mr. Johnston, as a member of the legislature, originated a bill which became a law, authorizing the issue of relief notes for the funding of which the state pledged its faith. This measure admirably served its purpose as a temporary expedient, and gave to its originator a wide reputation for financial skill and ability. In 1847 Mr. Johnston was elected to the senate, of which he at once became the acknowledged leader and was elected president. Upon the resignation of Gov. Shunk, July 9, 1848, he succeeded him in office according to the provisions of the state constitution. On Oct. 2d of the same year he was elected by the whig party governor for the full term of three years. He at once turned his attention to the development of the material interests of the commonwealth and soon witnessed great prosperity in the manufacturing, mining, and agricultural sections of the state. During his administration and following the suggestions in his annual message of 1851, the legislature authorized the publication of twenty-nine volumes of the "Colonial Records" and "Pennsylvania Archives," containing a complete record of the transactions of the provincial and state government from 1682 to 1790. As an anti-slavery whig Gov. Johnston took strong grounds against the fugitive slave law. On retiring from office in 1852, he engaged in the manufacture of iron, and became interested in developing the oil region of Pennsylvania. He was elected president of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company and, while in that position, a line was constructed from Pittsburg to Kittanning. During the civil war he took an active part in organizing troops, and as chairman of the executive committee of public safety, superintended the construction of the defences at Pittsburg, and in connection with John Harper became financially responsible for a large amount of ammunition that was sent to West Virginia. Andrew Johnson appointed him collector of the port of Philadelphia, but owing to the hostility of the senate to all the president's appointments, he was not confirmed. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 25, 1872.

Wm. F. Johnston

BIGLER, William, governor of Pennsylvania (1852–55), was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., Jan. 1, 1814, of German ancestry. When he was quite young his parents migrated to the western part of the state, where his father purchased a large tract of unimproved land, but died there before he had cleared it for cultivation. William obtained his education in the schools near his

home, and from 1830 to 1833 learned the trade of a printer in the office of the "Centre Democrat," published at Bellefonte, Pa., by his elder brother John, who afterward became governor of California. In 1834 he founded the "Democrat" at Clearfield, Pa., which he edited with vigor and ability. Soon after his marriage in 1836 to Mary J., daughter of Alexander B. Reed, of Clearfield, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law in the lumber business. From 1845 to 1850 he was the largest producer of lumber on the west branch of the Susquehanna. In 1841 he was elected to the state senate as a democrat from a district composed of five counties. In Clearfield county, where he resided, he received all the votes but one, a result probably unprecedented in the history of politics. During the struggle in the state legislature, resulting from the failure of the U. S. Bank and the Bank of Pennsylvania, with the state funds on deposit, causing a stringency in monetary affairs and preventing the payment of interest on the public debt, Senator Bigler took a very active part in debate and won a brilliant reputation as a forcible, earnest, and impressive speaker. He was president of the senate in 1843 and 1844. The latter year he was re-elected to the senate and in legislation on public internal improvements took a strong stand in support of the project to extend the line now known as the Pennsylvania railroad across the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburg. He was elected governor of Pennsylvania by the democratic party in 1851 on the day and year that his brother John was chosen to the same office in California. Under his administration the office of county superindent of schools was established, the state school for feeble-minded children was founded, the railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg completed, the North Branch canal constructed, and the city of Philadelphia consolidated into one municipality. Soon after the close of his term in 1855, Gov. Bigler was elected to the U. S. senate and during the administration of James Buchanan, on account of his close friendship with the president, exercised a strong influence in deciding many important presidential appointments. After the election of President Lincoln in 1860, he opposed war and favored an amicable adjustment of the national differences. He delivered an elaborate speech advocating a peaceful measures in the senate, Feb. 2, 1861. He failed of re-election to the senate. In 1873 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and in 1876 represented Pennsylvania in the board of finance of the Centennial Exposition. For many years he was president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. He died at Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 9, 1880.

Wm Bigler

POLLOCK, James, governor of Pennsylvania (1855–58), was born at Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa., Sept. 11, 1810. His ancestors came from the north of Ireland in 1760. He was graduated from Princeton in 1831, with the highest honors of his class and then studied law in his native town under Samuel Hepburn. Two years after his admission to the bar he was appointed district attorney of Northumberland county. In 1844 he was sent to congress as a representative of the whig party, and was twice re-elected. He served on the committees on territories, claims, and ways and means. On June 23, 1848, he offered a bill in congress favoring the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast, and became chairman of a special committee of congress to inquire into the necessity of its construction. The report of the committee was the first official movement favoring the project. In 1850 Mr. Pollock was appointed president judge of the eighth judicial district of Pennsylvania, and in 1854 was elected governor of the state. Under his administration the main line of the public works of the state between Philadelphia and Pittsburg were sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for $7,500,000, and the money used toward paying the state debt. During the financial crisis of 1857, resulting in the suspension of specie payment by the banks of Pennsylvania and throughout the country, Gov. Pollock called an extra session of the legislature, which, on his recommendation, passed a bill, which he signed on Oct. 13th of that year, providing for the "resumption of specie payments by the state banks and for the relief of debtors," whereby public confidence was restored and the community saved from bankruptcy. In 1860 Gov. Pollock represented Pennsylvania in the so-called compromise convention assembled at Washington, the object of whose deliberations was to avert hostilities between the North and the South. In his last annual message in 1857 Gov. Pollock said: "Pennsylvania tolerates no sentiment of disunion—she knows not the word. The Union and the Constitution, the safeguard and the bond of American nationality, will be revered and defended by every American freeman who cherishes the principles and honors the memory of the illustrious founders of the republic." In May, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln director of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, which office he held until Oct. 1, 1866 when he resigned. By his efforts, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, the motto, "In God We Trust," was placed on the national coins. He was reappointed by President Grant to the same position in 1869, and held the office until 1879. From 1880 to 1884 he was naval officer of Philadelphia, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession in that city. Gov. Pollock was active in various movements tending to promote educational and religious reforms. Princeton College gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1858, and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, the same degree in 1857. He died at Lock Haven, Pa., Apr. 20, 1890.

Jas Pollock

PACKER, William Fisher, governor of Pennsylvania (1858–61), was born at Howard, Centre Co., Pa., Apr. 2, 1807. His ancestors were English Quakers who settled in New Jersey about 1680. His father died when he was seven years old, and at thirteen he was apprenticed to a relative at Sunbury, Pa., to learn the art of printing. He completed his apprenticeship in the office of the "Patriot," at Bellefonte. He then worked for two years as a journeyman in the office of Simon Cameron, public printer and publisher of the "Intelligencer," at Harrisburg. He read law for a short time in Williamsport, and in 1827 became one of the editors and proprietors of the Lycoming "Gazette," of which he was sole manager from 1829 to 1836. He was married Dec. 24, 1829, to Mary, daughter of Peter W. Vanderbelt, and granddaughter of Michael Ross, the founder of Williamsport. In 1831 he was the author of an "Address to the People of Philadelphia," urging the construction of the West Branch canal as a part of the system of internal improvements of the state that was then under discussion. He afterward became superintendent of that division of the canal until it was completed in 1835.

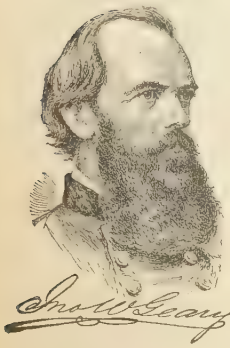
The next year he assisted in establishing the "Keystone" at Harrisburg, which became the organ of the democratic party in the state, and retained his connection with it until 1841. He was one of the canal commissioners in 1839–42; was auditor-general of the state in 1842–45. Two years later he was elected to the state legislature as a democrat, was immediately chosen speaker of the house, and held the position during the sessions of 1847 and 1848. Being well versed in parliamentary rules and constitutional law he made a good presiding officer, and his decisions were never appealed. In 1849 he defeated Andrew G. Curtin for state senator, and while a member of the senate he secured, against strong opposition, the incorporation of the Susquehanna Railroad Co., extending from Sunbury to Harrisburg (now a part of the Northern Central), and connecting at the latter city with a line to Baltimore.

The bill also granted the privilege of constructing railroads from Sunbury to Williamsport, and from Sunbury to Wilkesbarre. In 1852 Mr. Packer became the first president of the Susquehanna Railroad Co., which, a few years later, was consolidated with the other lines leading to Baltimore, forming the Northern Central. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention assembled at Baltimore in 1835, and as a member of the convention of 1856 labored for the nomination of James Buchanan for the presidency. In 1857 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania, defeating David Wilmot, the republican, and Henry Hazelhurst, the national American candidate. He opposed the policy of President Buchanan, and in his last annual message in 1861 denounced the secession of South Carolina as an act of rebellion. He died in Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 27, 1870.

CURTIN, Andrew Gregg, "the great war governor of Pennsylvania" (1861–66), was born Apr. 22, 1817, in Bellefonte, Pa., where his father had settled in 1793 upon his emigration from Ireland, and became one of the first manufacturers of iron in that section of the state. His mother was a daughter of Andrew Gregg, for many years a member of congress and a U. S. senator from Pennsylvania. The early education of the future governor was obtained in his native village, and he continued his studies in a private school at Harrisburg and at the celebrated academy conducted by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick at Milton, Pa. He began the study of law under William W. Potter, at Bellefonte, then entered the law department of Dickinson College at Carlisle, where he also became a pupil under Judge Reed and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He began to practice law in his native county in partnership with John Blanchard, afterward a representative in congress. At the very opening of his career he took a leading rank in his profession. Of commanding presence and ready elocution, he was able, from his well-stored mind, to hold the attention alike of judge and jury. His tastes and training admirably fitted him for the political arena, and he early became a successful advocate of the principles of the whig party. In 1840 he supported Gen. Harrison for president and in 1844 canvassed the entire state for Henry Clay, exciting great enthusiasm wherever he went. In 1848 and again in 1852 he was on the whig electoral ticket. In 1854 as chairman of the state central committee he conducted the canvass in support of James Pollock for governor with unexampled energy and zeal, and with the most flattering success. After the inauguration of Pollock Mr. Curtin became secretary of the commonwealth, which office also included the superintendency of the public schools, a position for which he was eminently qualified. He encouraged and enforced close local supervision of the schools under the county superintendency system which had just been instituted throughout the state, and made a report to the legislature, upon which favorable action was taken, authorizing the establishment of ten normal schools in various parts of the state for the training of teachers. In 1860 after an animated contest, the canvass being conducted on both sides with great energy and ability, Mr. Curtin was elected governor of Pennsylvania as a republican by a majority of 32,000 over Henry D. Foster, the democratic candidate. In the canvass he spoke in every county in the state, attracting large audiences and creating great enthusiasm everywhere. The struggle had been intensified by the fact that the presidential election was to follow, a month later. Upon the decision of Pennsylvania in October seemed to depend the election of Abraham Lincoln in November. The triumphant victory of Gov. Curtin made the election of a republican president no longer doubtful. When he assumed the gubernatorial office he was confronted with the gravest problems ever presented to American statesmanship to be solved. The geographical position of Pennsylvania, added to its overshadowing political importance, made the duties of the executive peculiarly responsible and perplexing. In his first message he spoke in words of deliberation, decision and wisdom, and made at once a record for statesmanship that stood the severe test of four years of bloody and wasting war. The duties of patriotism as proclaimed by him in his first official utterances remained unchanged and were endorsed throughout the entire North. He called an extra session of the legislature in April, 1861, to provide for the public defence, and his message on that occasion was a strong, earnest and patriotic document. In response to the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops, Pennsylvania organized twice her quota of 14,000 men, and five companies of these on April 18, 1861, were the first volunteer troops of any state to reach Washington. With the excess of enlisted men then encamped at Harrisburg, by authority of the legislature Gov. Curtin organized the famous Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, as he thoroughly understood the magnitude of the impending conflict and prepared for it according to his appreciation of the public danger. These troops were soon sent to the front and became noted for their bravery. Owing to his vigorous policy the reputation of the state for promptness in furnishing soldiers was maintained throughout the entire period of the war, and he never asked that the armies in the field should be diminished to protect the state or maintain its authority. During the four years of war Pennsylvania sent to the Union army 270 regiments and several detached companies, numbering in all 387,284 men. Gov. Curtin was ceaseless in his devotion to the wants and interests of these soldiers, and his administration was conspicuous for the beneficent and merciful policy adopted to temper the scourge of war. Official agents of the state were sent to look after the sick and the wounded, perform every duty to the living and the last rites to the dead. By his humane and patriotic endeavors a system was

originated for the care and instruction of the orphans of the slain and the children of the wounded, thus making the state their guardian and supporter until they arrived at an age to take care of themselves. The legislature voted millions of dollars for this worthy object and the most valuable results followed. At the end of his second term Gov. Curtin retired to his home at Bellefonte, where he has since resided. In 1867 he was a prominent candidate for U.S. senator, and in 1868 was warmly supported for vice-president in connection with Gen. Grant who, soon after his inauguration, appointed Curtin minister to Russia. Before embarking for Moscow he was given a public reception at Independence Hall and a banquet at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, which had never been equaled for elegance and every manifestation of popular affection. He returned from Russia in 1872 and during that year supported Horace Greeley for the presidency. From 1881 to 1887 he was a member of congress. He was married to the daughter of Dr. William J. Wilson of Centre county, Pa. They have one son and four daughters. He died at his home in Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 7, 1894.

GEARY, John White, governor of Pennsylvania (1867–73), was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Dec. 30, 1819, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. After receiving careful preliminary training under his father, a man of liberal education, who conducted an academy, young Geary entered Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1841. He taught school for a brief time and then made a special study of civil engineering and for several years was connected with the Alleghany Portage Railroad. At the opening of the war with Mexico in 1846 he raised a company in the mountain districts of Cambria county, denominated the "American Highlanders" and with it joined the 2d Pennsylvania regiment of which he became lieutenant-colonel. Owing to the disability of the colonel he led the regiment on the triumphant march of Gen. Scott to the Mexican capital. At the storming of Chapultepec Col. Geary was wounded, but remained with his command. By his coolness and bravery at the Belen gate, which guards the immediate defences of the city of Mexico, he won the approbation of his superior officers, and upon the surrender of the capital was assigned to the command of the great citadel and given the commission of colonel. After the close of the war he went to California, and in 1849 President Polk appointed him postmaster of San Francisco and general mail agent for the Pacific coast with the power to establish post-offices and mail routes. Soon afterward he was elected first alcalde when under Mexican rule, and subsequently the first mayor of San Francisco. He exercised a strong influence in framing the first state constitution and was largely instrumental in securing the admission of California as a free state. Upon the death of his wife in 1853 Col. Geary left the Pacific coast and lived in retirement on his farm in western Pennsylvania, until July, 1856, when President Pierce appointed him governor of Kansas. By the exercise of vigilant and strong authority he managed to restrain both the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery factions of the territory and bring them within the bounds of law and order. He convened the courts, enforced the laws and restored confidence. But immediately upon the accession of James Buchanan to the presidency in March, 1857, Gov. Geary resigned, fearing the accession of the pro-slavery influence. One hour after hearing of the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861 he began to raise a regiment for the defence of the Union and soon after reported to Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry, with a command of 1,500 men. At Bolivar Heights he received a wound in the knee. On March 8, 1862, he captured Leesburg, a few days later was made a brigadier-general, and at the battle of Cedar Mountain on Aug. 9th, he was twice wounded. Upon his recovery he was placed in command of the second division of the 12th army corps, which he led at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain. He next commanded the second division of the 20th army corps on Sherman's march to the sea and was appointed military governor of Savannah on its capture Dec. 22, 1864. His military career was brilliant and successful and he won the highest encomiums from his superior officers. In 1866 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania as a republican by a large majority over Hiester Clymer, the democratic candidate. He served two terms and during that period the state debt was reduced ten millions of dollars. It was a period of unusual activity in business and great development of the industrial resources of the state. Under an act of assembly passed in 1868 Gov. Geary appointed a board of commissioners who adjudicated the claims and allowed small amounts to persons in the counties bordering on Maryland, who lost property during the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania. In July, 1871, he sent a military force to Williamsport in command of Gen. Merrill to quell a serious disturbance of the peace in that city. As there was no bloodshed it became known as the "Sawdust war." Gov. Geary was first married to Margaret Ann Logan of Westmoreland county: one of their sons was killed in the battle of Wauhatchie and another was graduated from West Point in 1874. In 1858 he married Mrs. Mary C. Henderson of Cumberland county. He died suddenly at Harrisburg, Feb. 8, 1873, eighteen days after the expiration of his second term.



HARTRANFT, John Frederick, governor of Pennsylvania (1872–78), was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery Co., Pa., Dec. 16, 1830, of German ancestry, a descendant of the religious denomination of Schwenkfelders, who settled in eastern Pennsylvania at the time of William Penn, and by his special invitation. Young Hartranft obtained his preparatory education at Marshall College, in Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1853, where he showed great proficiency in the higher mathematics. As a civil engineer he engaged in running the line of the Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre Railroad, and then for several years was deputy sheriff of his native county. While he held that office he studied law with James Boyd, of Norristown, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1859. At the opening of the civil war he was colonel of a militia organization, which became the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment in the three months' service. Its term having expired one day before the battle of Bull Run, Col. Hartranft was immediately assigned to the staff of Gen. William B. Franklin, and in that engagement distinguished himself by rallying two regiments which had been thrown into confusion. He then raised and was commissioned colonel of the 51st Pennsylvania regiment and accompanied Gen. Burnside on the expedition to North Carolina in 1862. At Roanoke Island his regiment led the advance through what was

supposed by the enemy to be an impassable swamp and captured nearly the entire Confederate force in front of them. At Newbern, N. C., he led the charge on the works defending the town, which soon fell. In July, 1862, his regiment was assigned to the 9th army corps in Virginia, and was afterward identified with all of its achievements. Col. Hartranft showed remarkable skill and strategy in handling his troops at Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, and at Antietam he led the famous charge which captured the stone bridge, resulting in one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. After winning fame for his bravery at Fredericksburg, he and his command were transferred to the army of the West in 1863, and were engaged in the battle of Campbell's Station and the successful defence of Knoxville. He commanded a brigade at Vicksburg, and on the march upon Jackson, Miss., directed its movement while lying sick in an ambulance. While in command of the second division of the 9th corps his talent and military skill were conspicuously shown on the retreat from Loudon to Knoxville, previous to the siege of that city by Gen. Longstreet. The next year he commanded a brigade which did valiant service under Grant in the Wilderness campaign. By his characteristic bravery and presence of mind at an eventful moment in the conflict at Weldon Railroad, he saved his entire corps from discomfiture. In December, 1864, he was assigned to the command of a division of 6,000 Pennsylvania troops, and with them recaptured Fort Stedman. Immediately thereafter, he was given the rank of major-general by brevet. The last brilliant achievement in Gen. Hartranft's military career was to break the cordon of works in front of Petersburg, causing the surrender of that city Apr. 2, 1865. Soon after the close of the war he declined the offer of a colonelcy in the regular army. In October, 1865, he was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected in 1868. He was chosen governor of the state in 1872, and served two terms of three years each. Under the amended constitution, adopted in 1873, the term was extended to four years, and the executive could not be a candidate for re-election. During Gov Hartranft's administration the state militia was reorganized by him, and placed on a military basis. He commanded it in person during the great "strike" of 1877 in the coal regions of Pennsylvania and at Pittsburg, and without bloodshed soon brought about a peaceful condition of affairs. He devoted much time and attention to municipal reform, and the plan recommended by him in 1876 was adopted in 1885. When his term of office ended, he removed to Philadelphia, was appointed postmaster of that city by President Hayes, and from 1880 to 1885 was collector of the port of Philadelphia. He declined the office of commissioner of pensions, but accepted the position of major-general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which organization erected a handsome monument to his memory at Norristown, Pa. Gov. Hartranft was married in 1854 to Sallie D. Sebring. He died Oct. 17, 1889, leaving one son and two daughters.

HOYT, Henry Martyn, governor of Pennsylvania (1878–82), was born at Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa., **June 8, 1830. He was a descendant of Simon** Hoyt, who came from England about 1629, settled in Charlestown, Mass., and became the founder of the Hoyt family in this country. Walter Hoyt, son of Simon, migrated to Fairfield county, Conn., where many of his descendants have become prominent and influential citizens. Daniel Hoyt, a grandson of Walter, about 1795 moved to the historic Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, and his son, Ziba, father of Gov. Hoyt, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812 on the Niagara frontier, and was also at the battle of the Thames under Gen. Harrison. Gov. Hoyt obtained his education at Lafayette College, Pa., and at Williams College, Mass., completing the course at the latter institution in 1849. He studied law in the office of Chief Justice George W. Woodward, and was admitted to the bar at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1853, and in 1856 took part in the Frémont presidential campaign. In 1861 he was active in raising the 52d Pennsylvania regiment and was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel. In the Peninsula campaign he participated in the reconnoissance from Bottom's Bridge to Seven Pines, leading the advance of the army, and he directed the construction of the bridges across the Chickahominy. He rendered important service at Fair Oaks by communicating to Gen. Sumner the exact position of the Federal troops, then joined Sumner's division as it moved to the support of Heintzelman. His brigade did valiant service by holding the Confederate forces in check at the passage of the Chickahominy. At the close of the campaign of 1862 Col. Hoyt, who in 1863 succeeded to the command of his regiment, was sent to South Carolina where, under Gen. Gilmore, he engaged in the siege of Morris Island and Fort Wagner. In June, 1864, a plan was devised to capture the city of Charleston by surprising the garrisons guarding its approaches. Col. Hoyt gallantly and successfully led a division of boats to Fort Johnson, landed his men and entered the fort, but was unable to hold it because the support failed to come to his assistance. Owing to this fact he was captured and was confined for some time at Macon, Ga. Afterward he was returned to Charleston, and while on the way there with four other officers, escaped from the cars, but was recaptured. While a prisoner at Charleston he was one of fifty officers, who, in retaliation, were placed under the fire of the Federal guns during the siege of that city. When he was released he returned to his regiment, and remained with it till the close of the war. Upon his retirement from the army he was brevetted brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious service in the field." He then resumed the practice of law at Wilkes-Barre, and in 1867 was appointed additional law judge for the eleventh Pennsylvania district. In 1869 he accepted the office of internal revenue collector for Luzerne and Susquehanna counties, but resigned in 1873. While chairman of the republican state committee in 1875 and 1876, in conducting the canvass of those years he won a brilliant reputation as an astute political leader. In 1878 he was elected governor of the state under the amended constitution which extended the term from three to four years. During his administration the revenue laws of the state were adjusted, delinquent taxes collected, and the financial affairs of the state wisely managed. The state debt was reduced to $10,000,000, which was refunded at the rate of three per cent. The credit of the state never was better than when he retired from office. Having made the subject of penology a careful study, he advocated a reform in the made of punishing young offenders. Hence, when it was decided by legislative enactment to erect a new penitentiary, the third one in the state, through his efforts the entire plan was changed from making it a place of solitary confinement to an industrial reformatory for young males between fifteen and twenty-five years, convicted of first offences. Gov. Hoyt was an able, well-equipped and thoroughly independent executive. His state papers were characterized by force

Henry M. Hoyt

of thought, vigor of expression and a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs. His speech in October, 1882, at the bi-centennial celebration of the founding of Pennsylvania, was a fine oratorical effort, and one delivered before the Pan-Presbyterian synod which met in Philadelphia, attracted the attention of scholars and theologians of this country and Europe. In 1879 he published the "Controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania," an exhaustive research of the land claims of seventeen townships in the Wyoming Valley, and in 1885 appeared a work from his pen on "Protection *versus* Free-Trade." The University of Pennsylvania and Lafayette College gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1881. Gov. Hoyt was married Sept. 25, 1855, to Mary E., daughter of Elijah Loveland, of Kingston, Pa. He was survived by one son and two daughters. The former, Henry M. Hoyt (q. v.) was a banker and lawyer, becoming U. S. solicitor general. Gov. Hoyt was endowed with a high order of ability, and, always a close student, he attained high rank both at the bar and as the highest officer of his state, which post he filled with distinction. His last years were spent in retirement, and he died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 1, 1892.

PATTISON, R. E., governor of Pennsylvania. (See Vol. I., p. 278.)

BEAVER, James Addams, governor of Pennsylvania (1887-91), was born at Millerstown, Perry Co., Pa., Oct. 21, 1837. His ancestors, Huguenot in faith, but German by birth and race, came to America in 1740, from Alsace, and settled in Chester county. His great-grandfather, George Beaver, served under Gen. Wayne in the revolution, and after the war migrated to Franklin county, where his grandfather became a clergyman, and his father a merchant, who settled in Perry county, where he died in 1840. The son was brought up under the care of his maternal grandfather, who laid the foundation of his education in the public schools of the vicinity, and in 1856 he was graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., before the end of his nineteenth year. He studied law with Hugh N. McAllister, of Bellefonte, a prominent lawyer of Pennsylvania, with whom he formed a partnership in the practice of his profession. At the opening of the civil war he was second lieutenant of a company commanded by Andrew G. Curtin, afterward war governor of Pennsylvania. When this organization entered the service he was chosen first lieutenant, and was assigned to the 2d Pennsylvania infantry, serving gallantly in the three-months' campaign in the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. Sheridan. He was then commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 45th Pennsylvania, remaining for nearly a year at Beaufort and Hilton Head, S. C. In September, 1862, he was made colonel of the 148th Pennsylvania, and with it joined the army of the Potomac. On May 3, 1863, Col. Beaver, while on foot leading his regiment into action at Chancellorsville, Va., was shot through the body, and carried to the rear, against his own earnest protest, but not until after he had checked the advance of Gen. Stuart, at a point which Gen. Hooker had directed him to hold. He was sent North, and while suffering from what was supposed to be a mortal wound, at his own request he was placed on the staff of Gen. Couch, and at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, he assisted in organizing the emergency regiments which marched to the battle of Gettysburg. In July, 1863, he joined his regiment, and distinguished himself for military skill and bravery at Auburn Hill and Bristow Station. From this time to the battle of Cold Harbor he followed the fortunes of the army of the Potomac, participating in and doing excellent service in all the battles along the route of Gen. Grant's march to Richmond. At Cold Harbor he was promoted to the command of his brigade, and was wounded in the right hip. At Petersburg, Va., he was struck by a piece of shell in the left side, making a terrible wound. He was sent North, where he remained some time, suffering greatly from his injuries. Aug. 24, 1864, on the day of the battle at Ream's Station, he reported to Gen. Hancock. Finding that his division had gone into action he took an ambulance and followed it. Gen. Beaver arrived at the point where the Federal forces were engaged in destroying the railroad, breaking the connection between Richmond and the South. Borrowing a horse he rode to Gen. Hancock's headquarters. The latter ordered him to take command of his brigade, which was the 4th brigade of the 2d divison of the 2d army corps. Two corps of the Confederate army under Gens. Longstreet and Hill had come down upon Hancock's force while it was tearing up the railroad. The Federal lines were drawn up in the form of a horseshoe, intrenched in rifle pits, and ready for the fight, which was just about beginning, as Gen. Beaver rode over and relieved Col. Brodie of the command of the brigade. The skirmishing between the advance of the two forces was then going on vigorously, and Gen. Beaver had dismounted and was walking along the line of the rifle pits watching the skirmish line and the preparations for the attack. Suddenly he dropped, and found one of his legs at right angles with his body. It was his right leg, and he knew at once that it was gone. Hardly had he fallen when the attack was made, and the cavalry, having finished its work, came tearing back straight to where he lay. Seizing his hat he waved it above his head to attract their attention and prevent himself from being trampled under the horses' feet. The men caught the signal, pulled up, and some of them dismounted and carried him back to where a stretcher could be procured, and he was removed to the rear. Upon examination it was found that the limb would have to be amputated, and it was done the next day. After this battle, and with three severe wounds besides the one which tore away his leg, Gen. Beaver was forced to retire from active military service. After four years of army life, he was mustered out in December, 1864. Gen. Hancock placed on record the following: "I consider Gen. Beaver one of the most intrepid, intelligent and efficient young soldiers in our service during the war." After the war he resumed the practice of law at Bellefonte, Pa., and upon the organization of the National Guard of the state Gov. Geary commissioned him major-general of the fifth division, and he continued in the state service until 1887. He was chairman of the state delegation to the republican national convention which nominated Gen. Garfield for president in 1880. He was defeated for governor by Robert E. Pattison, in 1882, in a triangular contest, caused by a division in the republican party, of which Gen. Beaver was not the cause. Soon afterward he established the Bellefonte Nail Works. In 1886 he was elected governor by 40,000 majority, and inaugurated Jan. 18, 1887. The principal features of his administration were his approval of the prohibition and high-license legislation, the encouragement of industrial education, a refusal to employ military force in the execution of civil process, except as a last extremity, the earnest advocacy of a new road system and the reduction of the state debt by $3,000,000. During his administration the disastrous flood at Johnstown, Pa., occurred, and Gov. Beaver immediately borrowed $400,000 which

was subsequently repaid by the state from private citizens and from banks to clear the ruins and aid in furnishing immediate relief to the flood sufferers. He was chairman of the flood relief commission, appointed by himself, which received and appropriated $6,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the floods of 1889. July 2, 1888, at the reunion of the Federal and Confederate soldiers on the field of Gettysburg, he delivered the address of welcome to "the men who wore the gray," by invitation of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and during the campaign of 1888 he accepted the invitation of the republican national committee to take part in the discussions in Maine, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia and Indiana. March 4, 1889, he acted as grand marshal of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington. Dec. 7, 1888, he was elected president of the American Forestry Congress, held at Atlanta, Ga. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and represented the presbytery of Huntingdon in the centennial meeting of the general assembly of h's church in April, 1888, and in the capacity of vice-moderator he presided at several of the meetings of that body. He was a member of the first superior court of Pennsylvania from 1895 until his death. He was president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College and a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College and Lincoln University for young colored men. He delivered the address at the unveiling of the "High Water Mark" monument at Gettysburg in June, 1891. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1889 by Dickinson College of Pennsylvania and Hanover College of Indiana. Gen. Beaver was married Dec. 26, 1865, to Mary A. McAllister, daughter of his former law partner, and had five sons, of whom two, Gilbert A. and Thomas Beaver, survived him. He died in Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 31, 1914.

BROOKS, Edward, educator, was born at Stony Point, N. Y., in 1831. By means of superior common-school advantages, in connection with private tuition and a natural love for study, he had at the age of fifteen, completed quite a thorough academic course of study. He then spent three years in his father's factory, where he learned the use of tools and the management of business. During this time he devoted his leisure moments to the study of literature, mathematics, natural science and the practice of literary composition. His taste for literature led him to become a contributor to the village paper at the age of fourteen. At the age of eighteen he began his career as a teacher at Cuddebackville, N. Y. The following year, in order to prepare himself more fully for educational work, he entered the Liberty Normal Institute, and at the close of his course there he was chosen valedictorian of his class. While attending the normal school, he was invited to enter the University of Northern Pennsylvania, as an assistant teacher, with the opportunity of continuing his studies in higher mathematics and literature. His standing in these studies was such that before the end of the year he was teaching the classes in higher mathematics, and the following year was elected professor of the department. Subsequently he had charge also of the department of literature, and aided in developing and popularizing the new system of grammatical analysis which was just being introduced into grammar. A change in the administration led him to take the chair of literature and mathematics in the Monticello Academy, N. Y., for one year, and then he accepted an invitation to go to Millersville, Pa., on the establishment of the Normal School in 1855. He was professor of mathematics in this institution for eleven years, during which time he developed a system of mathematical instruction that gave the Millersville school a national reputation. His series of text-books aided in revolutionizing the methods of mathematical instruction throughout the country, and became models for many other series of works upon the subject. In 1866 he was elected president of the Normal School, and under his control the institution achieved a reputation second to none in the country. His course of instruction in pedagogy was thorough and progressive, and anticipated much that is now known as the new education. The teachers he trained were sought for far and wide, and many of them now occupy leading educational positions in the state and country. Out of his lectures on pedagogy grew his two works on education, "Normal Methods of Teaching," and "Mental Science and Culture," works that have been widely used in the education of teachers. These works present the subject of teaching as a science and an art, and lead the student-teacher to a comprehension of those deep and underlying principles which condition the work of education. His "Philosophy of Arithmetic" is a unique and masterly production, and shows a philosophic thinker of rare powers of analysis and generalization. During the last twenty years Dr. Brooks has been regarded as one of the foremost educators of the country. While at Millersville, he was frequently invited to the presidency of other educational institutions. In 1858 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Union College. In 1868 he was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association. In 1876 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by three different institutions. During the same year he was president of the normal department of the National Teachers' Association. At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, he had charge of the normal department of the Pennsylvania exhibit; and his mathematical works which were on exhibition were favorably noticed by the French commissioners of education in their report to their government. In 1883 he resigned his position at Millersville and settled in Philadelphia. In 1884 he was elected president of the National School of Oratory, which he resigned at the end of a year to engage in literary and more general educational work. His services as a lecturer were in demand from all sections of the country. He was connected with summer schools for the education of teachers at Saratoga, Round Lake and Glenn's Falls, and for two years had charge of the normal department of the Florida Chautauqua. In the spring of 1891, he was elected superintendent of public schools in Philadelphia, where he has already attracted wide attention by his efficient administration of the duties of the office. His published works are as follows: "Normal Mental Arithmetic" (1859); "Normal Primary Arithmetic" (1860); "Normal Elementary Arithmetic" (1863); "Normal Written Arithmetic" (1861); "Union Arithmetic" (1877); "New Normal Written Arithmetic" (1877); "Higher Arithmetic" (1876); "Elementary Algebra" (1871); "Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry" (1865); "Philosophy of Arithmetic" (1876); "Normal Methods of Teaching" (1879); "Mental Science and Culture" (1882); "Plane and Solid Geometry" (1889); "The Story of the Iliad" (1890); "The Story of the Odyssey" (1891); "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (1891).

HOWELL, Theodore Pike, leather manufacturer, was born at Succasunna Plains, Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 6, 1819, the son of Jacob Drake Howell, U. S. A., who died in 1826. The name originated with Ynyr Ap Howell (A. D. 1150), which is styled in ancient Welsh MSS. Ynyr O'lal from his possessions within the territory of Yale, where he was a chieftain of considerable importance. His American ancestor was Edward Howell, who settled in Lyme, Conn., in 1609, where he owned 500 acres; he subsequently removed to Long Island, and was one of the grantees of Southampton in the Indian deed and was made a magistrate in 1647, after it came under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. Some of his descendants removed with the Connecticut settlers to the "Connecticut Farms," N. J. The subject of this sketch after his father's death made his home with his uncle, Samuel M. Howell, a tanner and currier. He was educated at the private academy of Rev. Stephen R. Grover, of Caldwell, N. J., and after completing his education entered the employ of Smith & Wright, harness manufacturers of Newark. He subsequently entered his uncle's employ, where he became thoroughly familiar with the process of tanning and currying, and in 1840 was admitted into partnership with his uncle, under the firm name of S. M. & T. P. Howell. At the time Mr. Howell became engaged in the leather trade, Seth Boynton and David Crockett, whose mechanical genius exerted a most powerful influence in stimulating manufacturing enterprises in Newark, were perfecting their methods of making patent and enameled leather. The new processes were at once adopted in the establishment of Mr. Howell, and such improvements made as his knowledge of the wants of the saddlery trade suggested. He was a thoroughly practical man, and exercised a keen supervision over all the details of the work in his factory, and the result was quickly apparent in the great demand which at once arose for their goods. In 1846 the factory was destroyed by fire, and the firm purchased five acres of land outside of the city limits on which they erected extensive buildings. Soon after this Mr. Samuel Howell died, and Mr. T. W. Dawson was admitted to the firm, which continued until 1855, and was organized as a stock company with Mr. T. P. Howell as president. The manufacturing facilities were greatly enlarged to meet the increasing demand, and the establishment became the most extensive in the world in that line of manufacture, while their products were exported to Europe, South America, and the West Indies. Immense works were erected at Middletown, N. Y., for the manufacture of Russia and other leathers. Mr. Howell attended constantly to all the details of the business, and the factory bell at 7 o'clock in the morning was always rung by him, even up to the time of his last illness. He taught his sons the same industrious habits which helped to make his own business career so successful. His wife was Eliza W. King, of Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Howell took a deep interest in public questions, and was active in politics. Originally a whig, he became a republican when that party was founded, and ran as the first republican candidate for mayor of Newark in 1856, but was defeated by his democratic opponent. He was frequently urged by his party to accept office, but invariably declined. During the war he was an active member of the Public Aid Committee, and was himself a liberal contributor to its objects. In addition to the arduous labors of his own private business Mr. Howell occupied many positions of honor and trust. He was one of the most active in securing the charters for the Plank Road, and the Newark and New York Railroad, and was a strong advocate of free roads. He was a director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., also of the Mechanics' National Bank, American Insurance Co., and the Howard Savings Bank. He was for many years president of the board of trustees of the Park Presbyterian church of Newark, and one of the most liberal givers both for church and charitable purposes. He was a man of fine physique, a pleasant open countenance, and a healthy, ruddy complexion. He was genial toward all, and correct in principle and practice, both in business and social life, with an instinctive love of what was right, and an equally determined antipathy to all that was mean and wrong. He left two sons, who succeed him in business. Mr. Howell died at Newark, N. J., Dec. 3, 1878.

HOWELL, Henry Clay, leather manufacturer, was born in Newark, N. J., Oct. 10, 1845, the eldest son of Theodore P. Howell. He was educated at the Newark and Bloomfield academies, and in 1861 entered his father's employ, where he soon became familiar with every branch of the business. In 1867 he was made a member of the firm, taking charge of the sales department. After his father's death he and his brother continued the business under the name of Howell-Hinchman Co., of Middletown, which became one of the largest of its kind in the country, and of which he was president until his death. He was a director of the American Fire Insurance Co. and the Hide and Leather National Bank of New York. He died at Middletown, N. Y., in January, 1900.

MELLETTE, Arthur Calvin, first state governor of South Dakota, was born on a farm in Henry county, Ind., June 23, 1842, the son of Charles and Mary (Moore) Mellette, grandson of Arthur and Leanna (Glasscock) Mellette and great-grandson of John and Sarah (Sutter) Mellette. This great-grandfather was a native of France and a soldier in Lafayette's army, who came to America and settled in Virginia. His father was a Virginia farmer who emigrated to Indiana in 1830. The son worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age when he entered Indiana University, and was graduated in 1864. He entered the Union Army immediately upon his graduation, serving as a private in Co. H of the 9th Indiana infantry until the close of the war. On his return he studied law at Indiana University, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession as a partner of a Col. Brady. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Muncie in 1868, and was sent to the state legislature in 1871, where he devoted himself to the creation of a school system, and the result was the adoption of the Indiana system. He also entered the publishing field, as editor of the Muncie Times. In 1878 he moved to Springfield, Dak., where he was appointed register of the land office, and two years later made his home in Watertown, Dak. He was a member of the provisional constitutional convention of 1883, and was elected provisional governor in 1885, but as Dakota did not succeed in being admitted as a state, he did not enter upon the office. The choice of the people was so far recognized, however, that in 1889, he was appointed governor of the territory. On Nov. 2, 1889, after the admission of Dakota as two separate states (Mr. Mellette had always been an ardent supporter of the division of the territory into two states) he assumed the duties of governor of South Dakota. During his

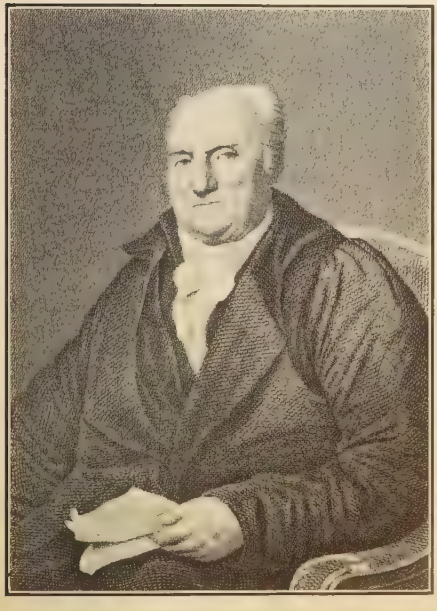
administration of two terms occurred the great drouth of 1889 in South Dakota, and Gov. Mellette labored incessantly for the relief of the farmers in the drouth district. The outbreak of the Pine Ridge Sioux Indians also happened during his term as governor, and he provided every safeguard for the settlers. In January, 1893, he retired from office, and resumed the practice of law at Watertown. In 1895 occurred the Taylor defalcation, and Gov. Mellette, as one of Taylor's bondsmen, made over to the state of South Dakota his entire property. He then moved to Pittsburg, Kansas, with his family and began life anew. He was married May 29, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of Prof. Theophilis A. Wylie, of Bloomington, Ind., and had four sons, Theophilis Wylie, Charles E., Anton Arthur, and Richard J. Mellette. He died at Pittsburg, Kan., May 25, 1896.

BOUDINOT, Elias, first president of the American Bible Society, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1740, son of Elias and Catherine (Williams) Boudinot. His great-grandfather, also named Elias, was a French Huguenot, who came over to this country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. After receiving a classical education he entered the law office of Richard Stockton, whose eldest sister he married. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and rapidly rose to distinction. From the beginning of the troubles between the colony and the mother-country, Mr. Boudinot was an ardent patriot. In 1777 he was appointed by congress commissary-general of prisons, and in the same year was elected delegate to the Continental congress, becoming president of that body in November, 1782, in which capacity it fell to him to sign the treaty of peace with Great Britain. At the close of the war, he returned to the practice of law and in 1789, under the newly adopted constitution, was again elected to congress, serving in that body during the next six years. In 1796, Pres. Washington appointed him a director of the United States mint, in place of Rittenhouse, who had died, and he remained in this office until 1805, when he resigned and settled at Burlington, N. J. Mr. Boudinot lost his wife about the year 1808. In 1812 he was elected a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and gave to that organization the sum of £100. But he is best remembered for his interest in the American Bible Society, of which he was the first president. This society was organized in New York in May, 1826, there being at the time about sixty local Bible societies, delegates from thirty-five of which went to the metropolis to form the greater organization. The first Bible society in the United States was instituted in Philadelphia in 1808, the second in Hartford, Conn., the third in Boston, Mass., the fourth at Princeton N. J.—all of these in 1809. After the American Society had been established, the number of its auxiliaries increased very rapidly, and in 1881 these numbered about 7,000. The American Bible Society was incorporated in 1841 with privileges which have since been greatly enlarged. Its first place of business was a room seven feet by nine, the next was twenty feet square, the third was in a building located in Nassau street, New York. In 1852 the present Bible House was built at Astor place and Ninth street, being six stories high with an open square in the centre. In this establishment, which carried on the executive and manufacturing departments of the society the number of persons employed is about 400. Here the society prints and binds the Bibles and Testaments, owns its own sets of stereotype and electrotype plates, including plates in the Boston raised letter for the use of the blind. The object of the American Bible Society and its auxiliaries is to distribute Bibles among the destitute of all classes and religious denominations either at cost or at a very low price. The Scriptures are published at the Bible House in nearly every known language. The number of volumes issued has increased between 1816 and 1881 from 440,000 to 11,340,000, while receipts have increased from $450,000 to $6,794,000. After Mr. Boudinot's election as president of the American Bible Society, he made to it what was at that time a most munificent donation of $10,000, and he afterward contributed liberally towards its building. All of his later days were passed in the study of Biblical literature and in charitable work. He was trustee of Princeton College, and there founded in 1805 the Cabinet of Natural History which cost $3,000. In 1818 three boys of the Cherokee tribe were brought to the foreign mission school at Philadelphia, and Mr. Boudinot permitted one of them to take his name, being deeply interested in every attempt to improve the condition of the American Indians, and the boy became an influential chief in his tribe. He also did much to aid in the instruction of deaf-mutes and in the education of young men for the ministry. By his will, he bequeathed his estate to charities, among them an appropriation to buy spectacles for the aged poor. Mr. Boudinot was the author of "The Age of Revelation" (1790), which was a reply to Paine's "Age of Reason;" "An Oration before the Society of the Cincinnati" (1793); "Second Advent of the Messiah" (Trenton, 1815); "Star in the West, or an Attempt to Discover the Long Lost Tribes of Israel" (1816) —in this work, agreeing with Mr. James Adair, that the Indians are the lost tribes. He died in Burlington, N. J., Oct. 24, 1821.

DAVENPORT, Amzi Benedict, educator, was born in New Canaan, Fairfield Co., Conn., Oct. 30, 1817, son of William and Abigail (Benedict), Davenport. He was a descendant in the seventh generation of Rev. John Davenport, the first minister of the New Haven colony, who married Elizabeth Wolley, the line being traced through their son John, who married Abigail Pierson; their son John, who married Martha Gould; their son John, who married Sarah Bishop; their son John, who married Deborah Ambler and their son John, who married Prudence Bell, and was the grandfather of Amzi B. Davenport. He was educated at the academy in his native town; taught school before he was eighteen years of age, and in the following winter (1836) conducted a school in Stamford, Conn. Shortly afterwards he established a private academy in Brooklyn, N. Y., of which he was principal for sixteen years. He was subsequently engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Brooklyn. He was one of the founders in 1841 of a Free Mission (Presbyterian) church, which became the Second Congregational Church of Brooklyn, nd was ruling elder and deacon. He was a lay member of the council that met to organize the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn in 1847, and likewise of that which organized the Plymouth Church. He compiled an elaborate genealogy of the Davenport family. He was twice married, (1) May 2, 1842, to Frances Maria Isaacs, who died in 1848, and (2) Oct. 30, 1850, to Jane Joralemon, daughter of John Dimon. By the first marriage he had two sons, John I. and Albert B. Davenport, and by the second, four sons and two daughters: Henry B., James P., Wil-

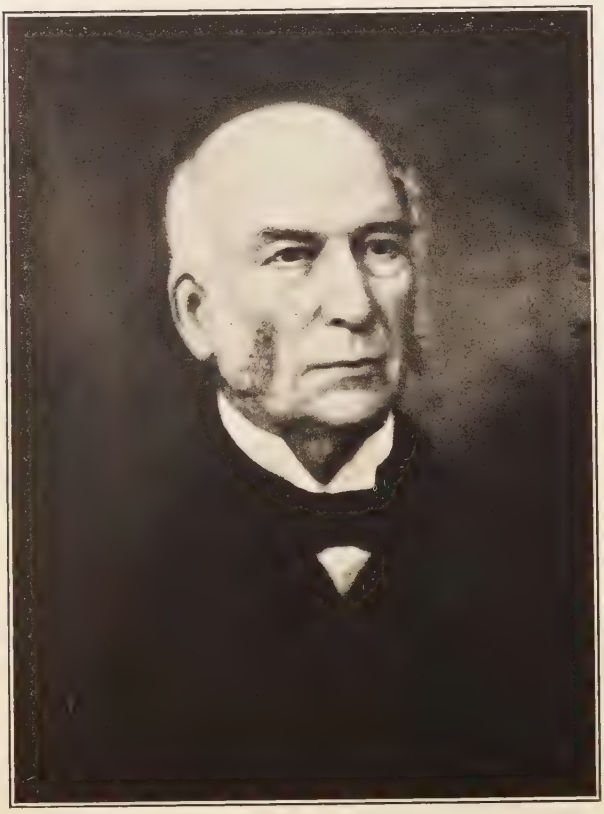
EDWARD BROOKS
EDUCATOR

ARTHUR C. MELLETE
GOVERNOR



ELIAS BOUDINOT
PRESIDENT AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

AMZI B. DAVENPORT
EDUCATOR



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Amos Perry

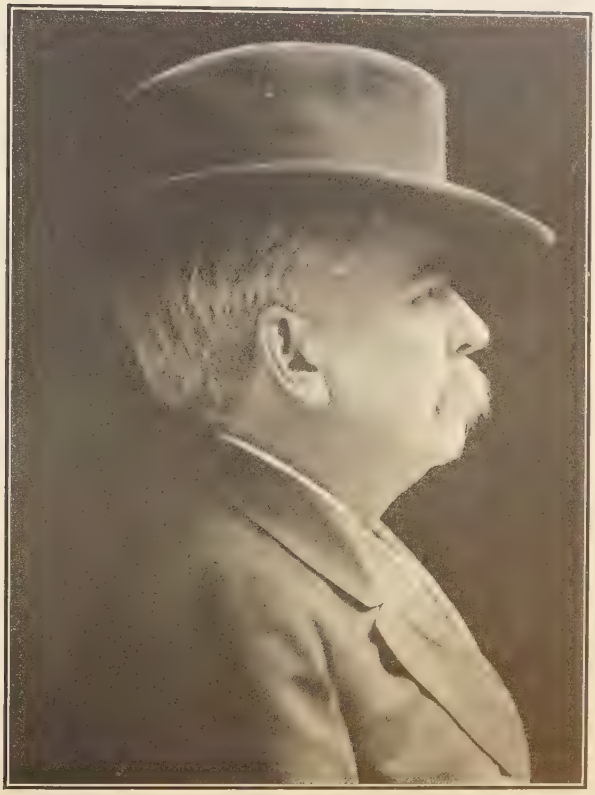
liam E., Charles B., Mary V. and Frances G. Davenport. His dominant traits were great physical energy, personal integrity and interest in religious teaching. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1894.

PERRY, Amos, diplomat and author, was born at South Natick, Mass., Aug. 12, 1812, son of Elijah and Mary (Jones) Perry. His first American ancestor was John Perry, a native of England, who probably came over in 1632, and settled in Roxbury, Mass.; from him the line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Bethiah Morse; their son Samuel, who married Joanna Lovet; their son Samuel, who married Ruth Leland; their son Samuel, who married Elizabeth Rowe, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Perry's mother was a daughter of John Jones, of Dedham, the "Squire Jones" of "Oldtown Folks," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was a Tory, but after the revolution became a loyal citizen of the United States and resumed his office of Justice of the Peace. Amos Perry was graduated at Harvard College in 1837. He taught school in Providence, R. I., and New London, Conn., during 1837-59, with the exception of three years, 1852-55, devoted to foreign travel and study. He visited Europe a third time in 1861, and while abroad in 1862 was appointed by Pres. Lincoln diplomatic and consular agent at the court of the Bey of Tunis. In 1865 he accompanied the ambassador of the Bey of Tunis to the United States, bringing the portrait of the bey and letters of condolence on the death of Pres. Lincoln and of congratulation on the successful issue of the civil war. Mr. Perry frequently contributed to newspapers and magazines, and was the author of "Carthage and Tunis, Past and Present" (1869); "Rhode Island State Census of 1885" (1887), and "An Official Tour Along the Eastern Coast of Tunis" (1891). For many years he was secretary and librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, to which he contributed various papers, in one of which he gave a historical sketch of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, bringing to light an endowed institution that had long been lost sight of, and that was afterward revived and reorganized. He was postmaster at Fruit Hill, North Providence, R. I., during 1838-40; inspector of public schools in Providence county during 1845-52; was for several years one of the vice-presidents of the American Institute of Instruction; was a corresponding member of various historical societies; an honorary member of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati; a vice-president of the American Peace Society, and honorary vice-president for Rhode Island of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. Griswold College conferred upon him in 1888 the honorary degree of LL.D. He was married Aug. 28, 1838, to Elizabeth Anastasia, daughter of Eber Phetteplace, and had one daughter, Helen E., who married Peleg Redfield Kendall. Mr. Perry died in New London, Conn., Aug. 10, 1899.

VEST, George Graham, senator, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6, 1830, son of John Jay and Harriet (Graham) Vest. His parents were of Virginia families and Presbyterians, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was educated at the high school of that eminent educator, B. B. Sayre, and entering the junior class of the Presbyterian Center College at Danville, Ky., was graduated in 1848, helping to pay for his tuition by teaching in a country school, and corresponding for the Louisville Courier-Journal. He read law under James Harlan, attorney-general of Kentucky, and was graduated at the Transylvania Law School in Lexington, Ky., in 1852. For a time he tried his hand at journalism and started a newspaper at Evensboro, Ky., but sold out in 1853 with the intention of going to California. His journey was halted at Independence, Mo., by financial reverses, and he was led to settle in Georgetown, Mo., by the following tragic incident which was an indication of his courageous conscientiousness. In July, 1853, a man named France employed him to defend his negro boy, accused of murdering a white woman and her two children. He cleared the boy before the examining court, but a mob seized the negro, held the county two weeks under a vigilance committee, and burned his client publicly before 1,500 negroes assembled to witness the execution. Threats were made against him because he defended the negro, and in consequence he determined to remain and face the results, and thus he became a citizen of Missouri. He enjoyed a successful law practice in Pettis and adjoining counties for three years, when he removed to Booneville, Mo., where he soon became prominent in his profession and quickly won for himself a place in the forefront of the bar of central Missouri. In 1860 he was an elector on the Douglas ticket, and was chosen a state representative in the general assembly, from Cooper county. He was strongly in favor of the preservation of the Union, but seeing that the die was cast, stood with his constituents for the integrity of a state's right to secede, and espoused the Southern cause. During the summer of 1861, he served in the army of Gen. Price, being made judge-advocate general of a general court martial, convened at Lexington just after the capture of that place by the Confederates. He was elected by the Missouri legislature which assembled at Neosho in the fall of 1861, a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate states, and served in the Confederate house of representatives until 1864, when he was appointed by Gov. Reynolds of Missouri to the Confederate senate, remaining for one year. After the war he went to Louisiana but later returned to Missouri and resumed his law practice at Sedalia, Pettis county, Mo., in partnership with Col. John F. Philips, later judge U. S. district court, western district of Missouri. Mr. Vest was elected U. S. senator in 1878, and was re-elected without opposition in 1885, 1890 and 1897, serving in the senate continuously for twenty-four years, from the forty-sixth to the fifty-seventh congress inclusive. During his first years in the upper house he spent much of his time introducing legislation with a view to granting to the South its constitutional rights, and he did not hesitate to criticize the U. S. supreme court when he thought it in error. When the Democrats undertook to revise the tariff he stood out strongly in favor of the protection of infant industries and was sometimes taken to task by his own side for his protectionist "heresy." He was chairman of the senate committee on public health and national quarantine, and a member of the finance, commerce, public buildings and grounds, transportation and international expositions committees. He was a steadfast supporter of the Nicaragua canal, and opposed the seating of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, on principle, though Quay was his personal friend. When the bill for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people was under consideration, he characterized it as demagogy in a powerful speech, saying it would go a long way toward destroying the Federal character of our government. During the last session which he served in congress he was almost

blind, and so weak physically that he had to be led to and from his seat. Senator Vest was an able and eloquent statesman and an unquestioned leader in the national councils. To great legal ability he added a powerful grasp of constitutional principles and a bold, yet broad and conservative statesmanship. He made many notable speeches, both in and out of the senate. He was an orator of unusual ability, a ready and powerful hand-to-hand debater, a quick, intense, resourceful, and aggressive antagonist, well-equipped, dealing ponderous blows, and holding his own with the other giants of his profession. His occasional addresses and speeches were widely quoted and enjoyed, the most famous of them perhaps being his "Tribute to the Dog," as follows: "Gentlemen of the Jury: The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him, and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us, may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying to guard him against danger, to fight his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes his master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death." Senator Vest was married in 1854, to Sallie E. Sneed, of Danville, Ky., and had three children—the eldest, a son who died before his father; a daughter who married George P. B. Jackson, of St. Louis, and a son, Alexander, who resided in St. Louis. His wife survived him. He died at Sweet Springs, Mo., Aug. 9, 1904, and on the day of his funeral, Gov. Dockery of Missouri called for the suspension of public business in honor of a faithful public servant.

OLMSTED, Frederick Law, landscape architect, was born in Hartford, Conn., Apr. 26, 1822, son of John and Charlotte (Hull) Olmsted, and a descendant of James Olmsted, the first of the family in this country, who came over probably from the county of Essex, England, and arrived in Cambridge, Mass., in 1632, accompanied by his wife, Joyce Cornish, and son Nicholas. The latter married Sarah Loomis, and the line of descent is traced through their son Deacon Joseph, who married Elisabeth Butler; their son Deacon Joseph, who married Hannah Marsh; their son Jonathan, who married Hannah Meakins, and their son Benjamin, who married Content Pitkin, and was the grandfather of Frederick Law Olmsted. His father was engaged in a dry-goods business in Hartford, and his mother was a relative of Com. Isaac Hull of the U. S. Navy. Both his father and stepmother were great admirers of natural scenery, and were accustomed to take long journeys in their own carriage, with their children as companions. These outings, as well as his own solitary rambles in the country about Hartford, made lasting, though at the time scarcely realized, impressions upon the boy's mind. A few years later he chanced to read Zimmerman's famous treatise, "On Solitude," and from it learned to look at nature thoughtfully as well as admiringly. He was obliged to leave school when about fourteen years of age, on account of a weakness of the eyes and was placed in the family of a country minister, who had a practical acquaintance with civil engineering and gave the lad some instruction in that branch of applied mechanics. At the age of sixteen, young Olmsted entered, as a clerk, a business house in New York city; but soon left, and went to sea, spending a year before the mast and visiting the Orient. His health was thereby impaired; and, being obliged to live in the open air as much as possible, he took up farm-work as an occupation, being thus engaged for two years. He next spent two years in study of agricultural science and engineering at Yale College, after which he returned to farming in the vicinity of New Haven. A few years later he removed to Staten Island, New York, and there carried on a farm, and contributed articles on rural subjects to periodicals; also making the acquaintance of Andrew J. Downing, the landscape gardener, and his partner, Calvert Vaux. In 1850 Mr. Olmsted made a pedestrian tour through Great Britain and parts of the Continent, for the purpose of acquainting himself with foreign agriculture and landscape gardening, being aided in his studies by letters and advice of Asa Gray, Andrew J. Downing and William Hooker, and in the following year published "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England." In 1852-53 he made a journey through the southern and southwestern states, for the purpose of investigating dispassionately the effects of slavery upon agriculture and incidentally upon society and returned to the South in the following winter to study the economical condition of the slave states, traveling a distance of more than 4,000 miles on horseback. In 1856 he made a third trip for the same purpose. The results of his observations were published in book form as "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States" (1856); "A Journey in Texas" (1857), and "A Journey in the Back Country" (1861). These books have been described as the most complete philosophical account ever published of the condition of the slave states. A condensed edition, in two volumes, entitled "The Cotton Kingdom," was published in London in 1861. For several years, ending with 1856, Mr. Olmsted was engaged in literary work, and for a short time was editor of "Putnam's Magazine." In 1856 he made a second tour in Europe, during which he paid especial attention to the study of parks. In 1855 the state legislature passed an act providing for the construction of a large central park in New York city, and in 1857 Mr. Olmsted became superintendent of the preparatory work under Eg-



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

G. G. Vest.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Frederick Law Olmsted

bert L. Viele, soon after, being given absolute control. The park commission having decided to advertise for new plans, Calvert Vaux induced Mr. Olmsted to enter into the competition with him; and they received the highest prize, thirty-three plans having been sent in. Mr. Olmsted now became architect-in-chief, with Mr. Vaux as his assistant; and in four years' time, in spite of political interference and persecution, the work was practically completed. The years 1861–63, inclusive, he spent in Washington, first as organizer and then as general manager and secretary of the sanitary commission; his extraordinary power of organizing labor in a new field and his rare administrative ability having pointed him out as the one best fitted to head that great humane body. He secured needed legislation in behalf of the army and navy, visited the armies in the field, conducted an enormous correspondence, and prepared a number of reports, at the same time refusing to receive the full salary to which he was entitled. He aided, by his advice, in forming the Union League Club, and, after the war, was prominent in organizing and directing the Southern Famine Relief Association. His health broke down under the strain, and he made a trip to California, where he served as the first commissioner of the Yosemite national park and the Mariposa grove of big trees, directing the survey and taking charge of the property for the state. In 1865, on his return to New York, he formed a partnership with Mr. Vaux, and together they planned and constructed a number of important works, including Prospect and Washington parks in Brooklyn; the park at Buffalo, N. Y.; Washington and Jackson parks, Chicago; and Seaside park, Bridgeport, Conn. In 1872 the partnership was dissolved, and he served for a time as president and treasurer of the park commission, and afterwards was their landscape architect for nearly six years. In 1878 Mr. Olmsted removed to Boston, having been invited by the park commission to reclaim the lands in the Back Bay district of that city, and to design other landscape improvements. The results of his work there are numerous parks and recreation grounds, connected by handsome parkways. He is the designer of the grounds of the capitol at Washington, including the marble terrace, the grand staircase and other structures exterior to the main building; also of the general scheme for the restoration and preservation of the natural scenery of Niagara Falls, and, in association with Mr. Vaux, of the plan now being carried out by the state of New York for this purpose. He also designed and was connected with the construction of Mount Royal park, Montreal; also of parks at Rochester, N. Y.; at Detroit, Mich.; at Milwaukee, Wis., and at Louisville, Ky. Upwards of eighty public pleasure-grounds and the grounds of thirteen colleges have been laid out in accordance with plans formed or formed mainly by him, not to mention a great number of private places, including the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore, N. C. In 1875 his stepson, John C. Olmsted, became his partner, and later, Charles Eliot and Henry S. Codman were admitted to the firm. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History in New York city, and the New York State Charities' Aid Association, of which he was vice-president for several years. He is an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects; of the Boston Society of Architects; of the London Metropolitan Public Gardens Association; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; is an honorary member of the Union League; an active member of the Century Association of New York city, and of the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and belongs to many scientific and benevolent societies. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard and Yale universities in 1864, and by Amherst College in 1867, and the degree of LL.D. by both Harvard and Yale in 1893. In addition to the books already named, Mr. Olmsted wrote articles on the special problems of his profession, which are to be found in various periodicals and in printed reports. He was married June 13, 1859, to Mrs. Mary (Perkins) Olmsted, widow of his brother John. He died at Waverley, Mass., Aug. 28, 1903.

KNOWLTON, Thomas, soldier, was born at West Boxford, Mass., in November, 1740, son of William and Martha (Pinder) Knowlton. The church records of that place show that he was baptized on the 30th day of November, and as the ceremony of baptism was then almost invariably performed on the eighth day after birth, it may be inferred that he was born on the 22d day of that month. He was married, April 5, 1759, to Anna Keyes, of Ashford, Conn., by whom he had nine children. He served as a private in the French and Indian war, and took part in the capture of Havana in 1762. His father having purchased a farm of 400 acres in Ashford, Conn., young Knowlton returned to his home there, and remained on the farm until the beginning of the revolutionary war. He responded at once to the call for troops, and with a company of men from Ashford, of which he became captain, proceeded to Lexington. At the battle of Bunker Hill his company was sent by Col. Prescott to oppose the advancing British grenadiers. He took position on Prescott's left, behind a breastwork of fence-rails and new-mown hay, and defended his post most gallantly throughout the engagement. He was soon afterward promoted to be major, and on Jan. 8, 1776, made a hazardous and successful incursion into Charlestown. In the summer of 1776 he was lieutenant-colonel of Durkee's continental regiment at New York. After the battle of Long Island, in which Knowlton and a select party from his regiment narrowly escaped capture, he organized a small corps of "rangers," such as Rogers, Putnam and others had led in the previous war. It was composed of about 120 volunteers from Connecticut and other eastern regiments, and was expected to be constantly at the front, watching the enemy's movements. When the British landed at Kip's Bay, Sept. 15, 1776, Knowlton's rangers were on duty along the Harlem river. The following day Washington ordered Knowlton to reconnoiter the enemy's position, and at about sunrise he encountered the British pickets at a point near what is now West 116th street, New York city. A brisk skirmish took place, which resulted later in the day in the battle of Harlem Heights. He retreated as reinforcements of the enemy appeared, and was followed by the British light troop as far as Claremont. Washington thereupon conceived the plan of capturing the British detachment. A feint was made in front, which drew the enemy down the hill to what was called the "Hollow Way," now Manhattan street, while a second detachment was sent around their right flank to cut off their retreat. They, however, failed in this. Instead of attacking the enemy's rear they encountered his right flank, and the Light Troop was able to retreat up the hill. A stand was taken "behind a fence covered with bushes," in the vicinity of the present Boulevard and 124th street, just as Knowlton's men appeared on the spot, and in the encounter that followed he was mortally wounded. The main battle of Harlem Heights followed soon after at the top of the hill, near the present

ited by H. O. G. Blake: "Early Spring in Massachusetts," (1881); "Summer," (1884); and "Winter," (1888). These were followed by "Autumn," (1892), and "Miscellanies," (1894). In 1905 appeared "The First and Last Journals of Thoreau Lately Discovered Among His Unpublished Journals and Manuscripts," edited by Frank B. Sanborn. His first book, "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," is the narrative of a boating trip taken in August, 1839, full of admirable description and minute observation of nature, mingled with excursions into transcendental philosophy. His second book, recording his experiences, physical and mental, at Walden Pond, gives the reasons for the author's life as a hermit and an admirably specific account of the main details of that life. It is recognized as one of the most original and sincere productions in American letters and one of the most genuine of woodland books. The literary quality of his writings is high; the best of his essays in "Miscellanies" and "Excursions" are perhaps not excelled in American literature. He had a marked gift for style and wrote with great care and unfailing freshness, and was possessed of that essential quality of the poet; a soaring imagination, though he wrote but few verses after his thirtieth year. He had a fine appreciation of the beautiful, and was a splendid scholar, particularly in Greek. The entire field of Greek literature was familiar to him. He translated two of the tragedies of Æschylus, and was especially fond of Pindar, Simonides, and the great lyric poets. Thoreau bore his last illness cheerfully, "enjoying existence as much as ever," and finding no less comfort in disease than in health, "the mind always conforming to the condition of the body." To orthodox inquirers into his preparedness for eternity he said: "Those were voluntaries (i. e. elective studies) I did not take" and "One world at a time." He died at Concord, Mass., May 6, 1862.

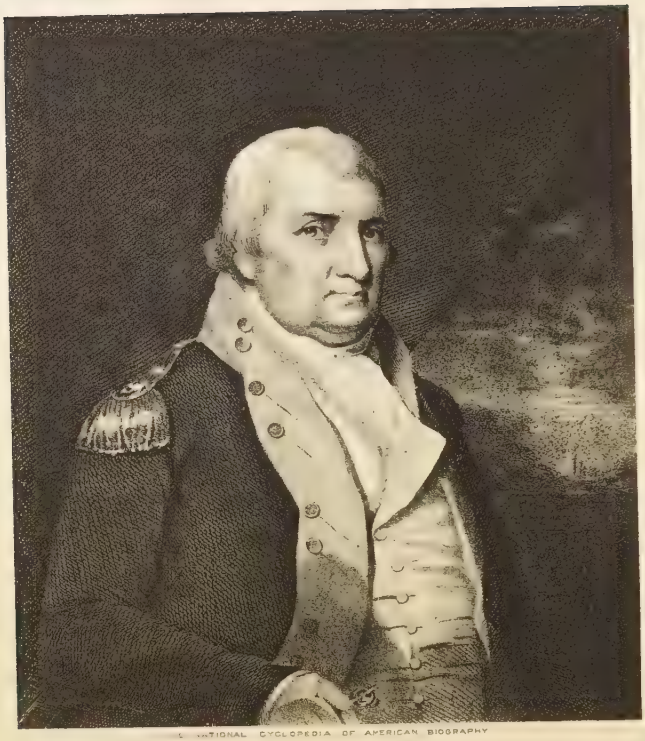
MITCHELL, John Hipple, U. S. senator, was born in Washington county, Pa., son of John and Jemima (Mitchell) Hipple. He was raised on his father's farm, taught school to pay his tuition at Butler Academy, and practiced law in Butler. He studied law in the office of Samuel A. Purviance, formerly attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and also in the office of a John Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. Early in life he was married to Sadie Hoon by whom he had three children. He is said to have left his family in Butler in 1860 on account of domestic trouble, and going to the Pacific coast settled finally in Portland, Ore., where he changed his name to John Hipple Mitchell, the change being legalized by the county court in 1874. He gradually dropped his middle name, and to most of the people in Oregon and during his long residence in Washington he was known only as John Mitchell. At that time there was sentiment strong both in numbers and in social and political influence in the states of California and Oregon in favor of a "Pacific Coast Republic." The scheme, directed by former residents of southern states, gained considerable impetus, and had it not been for the aggressive and fearless opposition of a number of determined men, it might have succeeded—in any event to the point of making more difficult the task of preserving the Union. It was at this juncture that Mr. Mitchell first came prominently to the front. He threw his eloquence and energy on the side of the Union. He was elected town counsel as a Republican in 1861, and in 1862 was sent to the state senate as the leader of opposition to the movement for a "Pacific Coast Republic." For four years he presided over the deliberations of that body, and in 1866 came within one vote of receiving the caucus nomination of his party, then in control of the legislature, for U. S. senator. He had formed a law partnership in 1862 with Joseph N. Dolph afterward U. S. senator, which continued eleven years. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1872 and quickly became prominent in the deliberations of that body, being assigned to several important committees particularly that on privileges and elections. During the exciting period following the presidential contest of 1876, the committee on privileges and elections was charged with the duty of investigating the contested elections in Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Oregon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, chairman of the committee, was unable to preform his duties because of illness, and this labor fell to the lot of Sen. Mitchell. He conducted the work with great ability and judgment, and his party associates accorded him the praise of having prepared the Republican side of the case so that it was without a flaw. He endeared himself to the people of his adopted state by his efforts to free the Columbia river from the hands of monopolists, and he won appropriations for the clearing of obstructions from the river, to make navigation practicable. His speech on the bill to regulate commerce between the states, when that measure was before the senate, was considered the best delivered in the debate and a speech, in 1890, on the tariff was said to be one of the most convincing expositions of the principles of the Republican party in handling the tariff question that had ever been given. He was seven times candidate for U. S. senator before the Oregon legislature, and won in four of the contests, and if he had lived to complete his last term would have served twenty-four years in all, twice as long as any other senator from that state. In 1905 Sen. Mitchell was implicated in the so-called land frauds against the United States, by which vast areas of valuable land belonging to the government were stolen by private individuals. Mitchell was charged with having used his high office as U. S. senator to push claims through the land office at Washington, which he knew to be false, and with having accepted bribes in the shape of money payments for this service, in one instance having received $2,000 from one S. A. D. Puter for preparing an appeal to the U. S. land commissioner. On June 22nd of that year he was convicted of violating the statute which forbids an officer of the government receiving any compensation for performance of any service in relation to any claim, contract or controversy in which the United States is a party, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $2,000. An appeal had been taken, but his death occurred before the appeal was heard. Said a local historian: "Mitchell was not a great orator; he was not a profound reasoner; he was not a statesman; he was not consistent in anything but his personal desires for public office. But he accomplished more for the state, and had more influence and success in the senate, and satisfied more people by his public service than any other man Oregon ever sent to the senate. He was handicapped by changing his name; he was kept poor by the political leeches who fed upon his bounty and threatened his ruin unless they were fed; he was bitterly opposed by men of great wealth,

and by politicians in his party of great power and influence, and by newspapers read by all the people; and over and against all of it he triumphed against all odds and against opposition that would have destroyed any other man. When Republicans rebelled at his leadership and repudiated his acts, he called in Democrats and beat down his own party leaders with the club of their political opponents. What was the secret of it all? A kind heart, a generous disposition, a friendly sympathetic handshake, untiring industry and sleepless vigilance and persistence. He has imitators, and some of them are succeeding with precisely the same tactics. But not for long. There was but one Mitchell, and there won't be another for a hundred years." Sen. Mitchell's second marriage was on Feb. 25, 1862, to Mattie E. Price of Portland, Ore., by whom he had three children: John H. Mitchell, Jr., a lawyer of Minneapolis, Minn.; Hiram, a captain in the U. S. artillery, and Mattie, who married the Duc de la Rochefoucauld. He died at Portland, Ore., Dec. 9, 1905.

HAYS, George Price, clergyman and educator, was born at Miller's Run, Pa., Feb. 2, 1838, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was graduated at Jefferson College in 1857, studied one year privately, and two years at the Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany City, Pa., and was licensed to preach in 1859. From 1861 to 1868 he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Baltimore; then for a year financial secretary of the University of Wooster, O., and for another, pastor in Alleghany City. From 1870 to 1881 he was president of Washington and Jefferson College, at the same time acting as its traveling agent, and preaching in the Second church of Washington, Pa. In 1881 he accepted a call to the Central church, Denver, Col. In 1885 he was moderator of the general assembly, and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Cincinnati. While there he was chairman of the centenary fund, which raised over $300,000, and was thanked by the general assembly for his zealous advocacy and able management of that undertaking. In December, 1888, he became the pastor of the Second church in Kansas City. During his pastorate there he was prominent in the theological controversies of that day over "higher criticism." An article of his in the "Interior," now the "Continent," of Chicago, attracted wide notice. He also wrote a history of the Presbyterian church while in Kansas City. He was very active in home mission work in Denver and in Kansas City and under his leadership several churches were organized in these cities. Beside the Presbyterian church history, Dr. Hays wrote a volume entitled "Introductive Logic," and published a number of tracts. He was married Aug. 1, 1860, to Elinor Sharp Wherry, by whom he had eight children; five of them lived to maturity. Dr. Hays published several sermons and tracts. He was a popular and effective speaker, and did much platform work. He received the degree of D.D. from Lafayette College in 1870, and later that of LL.D. from Hanover College, Ind. His pastorate in Kansas City continued until 1893, when ill health forced him to resign. From that time until 1897 he did public speaking at various times, principally for the board of ministerial relief. He died at Washington, Pa., Sept. 6, 1897.

PINCKNEY, Charles Cotesworth, soldier and statesman, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 25, 1746, the son of Charles and Eliza (Lucas) Pinckney, and grandson of Thomas Pinckney, who emigrated from England to Charleston in 1692, and married Mary, daughter of Charles Cotesworth. His father was educated in England, practiced law and was made king's counsellor and chief justice of South Carolina; he was twice married, his first wife, Elizabeth Lamb, died without issue. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney went to England with his parents, at the age of seven, was educated at Westminster school and at Christ Church, Oxford, and read law at the Middle Temple, London, also attending the law lectures of the famous commentator Blackstone. He traveled in France and Germany and had nine months' training in the Royal Military Academy, at Caen, Normandy. Returning to America in 1769, he established himself in his native city in the practice of law. In 1775 he was a member of the first provincial congress of South Carolina and was appointed by that congress a captain of infantry; was made a major in December, 1775, and colonel on October 29, 1776. He assisted in the defense of Fort Sullivan on June 28, 1776, joined the Northern army as aide to Gen. Washington and participated in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown. He was a member of the unsuccessful expedition to Florida in the spring of 1778 and presided over the South Carolina senate in January, 1779. In the rapid march which saved the city of Charleston from the British under Gen. Augustine Prevost, he displayed great resolution and daring. His regiment formed the second column of the force which invaded Georgia and attacked the lines of Savannah. He commanded Fort Moultrie with a force of 300 men at the time of the second attack on Charleston, in April, 1780, but the British fleet entered the harbor without engaging Fort Moultrie and Col. Pinckney then returned to the city and helped defend it against the enemy. He urged the rejection of all terms of capitulation and was in favor of continuing hostilities to the last extremity. When Charleston surrendered, in May, 1780, he became a prisoner of war and was closely confined for two years. Upon being ordered into closer confinement by his jailers, he wrote to the British commanding officer, "My heart is altogether American, and neither severity nor favor nor poverty nor affluence can ever induce me to swerve from it." In February, 1782, he was exchanged, and was made brigadier-general on Nov. 3, 1783, but had no further opportunity to serve his country in the field as the war was practically at an end. He now resumed the practice of law, gaining both wealth and prominence. When the United States constitution was framed in 1787, he was one of South Carolina's delegates at the convention and he took an active part in the debates. It was on his motion that the clause: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the authority of the United States," was put in the constitution. He moved also to strike out the clause allowing compensation to senators, holding that the senate should be composed of men of wealth. He was a member of the convention which ratified the constitution for South Carolina, and of the state constitutional convention of 1790. After the organization of the government he declined successively the places of associate justice of the U. S. supreme court in 1791, secretary of war in 1794, and secretary of state in 1795. In July, 1796, he accepted the post of U. S. minister plenipotentiary to France, resigning the commission of major-general of the South Carolina militia to go abroad. Owing to the strained relations with France at that time, Pinck-

J. H. Mitchell,



C. NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

ney upon arrival in Paris was informed that the Directory would receive no minister from the United States till the grievances of France had been righted in full, and was reminded of the law which forbade any foreigner to stay more than thirty days in France without permission. He would not be intimidated, however, and left France only when the Directory requested him to withdraw. He accordingly went to Amsterdam in February, 1797, and soon after returned to America. Preparations for war were now made by the congress and three commissioners, Pinckney, John Marshall and Eldridge Gerry, were dispatched to France with authority to consult, negotiate and treat on all claims and differences between the two republics. Upon arrival in Paris in the following October, attempts were made to open negotiations with the Directory, but official recognition was refused them. Talleyrand's secretary assured the commissioners that a gift of money was a necessary preliminary to the negotiations and that a refusal might bring on war. Pinckney is said to have answered, "War be it then; millions for defense, sir, but not a cent for tribute!" Other agents approached them with a proposal that the United States buy certain stock amounting to 32,000,000 florins, which was also rejected by the commissioners and they shortly afterward returned with nothing accomplished. War with France being imminent Pinckney was commissioned major-general by Pres. Washington. When his attention was called to the fact that he had been made junior in rank to Alexander Hamilton, whose senior he had been during the Revolutionary war, he replied: "Let us first dispose of our enemies; we shall then have leisure to settle the question of rank." Pinckney was a stanch adherent of the Federalist party and was its candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States in 1800, and for the presidency in 1804 and 1808. He was the third president-general of the order of the Cincinnati, and for fifteen years prior to his death was president of the Charleston Bible Society. He was a trustee of the College of South Carolina and in 1801 was first president of the board. He was twice married, (1), to Sarah, daughter of Henry Middleton, second president of Congress and sister of Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, by whom he had three daughters, one of whom, Maria, published a work in defense of nullification. He was married (2) to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Stead, a descendant of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, one of the proprietary governors of Carolina. Pinckney was a true patriot, and a man of wide influence. Charles Chauncey said of him: "His love of honor was greater than his love of power, and deeper than his love of self." He died at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 16, 1825.

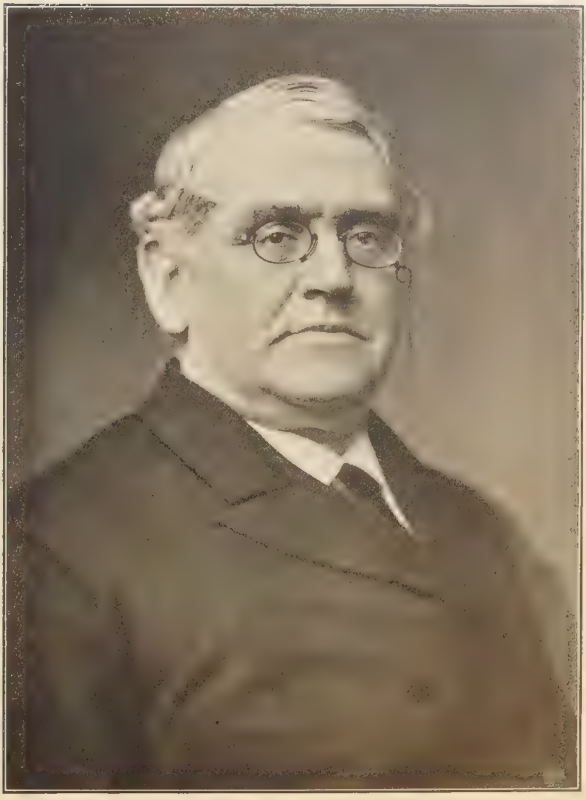
HARDY, Arthur Sherburne, mathematician, diplomat and author, was born in Andover, Mass., Aug. 13, 1847, son of Alpheus and Susan (Holmes) Hardy. His father was a Boston merchant. During his childhood he attended school at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, for a year; he subsequently attended Phillips Andover Academy and Amherst College and was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1869. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 3d artillery and ordered to the Dry Tortugas. Resigning his commission at the end of eighteen months he accepted a chair of mathematics in Iowa College in 1871. He remained in that position for three years and then became professor of mathematics in the scientific department of Dartmouth College, after having taken the courses of the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées in Paris. He took the chair of mathematics in the college itself in 1878, resigning in 1903, to become editor of the Cosmopolitan magazine. In 1897 he was appointed minister and consul general to Persia by Pres. McKinley. Two years later he was made minister plenipotentiary to Greece, Serbia and Roumania, and later to Switzerland. In 1903 he was appointed U. S. minister to Spain, which important post he held until 1905, when he resigned from the diplomatic service. He is the author of several important works on mathematics, "Elements of Quaternions," (1881), which was followed by an annotated translation of Argand's "Theory of Imaginary Quantities," (1881). He also contributed to a work on the "Application of Photography to Surveying," (1883); and later published "Elements of Analytical Geometry," (1889); and "Elements of Calculus," (1890). In 1883 he came before the public with a novel, "But Yet a Woman," whose grace and brilliancy at once made it popular, and it passed through a number of editions both in America and England; it was followed by the "Wind of Destiny," (1886); and "Passé Rose," a romance of the times of Charlemagne, (1888); and a volume of poems, "Songs of Two," (1900). He is also the author of "Life and Letters of Joseph H. Neesima," (1900); "His Daughter First," (1903); "Aurelie," (1912); "Diane and Her Friends," (1914); "No. 13, Rue du Bon Diable," (1917). Mr. Hardy's powers as a novelist lie not in the elaboration of plots and the delineation of character, but in an aptitude for the description of the beauties of nature, a happy expression of the rules of noble living, aphoristic thoughts, and a delicate blending of light and shade. His diction is pleasing and graceful, and he uses with excellent discrimination the wide and accurate learning at his command. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Iowa College in 1872, and from Dartmouth in 1873, and Ph.D. from Amherst in 1873. He is a Fellow of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and member of the Century and Authors' clubs (N. Y.). He was married March 9, 1898, at Athens, Greece, to Grace Aspinwall Bowen, daughter of Henry C. Bowen, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

REMOND, Charles Lenox, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 1, 1810, of African descent. He was one of the delegates appointed to represent the American Anti-Slavery Society at the World's Convention in London, in 1840, and sailed with William Lloyd Garrison in the Columbus, but on account of his color was compelled to go in the steerage. Upon learning that the convention would not permit women to participate in it, Garrison took his seat in the gallery, and Remond went with him. On the second day of the convention, Lady Byron went up into the gallery and conversed freely with them both. At the anniversary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, Remond stepped forward of his own accord and made a speech, and was cheered repeatedly. Parker Pillsbury wrote of him: "Many times I have myself gazed on him with admiration when, before the best Boston audiences, he acquitted himself with a power of speech, argument, and eloquence, which rarely, if ever, failed to thrill a house of congress or legislative hall." He subsequently dined at Mrs. Elizabeth J. Reid's with Lady Byron, was invited to her palace by the Duchess of Sutherland, and afterward visited Scotland. He died Dec. 22, 1873.

BROOKS, Phillips, fifth P. E. bishop of Massachusetts and 158th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 13, 1835, second son of William Gray and Mary Ann (Phillips) Brooks. He represented two old Massachusetts families whose names are inseparably connected with religious and educational progress; and the Christian ministry, one may say, without exaggeration, was his birthright. He was descended from Thomas Brooks, an Englishman, who emigrated as early as 1634, settling at Watertown, whence he removed to Concord; also, on the paternal side, from the great Puritan divine, John Cotton, of Boston. On his mother's side he was descended from Rev. George Phillips, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, who came from England in 1630 with Winthrop's colony, and became the first pastor of the church at Watertown. A great grandson of George Phillips, the emigrant, Rev. Samuel Phillips, was pastor of the South Congregational Church at Andover, Mass., for sixty years (1711–71); a son of the latter, John, founded Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H.; and another, Samuel, with his brother, founded Phillips Academy, Andover. To the same family belonged William Phillips and his son, William, benefactors of Andover Theological Seminary. Phillips Brooks was baptized by a Unitarian clergyman, for at the time when the Congregational churches of New England were divided by Unitarianism, his parents had accepted the "new theology"; nevertheless, all his early training was received in the Episcopal church, which his mother entered a few years after his birth. Dr. Alexander Vinton became rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, when Phillips Brooks was seven years of age, and his ministry of seventeen years did much to form the life of the growing boy; but back of that lay the inspiring influence of his mother, who had consecrated him to the ministry. Phillips Brooks' father was a prosperous merchant, and the son was given every advantage. After studying at the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard College, which had James Walker as its president, and Felton, Agassiz, Longfellow, Lowell and Holmes in its faculty. The atmosphere was a stimulating one, and his intellectual nature responded to it; he stood high as a scholar, taking honors at his graduation in 1855; at the same time he was popular with his classmates, and everywhere was sought and loved. Soon after leaving Harvard, he became a student in the theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., one of the strongholds of the evangelical party in the Episcopal church. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1859, and became rector of the Church of the Advent, Philadelphia, where he met with "quick appreciation and enthusiastic admiration and support." Two years later he was called to the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the same city, and here he became noted for his fervor in advocating patriotism as well as piety. Here, too, he became identified with the Broad-church movement, "which meant to him a closer relation between God and man." In 1869 he assumed the rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston, the largest and wealthiest congregation of Episcopalians in that city, and during his ministry the present noble house of worship was erected and consecrated. Here he remained, declining a professorship in Harvard, and, in 1886, the office of assistant bishop of Pennsylvania; nor was it long before he became Boston's central figure, a leader in philanthropic as well as in religious work. Wherever he preached or made addresses he was listened to with almost breathless attention by thronged assemblies. "His parish was not bounded by the local limits of Trinity. The ministry of the great preacher could not be exclusively claimed by the Episcopal church. His work was in those deeper regions of life and thought where differing opinions find a common basis." No man, it has been said, "ever did so much to remove prejudice against a church that had never been popular in New England. . . . But he, nevertheless, protested against the claim by his own communion to the title of 'the American church,' and he preached occasionally in other pulpits." His power did not lie in his thought, though that was sometimes striking and occasionally brilliant. It did not lie in his style, which, though it had a certain pictorial element, was singularly simple and deficient in general oratorical finish. It was not in his utterance, which was rapid—so rapid at times that even stenographers had difficulty in following him; nor was it in any of the accepted graces of oratory. It was the result of intense earnestness and profound spirituality, fused together and set on fire by a burning desire to lift his fellowmen to a higher life. The truths he uttered were old, but they seemed new, because on him had descended a tongue of fire like those that rested upon the apostles. His influence over young men was great, especially at Harvard, where he was one of the university preachers. He visited Europe every alternate summer for thirty years, and in England preached before the queen, before the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and in Westminster Abbey; and abroad, as at home, was listened to by large and admiring congregations. In April, 1891, Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, died, and, in spite of the opposition of the High-church party, Dr. Brooks was elected his successor, and, on Oct. 14th, was consecrated. "Willingly and joyfully he accepted the office," says his brother. "He saw the possibilities of the highest office in the church, just because he appreciated the true church spirit, as one which got nearer to humanity and not farther away from it. . . . He loved the great work, and did it joyfully and buoyantly." Bishop Brooks was a man of commanding presence, and "his wit, the charm of his conversation, and a certain boyish gayety and naturalness, drew people to him as to a personal magnet." He was popular with all denominations, and his election was greeted with enthusiasm by men of every religious belief. Dean Farrar said of him: "I never met any man or any ecclesiastic half so natural, so large-hearted, so intensely catholic in the only real sense, so loyally true in his friendships, so absolutely unselfish, so modest, so unartificial, so self-forgetful." He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Harvard, of which he was a trustee, in 1877, and from Oxford in 1885. His principal published works are: "Lectures on Preaching," delivered before the divinity school of Yale College, January–February, 1877 (1877, 5th ed., 1879); "Sermons" (1878); "The Influence of Jesus" (Bohlen Lectures for 1879); "Baptism and Confirmation" (1880); "The Candle of the Lord and Other Sermons" (1881); "Sermons Preached in English Churches" (1883); "Oldest School in America" (1885); "Twenty Sermons" (1886); "Tolerance" (1887); "The Light of the World and Other Sermons" (1890); "Essays and Addresses" (1894). He also produced some verse of high character, including "O Little Town of Bethlehem" (1887), and "An Easter Carol" (1891). Dr. Brooks died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 23, 1893, and was buried in Mount Auburn cemetery, near Cambridge. A short sketch was published by his brother, Rev. Arthur Brooks; the best biography is that by Prof. Alexander V. G. Allen, of Cambridge, Mass.

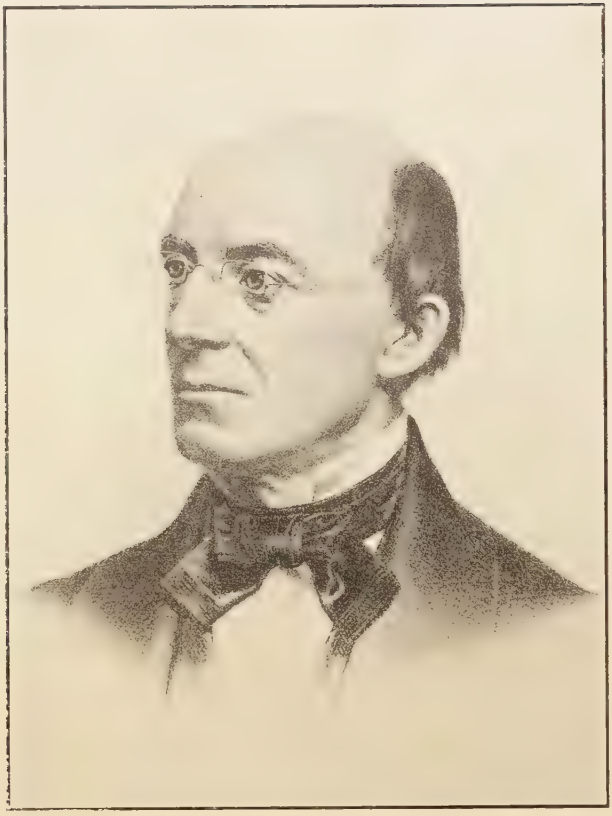
Trinity Tower

Phillips Brooks



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

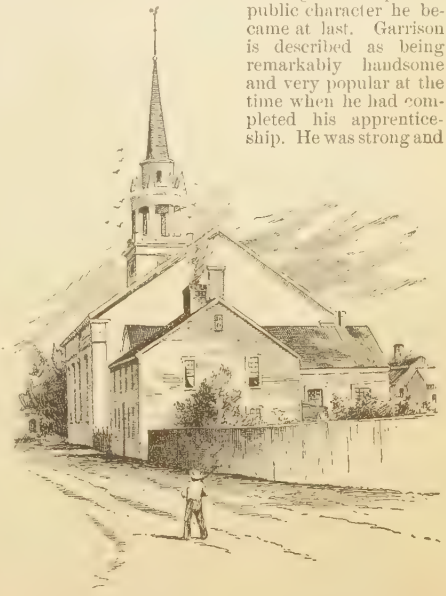
Phillips Brooks



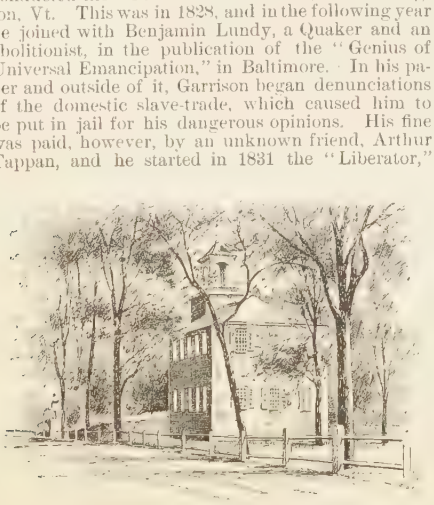
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Wm. Lloyd. Garrison.

GARRISON, William Lloyd, abolitionist, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 10, 1805. He was the son of Abijah Garrison, who was a descendant of one of the early colonists of New Brunswick, at that time called Nova Scotia. Abijah Garrison was a sailor who made many voyages along the Atlantic coast. He is said to have been a man of fine physical development, having a sanguine temperament, bald head and reddish beard. It appears that he had a strong taste for reading, and evinced some literary talent. He first met his wife at Deer Island, New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay. The young sailor chanced to be an attendant at an evening religious meeting, and when the services ended, he followed to the door a strikingly beautiful young women, dressed in a blue habit. There he asked permission to accompany her home, addressing her as "Miss Blue Jacket." Not unnaturally, he was rebuffed, but, shortly after, being deeply impressed with her beauty and grace, he wrote her a letter which led to a correspondence and ultimately to matrimony. The young woman's name was Frances Maria Lloyd—Fannie Lloyd, as she was called—and she was born on Deer Island in 1776. She is said to have been tall and majestic in figure, remarkably graceful in carriage, possessing fine features, of an intellectual character, and especially noted for her long and luxuriant hair. She was a woman of noble impulses and lofty aspirations, and her influence over her children, especially her son William, was very great. After the loss of her husband, the family led a life of adversity, which she combated nobly, and not altogether without success. William Lloyd Garrison was born in a little frame house on School street, Newburyport, which is still standing. (See illustration.) Here he passed the first twenty-one years of his life, and here he received the little grammar-school education which he ever had. His first start in life was made when at nine years of age he was sent to Lynn to learn shoemaking. There he remained for several months, at the close of which, to his great delight, he could make a tolerable shoe. He was so small and slight, however, that it was soon discovered he lacked strength to pursue such trying work. In October, 1815, Mrs. Garrison, who had studied to be a nurse, removed to Baltimore with her family, and there spent the remainder of her life in the pursuit of this profession, her later years being under disablement and severe pain. Her son James, who had followed the shoemaking trade, became tired of it and ran away to sea, while William Lloyd became so homesick for Newburyport that his mother finally permitted him to return there, although she missed him sorely and tried hard to find a place for him in Baltimore. He worked a little at Newburyport, but was obliged to leave there to take a situation as a cabinet-maker at Haverhill, Mass., where he remained for a time, but ran away only to be overtaken and brought back to Haverhill, and it was not until the autumn of 1818 that he succeeded in obtaining a situation on the Newburyport semi-weekly "Herald," being duly apprenticed for the regular term of seven years, and thus enabled to settle himself somewhat permanently in his beloved home. He soon became an expert type-setter, and in time was foreman of the office and made up the pages for the press. Just sixty years from the day he first entered the office of the Newburyport "Herald" as an apprentice, he again handled the composing-stick in the same office. During his apprenticeship he devoted himself to reading, having inherited a taste for literature, both from his father and mother. He was particularly fond of poetry and oratory, and the result of his reading speedily became manifest in attempts at authorship; his first effort in that direction occurring in May, 1822, when he wrote in a disguised hand, and sent through the post-office his first communication to the "Herald," under the pen name of "An Old Bachelor." The anonymous contribution took the fancy of the proprietor of the "Herald," who, after reading it aloud for the edification of the others in the office, handed it to the author to be put in type, in which it occupied nearly a column of the "Herald." Of course this successful effort was followed by others, and as these were all published, the boy began to feel that he had a certain direction toward a literary career. This belief was, moreover, fostered by the fact that the publisher wrote to him through the post-office, to his assumed name, expressing a desire for an interview with him, but this did not induce him to acknowledge his identity. Later, his authorship was discovered in the "Herald" office and he was encouraged to write frequently, and upon different subjects. During the summer of 1823, he obtained permission to go to Baltimore, to visit his mother, who was near the end of her life. They passed a few weeks together, and then returned to Newburyport, Mrs. Garrison passing away on the 3d of September, 1823. The impression of her strong and beautiful character doubtless influenced the intellectual and moral growth of the young man, and went far to the making of the important public character he became at last. Garrison is described as being remarkably handsome and very popular at the time when he had completed his apprenticeship. He was strong and vigorous, cheerful, ambitious, and possessed of the most determined moral convictions. In fact, an admirable foundation for a life of integrity, earnestness and purpose had already been laid. It is said that at one time his romantic impulses impressed him with the desire to go to Greece and join the inhabitants of that unfortunate country in their resistance to Turkish tyranny. Again, he had the idea of seeking a military education at West Point and it was through life a delight to him to remember that he was one of those who in the summer of 1824, at New-



Suryport, had the privilege of shaking hands with the celebrated Lafayette. Garrison continued to follow the profession of journalism throughout his life. His first paper was the Newburyport "Free Press," in which he began to exhibit the tendency toward reform, which afterward became his chief moving spirit. To this paper, the poet Whittier contributed anonymously, and, on his being discovered by Mr. Garrison, they became friends and that friendship lasted as long as they lived. Unsuccessful, financially, in his first experiment with a paper of his own, Mr. Garrison became the editor of the "National Philanthropist," in Boston, and afterward conducted the "Journal of the Times," at Bennington, Vt. This was in 1828, and in the following year he joined with Benjamin Lundy, a Quaker and an abolitionist, in the publication of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," in Baltimore. In his paper and outside of it, Garrison began denunciations of the domestic slave-trade, which caused him to be put in jail for his dangerous opinions. His fine was paid, however, by an unknown friend, Arthur Tappan, and he started in 1831 the "Liberator,"



which he continued to edit for thirty-five years, that is, until the object for which it was founded was accomplished. The announcement of his intentions in the first number of the "Liberator" set forth what he purposed doing: "I am aware that many object to the severity of my language, but is there not cause for severity? I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject I do not wish to think, or speak, or write with moderation. . . . . I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch, and *I will be heard.*" Naturally, he became the object of the greatest possible degree of scorn and hatred on the part of the Southern slaveholders. He was charged with the intention of driving the slaves into insurrection. A reward of $5,000 was offered by the state of Georgia for his apprehension, and innumerable letters came to him from all parts of the South, filled with the harshest accusations, and the fiercest threats. His influence in the prosecution of the cause he had at heart was enormous. At once anti-slavery societies were formed all over the free states, and while one mob killed Elijah P. Lovejoy in 1837, at Alton, Ill., another in 1835 had dragged Garrison through the streets of Boston, with a rope around his body, his life being saved by the city authorities lodging him in jail. Garrison shared with others the distinction of being a frequent victim of such outrages of a more or less severe character. Then, again, there were dissensions within the anti-slavery ranks from which sprung in a few years, after the first active discussions on the subject, a political anti-slavery party. Finally, Garrison, who was the leader in fact of the entire army of abolitionists, struck at the root of the whole matter in his recognition of the fact that the constitution of the United States was the foundation of the fabric and superstructure of slavery. With his usual directness and the curious epigrammatic eloquence which characterized the man, he thereupon described the constitution of the United States in the words of the Prophet Isaiah, as a "covenant with Death and an agreement with hell." The enunciation of this dogma certainly increased and intensified the anger of those who, both North and South, desired to sustain both slavery and the constitution. His fierce, sharp speech notably forced forward the conditions which eventuated in the election of Lincoln in 1860, the subsequent four years of battle, and the freeing of the country of the weight of slavery. At any rate, Mr. Garrison promptly recognized, from the moment of the clashing of interests on a sectional basis, that the hour of the delivery of the slave and of the triumph of himself and his associates had struck. In fact his work was nearly done. During the war and up to the period of the proclamation of the freedom of the slaves, the abolitionists continued to labor in and out of season. But with the proclamation their victory culminated. After the war a gift amounting to $30,000 was made up among the followers of Garrison and those who respected and admired him, and the remainder of his life was passed in comfort and ease. He will always be chiefly remembered as one of the three great leaders in the war against slavery: William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and John G. Whittier. Among the many magnificent orations which were delivered at the time of William Lloyd Garrison's death, setting forth the merits and the results of his life, no other, as might well be the case, was so eloquent, so appreciative or so masterful as that of Wendell Phillips: "Here lie the brain and the heart, here lies the godly gifted, statesmanlike intellect, logical as Jonathan Edwards, brave as Luther, who confronted the logic of South Carolina with an assertion direct and broad enough to make an issue and necessitate a conflict of two civilizations. It is true that that man brought upon America everything that can be called a disaster of the last twenty years; and it is equally true, that if you seek, through the hidden causes and unheeded events the hand that wrote 'Emancipation' on the statue-book and on the flag, it lies still there to-day. Serene, brave, all-accomplished, marvelous man! I sit down to contemplate the make-up of his qualities. I remember he was mortal, and yet where shall we find one among those waging earnest, unceasing effort to quell sin, to reform error, to enlighten darkness, to bind up broken hearts, his equal! Farewell, for a very little while, noblest of Christian men! Leader, brave, tireless, unselfish. The ear that heard thee, it blessed thee. The eye that saw thee, gave witness to thee. More truly than it could be uttered since the great patriot wrote it, the blessings of him that was ready to perish were thine own eternal great reward." William Lloyd Garrison died **in New York city, May 24, 1879.**

SCOTT, Dred, the subject of the most famous case in American judicial annals, was born in Missouri about 1810. He was of African origin and a slave like his ancestors. His master, Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the U. S. army, took him from Missouri to Rock Island, Ill., in 1834, and to Fort Snelling, near the site of Minneapolis, in 1836. At each of these posts he remained two years, and at the latter he married in 1836 a slave girl, by whom he had two children. Long after he was taken back to Missouri he brought suit in a St. Louis court for his freedom. The questions at issue were: Was he freed by this former residence, his owner consenting, in a free state and territory? and could "a negro of African descent, whose ancestors were imported as slaves," be an

American citizen entitled to bring an action? The case was decided in his favor, but carried to the Missouri supreme court, which reversed the decision. Soon after this, Dred and his family were sold to J. F. A. Sandford, of New York. In 1854 he brought suit in the U. S. circuit court in St. Louis, lost his case, which went up on writ of error to the U. S. supreme court. The case, being of national interest, attracted lawyers of repute, who gave their services freely. Hon. M. Blair and G. T. Curtis argued it for the plaintiff, Reverdy Johnson and H. S. Geyer for the defence. This was in 1856; in March, 1857, Chief Justice Taney (q. v.) read an elaborate opinion, which had a profound effect on public sentiment in the North, and by consequence on the course of American history. The gist of this decision, from which Justices McLean and Curtis dissented, was that Scott was neither a citizen nor free, and the case was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. He and his family had meanwhile passed to a new owner, who had them emancipated at St. Louis May 26, 1857. Their later history is not known. The case has a literature of its own: See B. C. Howard's "Report" of it (1857); T. H. Benton's "Examination of the Decision" (1860); Joel Parker's "Personal Liberty Laws" (1861); and S. Tyler's "Memoir of R. B. Taney" (1872).

CRANDALL, Prudence, philanthropist, was born at Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 3, 1803, and was of Quaker descent. She received her education in Providence, R. I., and in 1831, with the assistance of some of the residents of Canterbury, Windham Co., Conn., she opened a school for young ladies in that town. Hearing of a young colored girl who wished to become her pupil, she received her into her school, thereby scandalizing the people of Canterbury, who told her that if the girl remained with her the school "could not be sustained." She refused to dismiss the colored girl, the white pupils left, and after consulting William Lloyd Garrison, Miss Crandall, whose sympathies and interest were now fully aroused, decided that if it were possible she would teach colored girls exclusively. On March 2, 1833, her advertisement to this effect appeared in the "Liberator," and among her references were Arthur Tappan, Rev. S. J. May, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and Arnold Buffum. The townspeople were in a state of rage and excitement, and held public meetings to protest against the education of negroes in their town. They prepared a petition for the state legislature, and an act was passed forbidding the establishment of schools for colored girls non-resident in the state. In the meantime Miss Crandall, with a goodly number of pupils, had opened her school in April. She was arrested in June and temporarily imprisoned, twice tried, and convicted in the autumn; her case was carried to the supreme court of errors, where her persecutors were defeated, and judgment reversed on a technicality July, 1834. Pending this decision Miss Crandall was persecuted in a most inhuman way. The shops and meeting-houses were closed against her and her pupils, physicians would not attend her, her well was destroyed, her house was pelted with filth, and finally set on fire, and her family and friends were forbidden to visit her under penalty of heavy fines. The struggle between Miss Crandall and the town lasted nearly two years, during which time Garrison, May, and other leading anti-slavery men were her steadfast friends and defenders. In 1838 Miss Crandall's portrait was painted by F. Alexander, at the request of the managers of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. It passed into the possession of Rev. S. J. May, who left it to Cornell University. Some time after the breaking up of her school, Miss Crandall married Rev. Calvin Philleo, a Baptist clergyman, with whom she lived in New York, Illinois, and at Elk Falls, Kan. At the latter place she delivered the 4th of July oration in 1886. Her husband died in 1876. Rev. John C. Kimball has written her life. She died in Elk Falls, Kan., Jan. 28, 1889.

Prudence Crandall.

BROWN, John, abolitionist, was born at Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800. He was descended from Peter Brown, a carpenter, who came over in the Mayflower to Plymouth, Mass., with Bradford, Carver and Winslow, and died in Duxbury, not far from the house of Miles Standish, in 1633. His son Peter, born in 1632, removed to Windsor, Conn., where he married and left a large family, from one of whom John Brown, styled "of Osawatomie," was descended, through a mingled English, Welsh and Dutch ancestry. His father, Owen Brown, born in West Simsbury, Conn., lived for a time in Torrington, and there John Brown was born. In 1805, at the age of five years, he accompanied his father to Hudson, O., where he spent his youth, except a few months when he was at school in Plainfield, Mass., studying for the ministry. Relinquishing this study on account of weak eyesight, he returned to Ohio, became a tanner like his father, married early, and settled down as a householder in Hudson, at the age of twenty. He was a land surveyor also, and succeeded well in his business, both in Hudson, and in Richmond, Pa., whither he removed in 1825, and became postmaster of that little town. In 1835 he returned to Ohio, speculated in land, and lost the considerable fortune he had acquired by industry. He then turned his attention to wool-growing and wool-dealing, and for a time was successful in those pursuits, which took him to Europe in 1849. This venture also failed, and he retired to the Adirondack wilderness in October, 1849, and led there the life of a pioneer farmer on the land where his grave is now shown. From his earliest years he had opposed slavery, as did his father before him, and he gave shelter to fugitive slaves in Ohio before 1825. While postmaster under Jackson, at Randolph, Pa. (including the present town of Richmond), he formed a plan for educating free blacks and making a community of them and their white friends, which should become useful as a means of promoting emancipation. This plan was in his mind when, in 1849, he went to live among the colored people to whom Gerrit Smith had given land in the Adirondack woods at North Elba, N. Y. But long before this (in 1837–38) he had matured and communicated to his family a project for making violent warfare upon slavery by establishing himself with a few armed followers in a slave state, not far from the Alleghany mountains, and thence making inroads upon the slaveholders, and forming their freed slaves into military companies. When the fugitive slave law was passed in 1850, he took advantage of the state of feeling among the runaway slaves at Springfield, Mass., and elsewhere, to organize bands for defence, and to persuade them not to flee to Canada. His home was for some years in Springfield, and it was there that in 1846–47 he unfolded his Virginia plan to Frederick Douglass and Thomas Thomas, fugitives from Maryland. This was long before the Kansas troubles of

John Brown

1855–56, which were once thought to have suggested to Brown his desperate scheme of invading the South. On the contrary, he went to Kansas, and encouraged his sons to go there, in order to hasten forward his Virginia campaign. His sons settled in Kansas in October, 1854, and Brown himself reached their settlement near Osawatomie in October, 1855. From that time until 1859 he was active in the military affairs of Kansas, though not always in the territory, and was one of the most important persons in securing the exclusion of slavery there. He was concerned in several engagements with the pro-slavery soldiers, and both planned and carried through the so-called "Pottawatomie executions," in which five

pro-slavery ruffians were put to death, May **25, 1856,** near "Dutch Henry's Crossing," in the present township of Lane, Kan. He also, in December, 1858, crossed from Kansas into Missouri with a small band and brought away eleven slaves, whom he escorted to Canada in the winter of 1858–59. He then entered actively into his Virginia campaign; formed a band of white and colored men, among whom were three of his sons, Owen, Watson and Oliver (who had also taken part in the "Pottawatomie executions"), encamped with them at the Kennedy Farm in Maryland, in the summer of 1859, and on Oct. 16th crossed with a part of them the bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, took possession of that Virginia town with sixteen men, released many slaves, captured a few slaveholders (among them Col. Lewis Washington, a kinsman of Gen. Washington), as hostages for the safety of his own party, and thus initiated forcible emancipation not quite three years before Abraham Lincoln proclaimed it as one of the results of civil war. Brown's force was much overestimated, as he knew it would be, and he was besieged in the government armory at Harper's Ferry (which he first captured), by several hundred militiamen from Virginia and Maryland, for several hours, during which most of his men were killed or wounded. He was finally assaulted and captured by Col. Robert E. Lee (afterward Gen. Lee of the Confederate army) at the head of a company of marines from Washington. In the assault Brown was cut and stabbed with sabres and bayonets, after he had surrendered; but his wounds proved to be slight, and a few weeks later he was tried at Charlestown, Va., two weeks after his capture, while still suffering from wounds, and was sentenced on Nov. 2, 1859, to be hanged on Dec. 2d following. His address to the court before sentence (Nov. 2) is one of the most remarkable pieces of eloquence in the century. In it he said: "This court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament: that teaches me that all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them. It teaches me further 'to remember' them that are in bonds, as bound with them. I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done—as I have always freely admitted I have done—in behalf of his despised poor, was not wrong, but right." With this confession of his faith, he laid down his life, and was executed on the appointed day amid a great throng of soldiers and people, whom he was not allowed to address. But within six years from that day there was longer a slave in the whole republic, and the political power had forever passed away from the slaveholding class who then governed the country, for whose freedom from slavery John Brown and three of his sons, Frederick, Oliver and Watson, had given their lives. His son Owen, the last survivor of his Virginia band, died in Pasadena, Cal., in 1889. John Brown was executed in Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

LUNDY, Benjamin, abolitionist, was born at Hardwick, Suffolk Co., N. J., Jan. 4, 1789. He was of a Quaker family, was brought up on a farm, had little early education, and in 1808 was apprenticed to a saddler at Wheeling, Va. Here he received impressions concerning slavery which gave direction to his life. By working at his trade at St. Clairsville, O., 1813–18, he gained a little property, and meanwhile organized a "Union Humane Society," with 500 members, issued an appeal to lovers of their kind throughout the land urging the formation of similar bodies, and wrote for the Mt. Pleasant "Philanthropist" against the slave system. While at St. Louis, 1819–20, he conducted an active agitation in Missouri and Illinois newspapers. In January, 1821, he started "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," which he published as a monthly at Mt. Pleasant, O., and Jonesborough, Tenn., and as a weekly in Baltimore, 1825–39. In 1825 he went to Hayti to arrange for the colonization of negroes, and in 1829 took thither a number lately freed.

In 1828 he traveled on foot through the middle and eastern states, lecturing and seeking subscriptions, and on his return was attacked and badly hurt by A. Woodfolk, a trader in slaves. In 1829 he invited W. L. Garrison to Baltimore as co-editor of his paper; the latter was soon imprisoned, and after this the "Genius" led a precarious and wandering life, being nominally published at Washington. In 1830 he went to Canada, and in 1831 and 1833 to Texas, in the interest of fugitives from bondage. In 1836–37 he conducted the "National Enquirer," a weekly, devoted to the same cause, in Philadelphia. Here, in May, 1838, he lost his papers, books and clothing in the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall; but he said he was not discouraged, for the mob had not taken his conscience or his heart. In the following winter he removed to Lowell, La Salle Co., Ill. To Benj. Lundy chiefly belongs the honor of keeping the flame of anti-slavery alive during the dark days when the desire for gain seared the consciences of the people, and it was he who put the torch of liberty into the hands of the man who had been raised up by Providence to lead the crusade. In the cause to which he was devoted he had journeyed more than 5,000 miles on foot, and over 20,000 in other ways; had held over 200 public meetings in nineteen states, and had sacrificed his property and prospects. He was a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement, its first editor and lecturer in America, and a man of unquestioned sincerity, courage and zeal. His "Life, Travels, and Opinions," by T. Earl, appeared in 1847. He died Oct 22, 1839.

DOUGLASS, Frederick, orator and U. S. minister to Hayti, was born a slave to Capt. Aaron Anthony, chief agent of the estate of Col. Edward Lloyd, in Talbot county, Md. His father was of white and his mother of brown complexion. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but from a remark in his hearing by the daughter of Capt. Anthony, he thinks it was in February, 1817. Separated from his mother in infancy he was placed with his grandmother to be reared with other slave children, till five or six years old, when he was removed from her log-cabin near Hillsborough, to the home of Capt. Anthony on the Lloyd estate in the county of his birth. Here he remained until he was eight years old, seeing a great deal during his stay of the hardships and cruelties incident to the condition of slavery. Much of the harsh treatment, it seems, was due to the bad temper of the colored woman who had charge of him. Lucretia Auld, the daughter of his master, the wife of Capt. Thomas Auld, to whom he afterward by inheritance belonged, was very kind to him and often defended him from the brutality of the woman. By her he was transferred from the home of her father to Baltimore, to take care of Thomas, the son of Hugh Auld, brother to her husband. The change was greatly to his advantage, inasmuch as it was a change from hunger to plenty, from brutality to refinement, and from misery to comfort. His new mistress, Sophia Auld, was kind to him and taught him the alphabet and to spell, though without the knowledge of her husband, who, when it became known to him, promptly forebade it. He told her that a knowledge of letters would ruin a slave and make him discontented. Young as Douglass was, he already had dreams of being free some day, and the prohibition imposed upon his teacher only stimulated his resolution to learn to read, in every way open to him. Thereafter his reading lessons were taken from little school-boys in the street and out-of-the-way places where he could not be interfered with or observed. In fact the street became his school and the pavements and fences in the neighborhood his copy-books and blackboards. When eleven years old he was put to work in his master's shipyard to beat and spin oakum, to keep fires under the pitch boiler and turn the grindstone on which the carpenters sharpened their tools. There he practiced writing by imitating letters on different parts of the ships in process of building. His progress in his studies was so great as to be a surprise to himself as well as to others about him, for in that day there seemed to be a doubt of the ability of one of African descent to learn, even under favorable conditions. But this progress soon received a formidable check. In 1833 he was taken from his easy home in Baltimore, and placed on the farm of Edward Covey, where he was subjected for a time to hard labor, and often to brutal chastisement, so that, as he expresses it, his young human ambition was nearly destroyed, his desire to read and study deserted him, food and rest became his only wants, and he felt darkness closing over his mind and heart. This broken condition did not continue long. Roused to desperation by cruel treatment, he refused to submit to chastisement, and successfully resisted the attempt of Covey to flog him. This daring resistance on his part, committed in a moment of intense feeling and without calculating consequences, finally became a settled disposition and purpose. Success made him fearless and he determined to repeat his conduct should another attempt be made upon him. No further attempt was made, and he often said afterward, "He is whipped oftenest who is whipped easiest." In 1836, after his experience at Covey's, he planned an escape from slavery for himself and three others, but the plot was discovered before it could be carried out, and he was arrested and put in prison and exposed for sale to the slave-traders. For some reason his master refused to sell him, and sent him again to his brother Hugh in Baltimore, to work in the shipyard, where he learned to caulk vessels, working at the trade two years and six months. From here he escaped from slavery on Sept. 2, 1838, was married to Anna Murray, a free woman, and went to New Bedford, Mass. Not being allowed, on account of his color, to work at his trade, he went to work as a common laborer and stevedore in fitting out whaling ships for sea. During his stay in New Bedford he often spoke in public meetings where questions affecting the colored race were being discussed. His speeches attracted the attention of the abolitionists of that city, and in August, 1841, he was persuaded to devote his time and talents to the cause of his people. He was employed successively by the Massachusetts anti-slavery society, the Rhode Island anti-slavery society, and the American anti-slavery society, and in 1843 he was sent, with several other speakers, by the New England anti-slavery convention to hold one hundred anti-slavery conventions, beginning in the state of New Hampshire and ending in the state of Indiana. At one of these, in the last-named state, he was set upon by a mob and badly beaten, having his right hand broken in the fight. In 1844 he wrote a narrative of his life, in which, to remove doubts of his having been a slave, he told his master's name and residence, thereby exposing himself to the danger of being returned to slavery. To avoid this he went abroad, traveling and lecturing on slavery, in England, Ireland and Scotland until 1847, when, having been ransomed by Mrs. and Miss Richardson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the price of £150 sterling, and being no longer in danger of recapture, he returned to the United States to continue his work for the emancipation of his people. In December, 1847, he began to edit and publish a weekly paper in Rochester, N. Y., called the "North Star," which was afterward published as "Frederick Douglass's Paper." He continued its publication during sixteen years, lecturing in the meantime all over the northern states, until the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln made further agitation unnecessary. In 1859 he was indicted for being concerned in the John Brown raid, and for a time again took refuge in England, but soon returned to use his pen and voice as before against slavery. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, he advocated arming the slaves and making the war directly against slavery, and had several interviews with President Lincoln on the subject. He assisted in raising the 54th and 55th colored regiments in Massachusetts, in which two of his sons, Lewis and Charles, were non-commissioned officers. At the close of the war he was in much demand as a lyceum lecturer, and in this vocation traveled extensively. At the close of the war he was a prominent advocate for instant and complete enfranchisement of the freedmen of the South, had a notable debate with President Johnson on the subject, and during two years edited and published a paper in Washington called the "New National Era." In 1871 he was sent by President Grant with the commissioners B. F. Wade, Dr. Samuel J. Howe, and Andrew D. White, to St. Domingo, to inquire into the condition of that country and the disposition of its people as to annexation to the United States. The same year he was ap-

pointed a member of the upper house of the territorial government of the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was one of the electors-at-large in the state of New York, being selected by the electoral college of that state to take the vote of New York to Washington, and in 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes U. S. marshal of the District of Columbia. His appointment to this office created a sensation throughout the country, he being the first of his color to whom that high office had been assigned. On the 4th of August, 1882, his first wife, the mother of his five children died, and on the 24th of January, 1884, he was married to Helen Pitts, of New York state. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. In 1889 he was given by President Harrison the mission to Hayti as minister resident and consul-general, and *Chargé d'Affaires* to Santo Domingo. He resigned in 1891. At different times during the fifty years of his public life he was elected president of national conventions of colored citizens, notably at Cleveland in 1848, Syracuse in 1866, and at Louisville, Ky., in 1883. In politics, until 1856, he was a member of the liberty party. Since then he has steadfly supported the republican party, often taking the stump for its candidates. Few men have spoken oftener, or more effectively, or to a larger number of the American people, than Frederick Douglass. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1895.

PURVIS, Robert. (See Vol. I., p. 413.)

WHITTIER, John G. (See Vol. I., p. 407.)

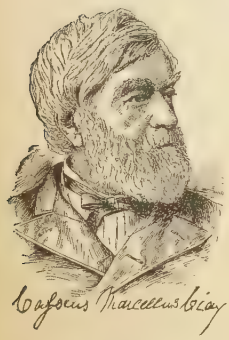
MOTT, Lucretia, philanthropist, was born on the island of Nantucket Jan 3, 1793. She was descended from the oldest settlers of Nantucket—Thomas Macy and James Coffin—who sought refuge there in 1659 from the persecution inflicted upon the Quakers by the government of Massachusetts Bay. Her father, Thomas Coffin, was a sea-captain, and in his absence on his long voyages the duties of keeping the house and the store fell upon her mother and her sisters. Thus were formed the habits of thrift which remained with her to the end of her life. Her father removed to Boston in 1804, and her early education was obtained in the private and public schools of that city. Subsequently she went to a Friends' boarding-school in Dutchess county, N. Y., where James Mott, her future husband, was then teaching. When she was fifteen she was made assistant teacher, and three years later she married Mr. Mott. From the time of her marriage her home was in Philadelphia, whither her father had already removed his family. The financial troubles caused by the war of 1812, and the death of her father, left the two families to struggle through great trials and difficulties. Soon after, her husband gave up his cotton business because its profits were the result of slave labor, and both then resolved to abstain from all slave-grown products. Mrs. Mott, to swell their income, opened a private school, which met with fair patronage, but as her husband's prospects improved she gave up her teaching, and began to study theology and the Bible. After the death of her only son she felt that she was called to a more public life, and she engaged in the ministry of the Friends. She was encouraged to do so by those in authority, and continued until the separation in 1827, when her convictions led her to maintain the sufficiency of the light within, resting on truth as authority, rather than taking authority for truth. Though the meeting-house was then closed against her, she continued her ministry in the new society, determined to follow truth meekly but resolutely, however arduous or solitary might be her path. She was more distinguished as a preacher than any other person in her order—that of the Hicksite Quakers. She was singularly beautiful in feature and expression, and spoke with simplicity and earnestness, her words rolling out logical, strong, and full of the conviction of her heart. A strong interest in behalf of the slave was awakened in her by the ministry of **Elias Hicks, and at the Philadelphia convention on Dec. 4, 1833, which formed the Anti-Slavery Society,** she was one of the four women who dared to appear as a friend of the slave. She was president of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, founded in Philadelphia the same year; and at their meetings though brickbats were flying around her, or the hall was surrounded by rioters, she remained calm, and begged the members to remain steadfast in the prosecution of the business of the convention. From that time she braved all kinds of persecution, and traveled thousands of miles "to preach deliverance to the captive, and to set at liberty them that are bruised." She was always greater than her creed, and her personality was of such a fine and rare kind that she was a powerful force to change and stimulate thought and character. Her attention had been early roused to the wrong of the unequal salaries women received as teachers compared with men, and she felt the injustice of this distinction so keenly that she resolved to claim for her sex "all that an impartial Creator had bestowed, which, by custom, and a perverted application of Scripture, had been wrested from women." The oppression of the working-classes by existing monopolies, and the lowness of wages engaged her attention also; and the various attempts made to secure greater equality of condition had her cordial co-operation. She was also an active advocate of temperance reform and the settlement of national differences by arbitration instead of by war. She, with Garrison, Rogers, Kennard, and others, was appointed delegate to the world's anti-slavery convention, held in London, June, 1840. Though Thomas Clarkson was the president, Mrs. Mott was refused admission as a delegate on the ground that no women were allowed on the platform. Disaffection followed, and Mr. Garrison gallantly took his place by Mrs. Mott's side in the gallery. In consequence of this rudeness she was greatly lionized in the convention, and hospitably entertained by people of rank and letters. She remained some months in Great Britain, speaking frequently on slavery to delighted audiences. One important result following this affair was the prominence given by it to the so-called "woman question;" and another was the call, which Mrs. Mott, with Mrs. Stanton and others, sent out for the first Woman's Rights Convention, held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in July, 1848. In those days the cause of woman-suffrage was received with great ridicule, but her gentleness and wit were invariably ready, and accomplished much in disarming opposition. When in her eighty-sixth year she made her last public appearance at the suffrage convention, held in New York in 1878, though feeble, her enthusiasm seemed as strong as ever, and her eyes sparkled as she gave some amusing reminiscences or happenings in the early days of the conflict, and of the Abimelechs she had slain with her texts. She was always most apt in her Biblical quotations, and had been an antagonist not lightly encountered by laymen or clergy. In her earnestness she continued speaking as she descended the steps of the platform and went down the aisle, while the audience rose and tearfully bade her good-bye. Her home in the early days of abolition history was a famous station on the "underground railway," and was always a refuge for the poor and

Lucretia Mott.

oppressed from all over the world, as well as an attractive social centre to people of culture and letters. She performed her duties to her family, and of housekeeping, with the same conscientiousness which she put into her service to religion and humanity. Self-denial was the rule of her life, in order that she might exercise a wider charity. In 1856, as she was worn with forty years of arduous labors, she removed into the country near Philadelphia, where she passed a delightful old age. She lived to see the cause, for which she had so ardently labored, triumph, and woman's position improved beyond the dreams of her youth; and she kept up her interest in social, political and religious matters and literature, to the last year of her life. Coombe, the phrenologist, pronounced her head the finest he had ever seen on a woman. Few women have equaled her in the possession of high intellectual and moral qualities so evenly balanced. Her charity and her courage, her gentleness and firmness, her humor and seriousness, all went to the making up of this woman, "nobly planned," to rule by force of intellect and strength of soul, and crowned and consecrated by an all-pervading, all-ruling love for humanity. She died Nov. 11, 1880.

CLAY, Cassius Marcellus, politician, was born in Madison county, Ky., Oct. 19, 1810. He was educated at Transylvania University and at Yale College, being graduated from the latter institution in 1832. There he became an ardent abolitionist. He returned to his native state, and was elected a representative to its legislature in 1835, and again in 1837 and 1840, but failed of re-election in 1841, on account of his insistence upon anti-slavery doctrines. He is said to have been at that time the wealthiest young man in Kentucky, and his natural talents, education, lineage and personal magnetism were all such as to insure him speedy political advancement, provided only he was willing to employ them in pro-slavery lines. It required exceptional courage, therefore, for him to plead in such a time and place for free speech and free men. He was denounced by both of the old political parties, bitterly assailed by press, platform and pulpit, and dogged by armed men. He was obliged to go heavily armed, and had several encounters and narrow escapes. But opposition had the effect of rousing, instead of silencing him, to such a degree, in fact, that in 1845 he published in Lexington an anti-slavery paper, called the "True American," in open defiance of the threats of the enraged citizens. In 1846, being at that time captain of the old infantry company of Lexington, he served with Col. Humphrey Marshall's regiment in the Mexican war. He had strenuously opposed the declaration of war, but considered it his duty to enter the field, notwithstanding, "on the principle," to use his own words, "that when a country is at war there can be but two parties—one for its life, the other for its death." In 1850 he was the anti-slavery candidate for governor of Kentucky, but was, of course, defeated. During the years immediately preceding the civil war he was active in the councils of the republican party, of which he was one of the founders, and in 1861 he was appointed U. S. minister to Russia. It was while he was in Washington, preparatory to setting out for this post, that the United States war-ships were burned in the Chesapeake, and the railroad lines to Baltimore were cut by the Confederates. The city was in imminent danger, being absolutely without defence. Clay hurried his family on to Philadelphia by the last train that left Washington for the North, and enrolled with dispatch and caution a volunteer force of Union men called the Clay battalion, which took up its headquarters in a large hall adjoining Willard's hotel, and stood guard over the city until the arrival of the first Northern troops, the famous New York 7th regiment, on the 25th of April. This battalion of about 300 men exerted at

least a healthy moral influence upon disloyalty, but that it could not have proved an adequate physical defence in case of actual attack by the Confederates goes without saying. It was while he was engaged with the enrollment of the Clay battalion that the following incident occurred, which well illustrates his personal courage: "At length the rebels suspected what was going on, and whilst I was sitting in my room taking down the list, two notorious bullies from California came in when I happened to be alone. They asked to be enrolled. I said: 'Gentlemen, you are unknown to me. None but persons properly recommended can enter our lists. Who are your vouchers?' Thereupon one of them ran his hand in his pocket, and pulling out several pistol-balls and rolling them in his open hand, looked defiantly at me and said: 'These are our vouchers!' I rose at once without a word, and entering my bedroom, where I had two loaded and cocked revolvers, I returned with one in each hand, and getting 'the drop' on them, I marched them down the long hall and down the stairs without more words than 'Go!' and then returned to my room." Mr. Clay remained in Russia about a year, during which he won the support of that power to the Union cause. On his return to this country he was appointed a major-general of volunteers, but refused to enter the field so long as the government refused to abolish slavery in the states of the Confederacy. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed minister to Russia, holding the post until the fall of 1869, and representing the interests of the United States with creditable tact and vigor. Thereafter he held no high political office, but he continued to be closely identified with politics, taking an especially prominent part as a supporter of Greeley in the liberal republican movement of 1872, and as an opponent of Grant and the third term throughout the latter's administration. In the course of an exceptionally long career before the public, he did good service in a number of ways not mentioned above, such as helping to establish the Kentucky public school system. He was also instrumental in the annexation of Alaska. How much of the credit for its acquisition, however, belongs to him, and how much to Secretary Seward and President Lincoln, is a hotly disputed point. During his later years he resided on his estate at White Hall, Ky., devoting much of his time to agriculture. He published in 1886 a



two-volume autobiography, entitled "Life, Memoirs, Writings and Speeches of Cassius M. Clay." He died at his home in White Hall, Madison co., Ky., July 22, 1903.

JOHNSON, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 10, 1822. He was graduated from Harvard in 1842, and after studying at the Cambridge Divinity School took charge of an Unitarian church in Dorchester. In 1851 he was chosen pastor of an independent church in Lynn, Mass., in which charge he continued for twenty years. He took a firm and effective part in the anti-slavery agitation of thirty years ago, and was the familiar friend of its more famous leaders. Of a charming modesty of manner, and of true spirituality of nature, he was a constant student, but always maintained an active interest in every movement of reform. His chief work is one of great research upon the Oriental religions, in three volumes. His life has been written by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, in connection with whom he compiled the volume of "Hymns for Public and Private Devotion," which is in extensive use among Unitarians. He died Feb. 19, 1882.

BIRNEY, James Gillespie, statesman and philanthropist, was born at Danville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1792, a descendant of Scotch-Irish Protestants. His father was James Birney, who came from his Irish home to Philadelphia in 1783, and prospered so well that in 1812 he was spoken of as the richest man in the state. His mother was a Miss Read, daughter of an Irish emigrant, who settled in Kentucky in 1779. She died in 1795, and the care of the children was undertaken by Mrs. Boyle, a sister of Mr. Birney, who lived in her brother's home until 1835. James Gillespie Birney was prepared for the College of New Jersey, now Princeton, at Transylvania University, to which he was sent at the age of eleven years. His people were slaveholders, but were not advocates of the institution, as they were willing to emancipate their slaves if Kentucky could be made a free state. The aunt, whose views were probably the most important factor in shaping the young man's views, was a pronounced anti-slavery advocate, and would never accept the personal service of the slaves without giving compensation. Mr. Birney was graduated from Princeton in 1810, and after three years of law studies, under Alexander J. Dallas, he was admitted to the bar, and returned to his home in Kentucky, where his popular manners, thorough preparation of cases, diligence and energy, brought him a large clientage. In 1814 he became a member of the town council, and in 1816 married Agatha, daughter of the then U. S. district judge, William McDowell. Although barely the constitutional age for membership, he was elected in 1816 to the lower house of the Kentucky assembly almost without opposition, and at the very first session succeeded in preventing the governor of Kentucky from entering into a correspondence with the governors of the neighboring states looking to an arrangement for the capture and return of fugitive slaves. In 1818 he removed to the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala., and was influential in shaping the constitution under which Alabama came into the Union. He was a member of the first state legislature, but seemed to have ended his political career in 1819, when he opposed the legislature's endorsement of Andrew Jackson for the presidency. Becoming financially embarrassed, he returned to the practice of law, and was soon elected by the legislature as solicitor of the fifth Alabama district. He now disposed of his plantation and slaves to a friend who he knew was his own manager and would treat his slaves kindly, and devoting his whole time and energy to his law business, was, at the end of the year 1825, again prosperous and moderately wealthy. He served two terms as mayor of Huntsville, joined the Presbyterian church, and while attorney for the Cherokee Indians, who occupied the northeastern corner of the state, encouraged them to build houses, and to enter upon the ways of civilized life, sending many of the Indian maidens to the Huntsville Female Seminary. He also raised funds for the American Colonization Society, and secured the passage of a bill forbidding the importation of slaves into the state. In 1828 Mr. Birney was an elector on the Adams ticket, and two years later organized a colonization society in Huntsville, acting as its treasurer for several years. When Senator Hayne made the attack upon New England, which brought out Daniel Webster's famous reply, Mr. Birney thought it a propitious time to unite in one party all good men, North and South, who were in favor of preserving the Union, and preventing the extension of slavery. While on a visit to Kentucky he conferred with Henry Clay concerning a gradual extinction of slavery, which Clay had already suggested as possible, with the result that Mr. Birney ended his connection with the then national republican party and took no part in the next presidential election, although his personal friendship with Mr. Clay remained unbroken. By this time his mind had become so fully made up on the subject of the wickedness of slavery that he was contemplating a removal to a free state, when his appointment as agent of the American Colonization Society kept him in Alabama for nearly two years longer. He then resigned, and purchased a farm adjoining his father's at Danville, Ky., because, as he declared, Kentucky was the best place in the whole country for taking a stand against slavery. In December, 1832, he participated in a so-called convention, held at Lexington, Ky., to form a society for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, but as public opinion had changed since his former residence in the state, he found only nine persons in attendance, and the outcome was the formation of a society to attempt the freeing the offspring of slaves when they reached the age of twenty-one years. Mr. Birney's efforts to extend the membership of the society led him to make a thorough study of the whole subject, the result of which was the conclusion that immediate abolition of slavery would be less detrimental to the slave states and the country at large than the gradual emancipation he had been planning. He at once gave free papers to his own slaves, six in number, who remained with him on wages, and resigned his connection with the Colonization Society, giving his reasons for the step in a letter which caused a great deal of comment, and gave the writer a national reputation. For the next few years he devoted himself to the agitation of the anti-slavery cause, and traveled about the country, everywhere addressing large and enthusiastic audiences. In 1835 he delivered the principal speech at the meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and laid down the rules under which the agitation should be carried on. Returning to Danville, he found the popular sentiment against him so strong he was forced to forego his intention of issuing the "Philanthropist," and after many persecutions at the hands of his neighbors and the authorities, he removed with his family to Cincinnati, O., where he promised to keep up the strife until slavery was abolished or liberty destroyed. Although the mayor of the city told him that the authorities would not or could not protect him if he persisted in his intention of publishing an anti-slavery paper, the first number

of the "Philanthropist" was issued, and the persecution took an aggressive form. On one occasion, when a mob had assembled to destroy his property and secure his person, he obtained permission to address the gathering, and succeeded in turning the crowd from its purpose. The paper gained a rapid circulation, and turning its editorial management into the hands of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, he went about the country preaching the gospel of anti-slavery. In September, 1837, Mr. Birney removed to New York, and became secretary of the National Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. Birney was the life of the organization, shaping its policy, and administering its affairs. In two years 644 auxiliary societies were established, in addition to the 1,006 existing previous to 1839, and these had been formed without employing paid agents. He induced leading local lights to become lecturers, and issued in one year more than 725,000 copies of the society's publications. Mr. Birney gave his personal attention to legislative bodies, and visited every state legislature in the northern states, securing the passage of resolutions against the extension of slavery, or gaining the privilege of jury trials for those charged with breaches of the slavery laws. When in 1839 John Quincy Adams declared in the house of representatives that he was in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Birney advocated the election of members of congress pledged to vote for the measure, and from that time forward the anti-slavery element put up its own candidates wherever possible. The speech of Henry Clay in the senate Feb. 7, 1839, made manifest the necessity of an anti-slavery presidential candidate in the next campaign, and in April, 1840, delegates from six states met in Albany, N. Y., and nominated Mr. Birney, the only man who was thought of for the position. As the candidate of the "Liberty" party he received 7,369 votes, and when again nominated four years later, he received 62,263 votes. It is supposed that this vote was reduced at least one-half through the agency of what is known in political history as the "Garland forgery," a document purporting to be Mr. Birney's formal withdrawal from the canvass, and advising anti-slavery men to vote for Mr. Clay. This campaign was the last in which Mr. Birney took any practical part, and he left the political stage, the organization he had built up subsequently growing into the free-soil, and later the present republican party. In the summer of 1845 Mr. Birney was thrown from his horse, and was thereafter an invalid, although he kept up his contributions to the press. His principal writings were: "Ten Letters on Slavery and Colonization" (1832-33); "Addresses and Speeches" (1835); "Vindication of the Abolitionists" (1835); "The Philanthropist," a weekly newspaper (1836-37); "Address of Slaveholders" (1836); "Argument on Fugitive Slave Case" (1837); "Political Obligations of Abolitionists" (1839); "American Churches the Bulwarks of American Slavery" (1840); and "Speeches in England" (1840). By his first marriage Mr. Birney had four sons: James (q. v.), U. S. minister to The Hague; William, who was a major-general of volunteers in the civil war, participating in the principal battles in Virginia and Florida; and being detailed as one of three superintendents of the organization of U. S. colored troops, enlisted, mustered in, armed and drilled seven regiments of those troops; Dion, a physician, who died from disease contracted in the Federal service in the civil war, and David Bell (q. v.), also a major-general of volunteers in the civil war. Mrs. Birney died in 1839 and he was married again two years later to a daughter of William Fitzhugh, of Geneseo, N. Y., and a sister of Mrs. Gerrit Smith, by whom he had one son, Fitzhugh Birney. Mr. Birney was a singularly clear-headed man, earnest almost to the point of fanaticism, but always judicially minded. He was said to have had no superior as a presiding officer in a public meeting. As a speaker he was generally calm, but when excited he easily rose to eloquence. He was free from the vices and bad habits which marred so many of the public men of his day, and was in all the relations of life an earnest Christian. He died near Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 25, 1857.

MAY, Samuel Joseph, reformer, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1797. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1817, and after studying theology at Cambridge, he became a Unitarian clergman, and in 1822 accepted a call to a church in Brooklyn. He was interested in the anti-slavery cause, and preached as well as wrote in favor of it, advocating immediate emancipation, for which he was mobbed and burnt in effigy at Syracuse, in 1830. He was a member of the first New England Anti-Slavery Society, formed in Boston in 1832, and eagerly championed Prudence Crandall, when she was persecuted and arrested for receiving colored girls into her school at Canterbury, Conn. Mr. May was also a member of the Philadelphia convention of 1833 which formed the American Anti-Slavery Society, and was one of the signers of the "Declaration of Sentiments," the author of which was William Lloyd Garrison. For eighteen years he was the general agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and as such lectured and traveled extensively. He had charge of the Unitarian church at South Scituate, Mass., from 1836 to 1842, becoming in the latter year, at the request of Horace Mann, the principal of the Girls' Normal School at Lexington, Mass. In 1845 he became pastor of the Unitarian Society at Syracuse, N. Y., which position he retained until three years before his death. Mr. May was always more or less active in many educational and charitable enterprises, and did a great deal toward improving the public-school system of Syracuse. He published: "Education of the Faculties" (Boston, 1846); "Revival of Education" (Syracuse, N. Y., 1855), and "Recollections of the Anti-Slavery Conflict" (Boston, 1868). He was called the St. John Apostle of the Gospel of Freedom, on account of his gentle voice and manner. He was both gentle and firm, courageous, unwearied and unselfish in the anti-slavery cause. Mr. May died in Syracuse July 1, 1871.

Samuel J. May

STILL, William, philanthropist and historian of the "Underground Railroad," was born at Shumway, Burlington Co., N. J., Oct. 7, 1821. His father had been a slave on the eastern shore of Maryland, who bought his freedom about 1815 and removed to New Jersey, where he acquired property and became a useful citizen. When William was but a youth he read the "Colored American," and early imbibed the anti-slavery spirit. He removed to Philadelphia in 1844, and soon afterward was appointed to a clerkship in the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. He filled this position for fourteen years. During this time he took notes of the remarkable and exciting experiences of many fugitive slaves. These thrilling stories he carefully preserved and in 1878 published them in a volume of nearly 800 pages. It gives an authentic account of the operations of the Underground Railroad, an organization for the protection of fugitive slaves, and to aid

them in their escape northward. Mr. Still sheltered the wife, daughter and sons of John Brown while he was awaiting execution at Charlestown, Va., in 1859. During the civil war he was post sutler at Camp William Penn near Philadelphia. He was one of the original stockholders of the "Nation," of New York, was a member of the Freedmen's Aid Union and Commission, helped to organize the Orphans' Home for children of colored soldiers and sailors; is a trustee of Storer College at Harper's Ferry and of the Home for Destitute Colored Children; president of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, and a member of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, where he has prospered as a merchant. He has also published "Voting and Laboring" and "Rights of Colored People in City Passenger Cars."

PHILLIPS, Wendell, orator and reformer was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1811. His family came to New England in the Arabella, the ship that next followed the Mayflower, and every generation of them produced a clergyman or a prominent promoter of educational projects. Wendell entered the Boston Latin School in 1822 and was graduated from Harvard in 1831. In his college days he took no interest in the reform with which his fame was subsequently connected. He bore the reputation of having defeated the first attempt to organize a temperance society in Harvard and was a conspicuous member of an organization formed by the students and known as the Gentleman's Club. His favorite study was history, and the epochs that most engaged his attention were the English revolution of 1630 and the reign of George III. His father was the first mayor of Boston and belonged to the evangelical school of faith, to which his son was early converted and to which he adhered till his death. He entered the Harvard Law School for a term of three years and in 1834 was admitted to the bar. He had every qualification for success at the bar except that he was free of any desire for eminence in it. At this time he said to a friend, "If clients do not come, I will throw myself heart and soul into some good cause and devote my life to it." The cause came first and he joined the abolitionist party, or rather society, and gave his life to it. James Russell Lowell at that time recorded Phillips's choice between a great secular career and a life devoted wholly to humanity in the memorable lines:

"He stood upon the world's broad threshold; wide
The din of battle and of slaughter rose;
He saw God stand upon the weaker side,
That sank in seeming loss before its foes;
Many there were who made great haste and sold
Unto the cunning enemy their swords;
He scorned their gifts of fame and power and gold
And, underneath, their soft and flowery words
Heard the cold serpent hiss; therefore he went
And, humbly, joined him to the weaker part,
Fanatic named, and fool, yet well content
So that he could be nearer to God's heart
And feel its solemn pulses sending blood
Through all the wide-spread vein of endless good."

He saw on the 21st of October, 1835, a Boston mob, composed, as the friendly press declared, of gentlemen of property and standing, marching through the streets to break up an anti-slavery meeting and to "snake out that infamous foreign scoundrel Thompson" and "bring him to the tar kettle before dark." Disappointed in their search the mob "snaked out" William Lloyd Garrison in his stead, and Phillips saw them drag him through the streets, almost naked and with a rope around his waist, with which they threatened to hang him—a fate he escaped through the cleverness of the mayor who locked him up and put him in jail for protection. From that moment and until his death Mr. Phillips was an abolitionist, although he did not take the high position as a leader that he soon secured and held, until after the murder of Lovejoy in 1837, which made him conspicuous and gave him a national reputation. The civil authorities of Boston were not disposed to rebuke this martyrdom; but Wm. Ellery Channing determined that Boston's voice should be heard in reprobation and called a meeting in Faneuil Hall, Dec. 8, 1837. It was held in the day time because of a threatened mob in the evening. After an impressive address by Channing and the passage of resolutions written by him, James T. Austin, attorney-general of the state, rose and delivered a speech in eulogy of the Alton murders, comparing them with the patriots of the revolution and declaring that Lovejoy "died as the fool dieth." Phillips was present, but with no expectation of speaking. He had never yet delivered a public address. Urged by calls and an invitation by the chairman, he stepped on the platform "beautiful as a young Apollo" said a spectator many years afterward. His speech was short and completely carried the audience. Assassination as a political method was sternly condemned and freedom of speech vindicated. He ascended the platform a young gentleman of one of the first families of Boston; he descended it recognized as one of the foremost orators of the world. Henceforth his life was devoted to reform which he served, as he had promised, with heart and soul and eloquence unsurpassed. He accepted the entire creed of the Garrisonians—that slavery was a sin never to be compromised with; that the constitution of the United States was a compact with hell and an agreement with death; that the church was blood-guilty in seeking to find apology for it in the Bible, and that slavery should be unconditionally and immediately abolished. Henceforward, although Garrison gave the name to the school of abolitionists, Wendell Phillips was recognized as its chief apostle and the man who made it a power in the nation. His personal manner was so pleasing that whoever came into personal relation with him felt the charm of the spell of his power and were inspired by his devotion and self-sacrifice. In the divisions of 1839–40 Mr. Phillips stood with Garrison in favor of the equal rights of women as members of the anti-slavery societies in opposition to the organization of abolitionists as members of a political party and in resistance to the attempt to discredit and proscribe men on the anti-slavery platform on account of their religious belief. For while he denounced the churches for their complicity with slavery he made no war on their creeds. In 1840 he represented the Massachusetts abolitionists in the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, where he pleaded, but in vain, for the admission of the woman delegates sent from this country. Mr. Phillips was foremost and unquestionably the ablest of the anti-slavery agitators who sought to revolutionize public opinion until the secession of the Southern states came to them and by investing the president with the power, under the rule of war, of emancipat-

Wendell Phillips

ing the slaves in the revolted states. No one did as much as Mr. Phillips in educating the public opinion of the North to demand and sustain the supreme exercise of the Federal authority. From the 1st of January, 1863, when emancipation was decreed, the war became a war against slavery, as well as a war for the Union; and thousands of abolitionists who had refrained from joining the Union army now hastened to be enlisted in its ranks. In 1864 Mr. Phillips opposed, while Mr. Garrison advocated, the re-election of Lincoln, which led to controversies between the adherents of both men which were renewed in 1865 when Mr. Garrison favored, and Mr. Phillips opposed, the dissolution of the anti-slavery society. Mr. Phillips contended that its work remained unfinished until the freedman should have a vote. Mr. Phillips succeeded and was elected its president instead of Mr. Garrison, and it continued under his management until 1870. In the controversy over reconstruction Mr. Phillips took an active and conspicuous part. But while thus ever active and assiduous as an abolitionist, other great reforms received his aid and encouragement. He was equally eminent as an advocate of the equal rights of women, as a champion of the temperance movement and as a friend of the Irish demand for Home Rule. The Indians found an earnest and eloquent friend and the working masses of the country one of their most untiring and able champions. In finance he favored the greenback theory. He held that the wage system "demoralizes alike the hirer and the hired, and that the existing system of finance makes the rich richer and the poor poorer and turns the republic into an aristocracy of capital." He was early married to Anne Terry Greene, who was an invalid when he married her and remained bedridden until her death, a few years before his own. She had the reputation of having first directed her husband's attention to the abolition movement and however this may be, her influence was used all her life to sustain him and encourage him in his work. His last public appearance was on Dec. 26, 1883, at the unveiling of Miss Whitney's bust of Harriet Martineau in the "Old South" church in Boston. In a little more than a month after the event Mr. Phillips died. A volume of Mr. Phillips's "Lectures and Speeches" was published by James Ridpath, Boston, in 1863. There are scattered pamphlets containing speeches, but they are out of print. He died Feb. 2, 1884. Mr. Phillips and his wife lie buried in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

HALL, Robert Bernard, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 28, 1812. He received his early education at the Boston Latin School, studied for the ministry at New Haven, and was ordained in the orthodox Congregational church, but subsequently became an Episcopalian. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1855, was elected to congress in the same year on the Know-Nothing ticket, and was re-elected in 1857 on the republican ticket. In 1858 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Iowa Central College. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Union Convention in Philadelphia. Mr. Hall was one of the twelve who founded the New England Anti-Slavery Society in Boston, in 1832, and was one of those who founded the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia in 1833, and was instrumental in having Garrison appointed to the post of secretary of foreign correspondence. Mr. Hall wrote to Mr. Garrison from New Haven, Jan. 21, 1834: "I knew your claims; I knew, too, that you would be placed on the board of managers or as a vice-president—in other words, would be *second fiddle*—and *this* did not suit me. I laid hold on the committee, and urged and entreated them to create the office to which you were subsequently appointed. . . . I remember distinctly telling them, or some of them, that if there was an office for you to fill, or for which you were calculated, one *ought to be and must be made.* I regarded the office of foreign secretary as one of great importance to our cause." As early as July, 1837, it became apparent that Mr. Hall was weakening in the anti-slavery cause, for in that month he refused to read the notice of an anti-slavery lecture from the pulpit he was then temporarily filling at Cambridgeport, Mass., giving as his reason that the regular pastor had also refused to do the same thing. In a letter written by Rev. Samuel J. May, in May, 1839, he says: "Robert B. Hall's wisdom seems to be turned away backwards. But I am told he has not so completely lost his senses as to maintain that the colonization plan can ever effect the abolition of slavery." Mr. Hall died at Plymouth, Mass., Apr. 15, 1868.

CHAPMAN, Maria Weston, reformer, was born in Weymouth, Mass., in 1806, the daughter of Warren Weston. She was educated in Weymouth and in England, and in 1829 became principal of the young ladies' high school in Boston, Mass. She married Henry G. Chapman, a Boston merchant, in 1830, and in 1834 she became an ardent abolitionist, and was for many years treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. She was left a widow in 1842, and in 1848 she went to Paris, France, where she materially aided the anti-slavery cause with her pen. In 1856 she returned to America. In 1877 she published a biography of Harriet Martineau, with whom she had been intimate for several years. Mrs. Chapman had great executive ability, was conspicuous as a leader in the anti-slavery cause, planned the annual bazars and made them fashionable, and published "The Liberty Bell," an annual devoted to the interests of abolition. She was beautiful and fashionable, intellectual and fascinating. Of her Lowell says:

"There was Maria Chapman, too,
With her swift eyes of clear steel blue,
The coiled-up mainspring of the Fair,
Originating everywhere
The expansive force, without a sound,
That whirls a hundred wheels around;
Herself meanwhile as calm and still
As the bare crown of Prospect Hill;
A noble woman, brave and apt,
Cumæa's sybil not more rapt,
Who might, with those fair tresses shorn,
The maid of Orleans casque have worn;
Herself the Joan of our Arc,
For every shaft a shining mark."

Mrs. Chapman died in Weymouth, Mass., in 1885.

SCOTT, Orange, clergyman, was born at Brookfield, Vt., Feb. 13, 1800. While he was still a child his parents removed to Canada, remaining there about six years, but subsequently returned to Vermont. Orange's early education was limited to a little more than a year's schooling. He became a Methodist clergyman in 1822, and soon ranked among the most prominent preacher of his denomination in New England, taking a leading position as a controversialist. From 1832–34 he was presiding elder of the Springfield district, Mass., and in 1834–35 of the Providence district, R. I. In 1833 he became deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement, and did much good work for the cause, becoming unpopular like many others, and while delivering an an anti-slavery lecture at Worcester, Mass., in 1835,

was assailed by a son of Ex-Gov. Lincoln, and an Irishman, who destroyed his notes. His bishop brought charges against him at the New England conference in 1838, but they were not sustained. Mr. Scott subsequently left the church in 1842, and at a general convention held in Utica, N. Y., on May 31, 1843, organized the Wesleyan Methodist church, of which he was president. He edited the "True Wesleyan" until 1844, a paper advocating the principles of the new church, which were opposed to slavery and to the episcopal form of church government. In 1846 he retired from the ministry on account of ill health, and died at Newark, N. J., July 31, 1847. His life has been written by the Rev. Lucius Matlock (New York, 1847).

FURNESS, William Henry, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., April 20, 1802, son of William and Rebecca (Thwing) Furness. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1820; studied theology at the Divinity School in Cambridge, and was pastor of the First Unitarian church, Philadelphia (1825–75). He was then made pastor emeritus, and practically retired from the ministry, although during the next twenty-one years he preached frequently in various Unitarian pulpits. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1847, and LL.D. from Columbia in 1887. Dr. Furness belonged to the extreme humanitarian school of Unitarian thinkers. He maintained the essential historical truth of the Gospels, and accepted most of the miracles of the New Testament, accounting for them by the moral and spiritual forces of the Saviour, whom he considered an exalted form of humanity. In his preaching and writing his constant endeavor was to obtain the historical truth and develop the spiritual ideas relating to the life of Christ. Dr. Furness took an active interest in the anti-slavery movement, and "wrought mightily" in the cause, frequently expressing his views from the pulpit. In 1845 he became editor of an annual called the "Diadem," and held this position for three years. He has published: "Remarks on the Four Gospels" (Philadelphia, 1835; London, 1837); "Jesus and His Biographers" (Philadelphia, 1838); "Domestic Worship" (1842); "A History of Jesus" (Philadelphia and London, 1850; a new edition, Boston, 1853); "Discourses" (Philadelphia, 1855); "Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth" (Boston, 1859); "The Veil Partly Lifted and Jesus Becoming Visible" (Boston, 1864); "The Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels" (Philadelphia, 1868); "Jesus" (1871); "The Power of Spirit Manifest in Jesus of Nazareth" (1877); "The Story of the Resurrection Told Once More" (1885); and "Verses: Translations and Hymns" (Boston, 1886). His translations from the German are: "Mirror of Nature" (1849), from Schubert; "Gems of German Verse" (1851); "Julius, and Other Tales" (1856); "Character of Jesus Portrayed" (Boston, 1866); from Dr. Schenkel's "Characterbild Jesu," an essay, written as a reply to Renan's book. He has also translated Schiller's "Song of the Bell," which is considered the best English translation that has ever been made. In 1825 he was married to Amelia Pulling Jenks, of Salem, Mass. His son, Horace Howard Furness, is a well-known Shakespearean scholar, and editor of the "New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare." Dr. Furness died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1896.

SWISSHELM, Jane Grey, reformer, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 6, 1815, the daughter of James and Mary (Scott) Cannon. Her parents were both of Scotch-Irish descent, her grandmother, Jane Grey, being of the family that gave England a nine days' queen. Jane's father died when she was a child, leaving his family almost penniless, so she was compelled to assist in her own support, and gave lessons in lace-making, painted and sold pictures, and taught school. On Nov. 18, 1836, she married James Swisshelm, and two years later they removed to Louisville, Ky., where she became a prominent opponent of slavery. Her first published article concerning the scriptural view of capital punishment appeared in the Louisville "Journal," in 1842, and was followed by articles on abolition and woman's rights in the Pittsburg "Spirit of Liberty." She established the "Saturday Visitor" in Pittsburg, making it a powerful abolition and woman's rights paper, which was merged in the weekly edition of the Pittsburg "Journal" in 1856. Her articles on the "Property Rights of American Women" influenced the Pennsylvania legislature to pass its first law granting to women the right to hold property. The winter of 1849–50 she spent in Washington as correspondent of her own paper and of the New York "Tribune," and created a sensation by denouncing Daniel Webster and attempting to impair his influence by exposing his private life. In 1857 she established the St. Cloud "Visitor," at St. Cloud, Minn., in which her opinions were so fearlessly expressed that a mob destroyed her office and threw her press into the river. But she was not to be discouraged, and within a week she was editing and publishing the "Democrat," and after Lincoln's nomination to the presidency she lectured and wrote in behalf of his election. At the beginning of the civil war Mrs. Swisshelm was one of the first women to respond to the call for nurses, and after the battle of the Wilderness she had 182 badly wounded men under her care for five days, with neither surgeon nor assistant. After the war, in 1865, she obtained a position in the quartermaster's department in Washington, but was afterward dismissed "for speaking disrespectfully of the president." Besides her many contributions to the press Mrs. Swisshelm published "Letters to Country Girls" (New York, 1853), and an autobiography, "Half a Century" (1881). Throughout all her life she displayed great moral and physical courage, and in her care of the wounded soldiers she proved herself a most efficient nurse. It was she who first suggested the court of claims, which has since become a law. She had one child, a daughter. Several years after their marriage Mr. Swisshelm obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Swisshelm died at Swissvale, Pa., July 22, 1884.

STONE, Lucy, reformer, was born at West Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1818, one of a family of nine children. Her grandfather, Francis Stone, was a colonel in the war of the revolution, and a captain of 400 men in Shays's rebellion. Her father was a prosperous farmer. He aided her brothers in going to college, but refused to aid her, as in those days it was thought preposterous for a girl to want a collegiate education. By teaching school she earned the money to go to Oberlin, then the only college that admitted women. One of her objects was to learn to read the Bible in the original Greek and Hebrew, and in order to satisfy herself whether the texts that were used against the equal rights of women were correctly translated. She earned her way through college partly by teaching in the preparatory department, partly by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding Hall at three cents an hour. She was appointed by the faculty to write a graduating essay. She wished to read it herself, but it was regarded as contrary to Scripture for a woman

to read her own essay in public, and she was required to have it read by a professor. Rather than do this, she declined to write the essay. She was graduated in 1847. Immediately she entered on her lifelong career as a public speaker on every variety of reform cause, giving her first woman's rights lecture in the pulpit of her brother's church at Gardner, Mass., and before the close of her first year of public life was engaged as regular lecturer for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Such, however, was her zeal for the woman suffrage cause that she frequently turned from the fervid denunciation of slavery to still more eloquent appeals for the extension of the ballot to women, being among the earliest to recommend that move as the first step toward the realization of all social reforms. She said: "I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I must speak for the women." She arranged her own lecture engagements, posted her own handbills and performed the duties of doorkeeper and collection-taker, as well as of speaker. Once, while speaking in the church of a Connecticut town, she was deluged with water from a hose played on her through a broken pane. On another occasion, at an open-air meeting in Cape Cod, a mob, attracted by the rumor of the hated abolitionist agitators, gathered, armed with clubs and threatening violence. Alarmed at these demonstrations, all the speakers, except Miss Stone and Stephen Foster, left the platform in dismay. She meantime, nothing daunted, continued her address. Her ready tact, however, thus saved her from a painful experience, and also enabled her to get the ear of the crowd, which, moved to shame, contributed money to buy a new coat for Mr. Foster in place of the one their zeal had just destroyed. By this studied dignity of manner, she gained the respect of the public, and it frequently happened that audiences would listen to her when other speakers would be greeted with catcalls, hoots and yells. She headed the call for the first national woman's rights convention at Worcester, Mass., in 1851, and traveled extensively, lecturing on woman suffrage in Canada, and as far west as Missouri. In 1853, she delivered three lectures in Louisville, Ky., which was the beginning of the agitation of the suffrage question in that state. Later in the same year she lectured before a suffrage convention in Cleveland, O. In 1855, she was married to Henry B. Blackwell, a merchant of Cincinnati, and a prominent abolitionist. They sent thirty miles to Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, to perform the ceremony, since he was one of the few clergymen of the time who professed conscientious scruples against using the word "obey" in the marriage service. Since she had always consisteutly regarded the merging of the wife's name in that of the husband as a symbol of legal subjection and the loss of her individuality, she, with her husband's cordial approval, retained her maiden name. A few years later, in New Jersey, Mrs. Stone let her property be sold for taxes, and wrote a protest against "taxation without representation," with her baby on her knee. In 1869, in connection with William Lloyd Garrison, Julia Ward Howe, Col. T. W. Higginson and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association. In 1870, she became associate editor of the "Woman's Journal," published in Boston, and two years later its principal editor, with her husband and daughter as assistants. She took part in the campaigns in behalf of the woman suffrage amendments, submitted in Kansas in 1867, in Vermont in 1870, in Michigan in 1874, in Colorado in 1877, and in Nebraska in 1882. She has filled various offices of trust and honor; being one year president of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and always, before and after, chairman of its executive committee. She was also an active member of the Woman's National Loyal League, which did noble work during the civil war. Mrs. Stone died at Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 18, 1893.

Lucy Stone

WRIGHT, Elizur, reformer, journalist and mathematician, was born at South Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 12, 1804. His views and tastes were largely derived from his father and namesake (1762–1845), a man of ability and attainments, at whose school he received his early education after their removal in 1810 to Tallmadge, Summit Co., O. Escaping slaves were frequently sheltered in the house, and the boy became fixed in his abhorrence of "the peculiar institution" as hurtful to the masters and to the dignity of labor. He supported himself through Yale, graduating in 1826, taught for two years at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and filled the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., 1829–33. In 1833 he put forth "The Sin of Slavery and its Remedy," removed to New York, and bore a part in founding the National Anti-Slavery Society, which he faithfully served as secretary and member of its executive committee. He edited "The Emancipator," "Human Rights" (1834–35), and the "Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine" (1835–38), the latter of which he started. These sheets caused great irritation and alarm; the mails were searched at Charleston, and the "incendiary matter" publicly burned there in 1835. The panic extended to New York, where the leading abolitionists endured loss of property and personal violence. (See sketch of Arthur Tappan.) Wright's house in Brooklyn was threatened by a pro-slavery mob, and efforts were made to kidnap him for exportation to South Carolina. In 1838 he joined Gerrit Smith, Birney, and others in repudiating Garrison's position of abstinence from politics, and in forming the Liberty party. He now removed to Boston to conduct the "Massachusetts Abolitionist" as a rival to the "Liberator;" this task lasted about a year. He wrote for other papers, and varied his journalistic labors by translating "The Fables of La Fontaine;" of these a specimen appeared in 1839, and the whole in two volumes, 1841, the work was called "spirited and faithful" by Dr. C. C. Felton, and was reprinted in 1859. He began the "Chronotype," a daily, in 1846; in 1850 it was united with "The Commonwealth," which he conducted for some time. His pointed and vigorous attacks on various abuses, especially the sale of liquor, caused two suits for libel. He never gave up his opposition to slavery, and in 1851 was tried for rescuing a fugitive slave. He edited the "Railroad Times" (1853–58), patented two inventions, published in 1853 "Life Insurance Valuation Tables," prepared for the Mutual Life Co., and enlarged in 1871, agitated for the reform of legislative methods of insurance, and in 1858 was made insurance commissioner of the state. This post he held until 1866, gained wide reputation as an authority on underwriting, and instituted several reforms which have affected the business throughout the country. He devised the "arithmeter," patented in

Elizur Wright

1869; was consulting actuary for insurance companies; published "Savings Bank Life Insurance" (1872); "Politics and Mysteries of Life Insurance" (1873), and many pamphlets and reports; was actively interested in forestry, free trade, woman suffrage, the currency, industrial education, and nearly every issue of the time. His last book was a "Life of Myron Holley" (1882). He died at Medford, Mass., Nov. 21, 1885. (See the "Nation" for Nov. 26, 1885.)

LORING, Ellis Gray, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1803. He prepared for college at the Latin school, where he was distinguished for scholarship, and where R. W. Emerson was his friend. He entered Harvard in 1819, but did not graduate; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and attained to great eminence in his chosen profession. He was one of a committee appointed to draft the constitution for the New England Anti-Slavery Society, subsequently signed it, assisted the "Liberator" in its pecuniary crisis, and distinguished himself in the defence of the slave child "Med," in the Massachusetts supreme court, where he secured the decision that every slave brought on Massachusetts soil by the owner is free. By his argument he succeeded in convincing the opposing counsel, Benjamin R. Curtis, subsequently justice of U. S. supreme court, who shook hands with him, and said: "Your argument has entirely converted me to your side, Mr. Loring." In 1833 Mr. Loring was elected counselor of the anti-slavery society, and was one of a committee that called the Lovejoy indignation meeting at Faneuil Hall in 1837. He became conspicuous as the author of a "Petition in behalf of Abner Kneeland," which was headed by the name of the Rev. Dr. William E. Channing. Kneeland, a professed atheist, had been indicted for blasphemy, and Mr. Loring's petition was a plea for freedom of speech. Wendell Phillips said of him: "The great merit of Mr. Loring's anti-slavery life was, he laid on the altar of the slave's needs all his peculiar tastes. Refined, domestic, retiring, contemplative, loving literature, art, and culture, he saw there was no one else to speak, therefore he was found in the van. It was the uttermost instance of self-sacrifice, more than money, more than reputation, though he gave both." Mr. Loring's espousal of the anti-slavery cause lost him many clients, and drew upon him the coldness of many of his friends among the leading families of Boston, but he never regretted the course he undertook and pursued until he died. It has been said that at least half of Dr. Channing's anti-slavery reputation belongs to Mr. Loring. He died in Boston May 24, 1858.

Ellis Gray Loring.

ADAMS, Nehemiah, clergyman, was born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 19, 1806. He was graduated from Harvard in 1826, from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1829, and became assistant of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., at the first church in Cambridge, Mass. In 1834 he was called to the Essex street church, in Boston, and was pastor there until his death, but on account of his ill health in 1869 his congregation obtained for him an associate pastor, and gave him a leave of absence. Mr. Adams took an active part in all the theological and ecclesiastical questions of his day, was connected with the American Tract Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. By his subserviency to the slave power he earned the name of "Southside," and he it was who was commissioned by the general association of Congregational ministers at West Brookfield, Mass., in 1837, to draw up the annual pastoral letter, in which he attacked the lecturing of the Grimké sisters, as a means of enticing women out of their proper sphere, and so loosening the foundations of the family, and to which Whittier replied in his poem entitled "A Pastoral Letter." In 1854 he became impressed with the idea that the "Northern antagonism to slavery" might be "diverted into a neutral effort with the South to plan for the good of the African race," and he endeavored to put his scheme into execution by writing to a number of slaveholders in different states a series of mild questions, begging them to answer. He expected great assistance from the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, but his letter of reply, which Dr. Adams first saw in a public journal, contained the following: "What business have you to interest yourself about it [slavery]? Why take a thought about benefiting the race of my slave, more than about benefiting the race of my ox, or my ass, or anything else that is mine?" His "South Side Views of Slavery," published in 1854, and "Sable Cloud; a Southern Tale with Northern Comments," were fiercely attacked by the anti-slavery press. Among his other published works is "Under the Mizzenmast," an account of his voyage around the world. He died Oct. 6, 1878.

ANDREW, J. O. (See Vol. I., p. 521.)

JACKSON, Francis, reformer, was born in Newton, Mass., March 7, 1789, the son of Maj. Timothy Jackson, an officer in the revolution, who died in 1814. Francis became a prominent citizen of Boston, served as a member of the city government, and originated many of the public improvements in that city. He was president of the Anti-Slavery Society for several years, and had the courage to offer the use of his house for the meetings of the Female Anti-Slavery Society at a most critical period of its existence; at a time when, in fact, there was danger of his house being mobbed, were it known. He was extremely liberal in his contributions to the cause, and was one of three who guaranteed the support of Garrison and Knapp when the latter's improvident ways put the "Liberator" in debt. Mr. Jackson published a "History of Newton" (Newton, 1854). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1861.

Francis Jackson

GHISELIN, George R., diplomatist, was born at Staunton, Va., in 1824. During the civil war he acted as *quasi* ambassador to England for the Southern Confederacy. When Mason and Slidell were overtaken and detained, Mr. Ghiselin, who had followed them by another route as an emergency diplomat, took the place which they were designed to fill, and during the war labored zealously to enlist the aid of the English government for the Confederacy. He remained in England for three years following the close of the civil war, and for a number of years prior to 1877 lived in Chili, where he had acquired wealth in mines and railroads, but his later years were passed in New York, in which city he died Sept. 11, 1890.

WELD, Theodore Dwight, reformer, was born at Hampton, Windham co., Conn., Nov. 23, 1803, fourth son and child of Ludovicus and Elizabeth (Clark) Weld. His father, a son of Rev. Ezra Weld, for more than fifty years pastor of the Congregational church at Braintree, Mass., was pastor of the Congregational church at Hampton for many years, subsequently preaching at Fabius and Preble, Onondaga co., N.Y. Theodore Weld's mother was a daughter

of Dr. John Clark, of Lebanon, Conn. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Hamilton, but was not graduated, becoming, in 1830, agent of a society to promote manual labor in schools and colleges, and publishing, in 1833, a report in its interests. In that year he entered Lane Theological Seminary, Walnut Hills, O. A society for promoting the colonization of negroes was formed among the students; but soon, influenced by Garrison's "Thoughts on Colonization," the young men began to give more thought to America than to Africa, and in February, 1834, devoted eighteen consecutive evenings to the discussion of slavery. Weld, who had traveled in the South, and had gathered a stock of information with regard to the subject in hand, was the leader in the debates. The result was the formation of an abolition society, by unanimous vote. Some of the students now attempted to influence public opinion through the religious newspapers; others opened schools for the negroes in Cincinnati, many of whom had been slaves; whereupon the seminary was threatened with mob violence, and its trustees forbade the discussion of slavery, even in private. The students promptly protested against this attempt to stifle free speech, and about eighty requested to be dismissed. Those who withdrew, after studying together for five months, were invited to remove to Oberlin College to constitute the first classes in a theological department just established. About thirty accepted; but Weld, who was of the number, did not remain long at the new institution, having decided that he could promote anti-slavery sentiment more effectively as a lecturer than as a preacher. Fairchild, in his history of Oberlin College, describes Weld as being, at this period, "a young man of surpassing eloquence and logical power, and of a personal influence even more fascinating than his eloquence." Later, William Lloyd Garrison called him "the lion-hearted, invincible Weld," praised his "sagacious, far-reaching, active mind," and declared that he "delighted and moved all minds." In the fall of 1835, Mr. Weld returned to Oberlin, and gave a series of more than twenty lectures on slavery, which profoundly moved the community, and inspired a score or more of the students to become anti-slavery lecturers themselves. Weld's career on the platform was cut short, in 1836, by a weakness of the throat, and he became editor of the publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was the author of many pamphlets issued by the society, and also wrote for it several books: "The Bible Against Slavery" (1837); "Power of Congress over the District of Columbia" (1837); "American Slavery as It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses" (1839); and "Slavery and the Internal Slave Trade in the United States" (London, 1841). On May 14, 1838, Mr. Weld was married to Angelina Emily, daughter of Judge John Faucheraud Grimke, of Charleston, S. C., who was of great assistance to her husband in his reformatory and literary work and in the schools he established. In 1840, he was one of the corresponding secretaries of the Anti-Slavery Society. In 1841–43, he lived at Washington, D. C., in close relations with the few anti-slavery members of congress. In 1854, he established the Eagleswood School near Perth Amboy, N. J., which was open to both sexes, and to blacks as well as whites. During the civil war a scurrilous biography of Mr. Weld was published by some one hostile to the anti-slavery movement. In 1864 he removed to Hyde Park, near Boston, where he conducted a school, at the same time returning to the lecture-field. Two sons, Stuart and Theodore, survived him. Mr. Weld died at Hyde Park, Feb. 3, 1895.

Theodore D. Weld

JOHNSON, Oliver, reformer and journalist, was born at Peacham, Vt., Dec. 27, 1809. His first business experience was as apprentice to a printer at Montpelier, Vt., in the office of a newspaper called the "Watchman." In 1831, a paper was started, called the "Christian Soldier," of which he was the editor. During the next thirty years, Mr. Johnson was engaged in a number of literary enterprises, at the same time establishing his character as a man possessing not only the instincts, but the courage, of a reformer. He interested himself in all benevolent movements, and was a powerful and able opponent of slavery, writing and lecturing in behalf of the cause of abolition. He was one of the twelve persons who organized the New England Anti-Slavery Society in 1832, and was one of the committee appointed to draft the constitution. In 1865, Mr. Johnson was made managing editor of the "Independent," a position which he continued to hold until 1870; afterwards he was for two years editor of the "Weekly Tribune," resigning the latter post to become editor of the "Christian Union." In all these positions, Mr. Johnson showed marked ability as a writer and as a controversialist. Mr. Johnson's wife, who died in 1872, was assistant matron in the female state prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., and also frequently lectured to women on anatomy and physiology. His second wife was a daughter of John S. C. Abbott. Mr. Johnson wrote "William Lloyd Garrison and His Times; or, Sketches of the Anti-Slavery Movement in America" (Boston, 1880). He died in New York city, Dec. 8, 1889.

Oliver Johnson.

WRIGHT, Fanny, reformer, was born in Dundee, Scotland, Sept. 6, 1795. At an early age she became an orphan, was a ward in chancery, and adopted the philosophy of the French materialists. She came to the United States in 1818 and traveled for about two years; was introduced in the first of the "Crooker" papers by Joseph Rodman Drake, and on her return to England published "Views of Society and Manners in America" (London, 1821; Paris, 1822). Lafayette invited her to Paris, and in 1825 she returned to this country. She purchased a large tract of land at Neshoba, now Memphis, Tenn., where she established a colony of emancipated slaves, and endeavored to educate them. This property was held in trust for her by Gen. Lafayette, who restored it when he learned that her plans could not be carried out without transgressing the laws of the state. From 1833 to 1836 her lectures in the Eastern states, attacking slavery and other existing social conditions, attracted great attention, and "Fanny Wright Societies" were organized. Subsequently her freedom of speech drew upon her the enmity of the church and press. She removed to New Harmony, Ind., where she edited "The Gazette," and lectured on behalf of Robert Dale Owen's colony, meeting with but little success. She went to France in 1838 where she married M. D'Arnsmont, whose ideas were in sympathy with her own, but they did not long live together; she resumed her maiden name, and lived in retirement in Cincinnati, O., with her daughter. Her published works are: "Altdorf," a tragedy, which is founded

on the story of William Tell (London, 1817); "A Few Days in Athens," being a translation of a Greek manuscript discovered in Herculaneum (London, 1822), and a "Course of Popular Lectures on Free Inquiry, Religion, Morals, Opinions, etc.," delivered in the United States (New York, 1829), and a sixth edition published in 1836. She died Dec. 14, 1852.

BUFFUM, Arnold, philanthropist, was born at Smithfield, R. I., in 1782, the son of a member of the Providence society for promoting the abolition of slavery. Arnold was a Quaker, and his business was that of a hatter. He visited England in 1824, where he met Clarkson, Wilberforce, and other anti-slavery leaders, and learned much from them. He was one of the original twelve who met at a call from Garrison in Boston, Jan. 6, 1832, and signed the constitution of the first anti-slavery society; became first president of it, and was commissioned lecturing agent. In some places he was cordially received; occasionally a clergyman opened his church to him, and sometimes he hired a hall at a small expense, and collected his own salary; with few exceptions the Quaker meeting-houses were closed against anti-slavery lecturers. Mr. Buffum was in the prime of life, a man of excellent judgment, with a thorough knowledge of his subject, and proved a pleasant and effective speaker, dressing and speaking like a Quaker. His lectures were a good beginning and he exerted a wholesome influence. He made a second visit to England in the anti-slavery cause, when a clerical fellow-passenger described him as "an old Hickory Quaker Abolitionist," a "tall, gray-headed, gold-spectacled patriarch." Mr. Buffum died March 13, 1859.

Arnold Buffum

ROGERS, Nathaniel Peabody, editor, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 3, 1794, and is tenth in descent from Rev. John Rogers, the first to suffer martyrdom during the reign of Bloody Mary, in England in 1555. He was graduated with honors from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in 1816, studied law with Richard Fletcher, and practised his profession in his native town until 1838, when he established a pioneer anti-slavery newspaper in Concord, N. H., called the "Herald of Freedom." Oliver Johnson says, "he made the paper as brilliant as it was able. His style was remarkable for terseness, for vivid flights of imagination, for odd and striking turns of thought, and for a wit all his own." He frequently contributed to the New York "Tribune" under the name of "The Old Man of the Mountain." Mr. Rogers was a man of much taste and refinement, warm-hearted, and given to hospitality. He was at first strictly orthodox, but became liberal, and in later years carried his ideas of individual freedom so far that he objected to a presiding officer in an anti slavery meeting. This brought him into conflict with the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society; an unfortunate controversy ensued, which resulted in alienating him from Mr. Garrison, and he died without a reconciliation. Mr. Rogers married a daughter of Daniel Farrand, of Burlington, Vt., and both he and his wife were members of the N. E. Non-Resistance Society. At a peace meeting which he attended toward the close of his life, the president argued in favor of taking life if commanded by God. Rogers was too feeble to take an active part in the meeting; it was well known that he was a devout Christian, and that he disapproved of capital punishment. He asked: "Does our brother yonder say that if God commanded him he would take a sword and use it in slaying human beings, and innocent, helpless human beings?" "Yes, if God commanded," was the answer. "Well, I wouldn't," Rogers replied. In 1847 a collection of his fugitive writings was published, with a memoir by Rev. John Pierpont. He died in Concord, N. H., Oct. 16, 1816.

BURLEIGH, Charles Calistus, abolitionist, was born in Plainfield, Conn., Nov. 10, 1810, the son of Rinaldo Burleigh, a graduate of Yale in 1803, and president of the first anti-slavery society in Windham county, and of Lydia Bradford, a lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford. He was inclined to the profession of law, and having studied, was admitted to the bar of Windham county, Conn., but his interest in the anti-slavery movement led him to devote the larger part of his time to speaking and working for that cause. With his brother he edited "The Unionist," an abolitionist newspaper, published by Prudence Crandall. Mr. Burleigh was in Boston in 1835, and assisted in protecting Mr. Garrison from the mob, and in 1838 he was a speaker in Pennsylvania Hall, in Philadelphia when the building was attacked and burned by a mob. For several years he was resident speaker of the free Congregational society at Florence, Mass., and at one time was a preacher in Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Burleigh was an earnest and eloquent speaker, unsurpassed for fluency, and an ardent worker for the anti-slavery cause. He also frequently spoke in behalf of woman's rights, temperance, and liberalism in religion, of which he was one of the first advocates. He wrote "Thoughts on the Death Penalty" (1845), and a tract on the keeping of Sunday, in which he expresses his liberal views. He is described as tall, with a noble countenance, with long sandy beard and hair, and dressed unconventionally. Mr. Burleigh died in Florence, Mass., June 14, 1878.

TAPPAN, Arthur, reformer, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 22, 1786. It is related of him that when an infant he was by accident locked up in a folding bedstead, with the result that he nearly died, and suffered through life from head trouble caused by this occurrence. After having passed through a common-school education, he went to Boston, and was bound apprentice for seven years to a hardware merchant. Upon completing this term he settled for a time at Portland, Me., and later in Montreal, Canada, returning to the United States on the outbreak of the war of 1812. In 1814 he joined his brother Lewis in the dry-goods business, importing goods from England, and afterward carried on the business alone. He was very successful in business and accumulated a fortune and became noted for his generosity and philanthropic acts. He was one of the founders of the American Tract Society and gave a large amount of money toward the erection of its first building. He was also the founder of Oberlin College; endowed the Lane Seminary in Cincinnati and a chair in the Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y. He founded the New York "Journal of Commerce" in 1827; and in 1833 established "The Emancipator." He was an earnest abolitionist and started an anti-slavery society in New York in 1833, of which he was president. He was also president of the American Anti-Slavery Society and contributed $1,000 a month for a number of years. In 1837 during the panic, he was obliged to suspend payment and in 1842 became a bankrupt. He fre-

Arthur Tappan

quently aided fugitive slaves in flying northward, and he succeeded in rescuing William Lloyd Garrison when he was imprisoned in Baltimore. Mr. Tappan died in New Haven, Conn., July 23, 1865. His life was written by his brother, Lewis Tappan, and published in New York in 1817.

TAPPAN, Lewis, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Northampton, Mass., May 23, 1788, the brother of Arthur and Benjamin Tappan. After some years of business life in Boston, he in 1827 settled in New York as partner of his brother Arthur, with all whose enterprises he was thenceforth associated. The two had the same convictions and sympathies, and stood side by side in the anti-slavery cause and in other reforms and charities. Lewis was a founder of the "Journal of Commerce" in 1827, and in 1828–31 its sole proprietor. His house was sacked by a pro-slavery mob in July, 1834. He was prominent in organizing the American Missionary Association, which he long served as treasurer and president. After the failure of the firm, he established the first Mercantile Agency in the United States, and was for years its head. He wrote his brother Arthur's "Life" (1871), and died in Brooklyn June 21, 1873.

TAPPAN, John, his brother, was born at Northampton, in December, 1781, was a merchant in Boston 1803–25, president and treasurer of the American Tract Society, and a friend of missions and charities in general. He died in Boston March 25, 1871.

RANKIN, John, clergyman, was born near Danbridge, Jefferson Co., Tenn., Feb. 4, 1793. During the years between 1817 and 1821 he had charge of two Presbyterian churches at Carlisle, Ky., and while there, probably in the year 1818, he founded an anti-slavery society. He subsequently removed to Ripley, O., where he was pastor of the First and Second Presbyterian churches for forty-four years. He participated in the Garrison anti-slavery movement, helped to form the New York city Anti-Slavery Society, and the National Anti-Slavery Society, and was mobbed several times. In 1824 he addressed some letters to his brother at Middlebrook, Va., endeavoring to persuade him from slaveholding, which were published in Ripley, in the "Liberator," in 1832, and subsequently in book form in Boston and Newburyport, where it ran through several editions. In 1835 he was a member of the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society to raise money for the free establishment of periodicals and pamphlets. He it was who assisted the colored woman and her child, the originals of Eliza and her boy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to escape from slavery. Mr. Rankin founded the American Reform Book and Tract Society of Cincinnati, and wrote several books, including "The Covenant of Grace" (Pittsburg, 1869). He died at Ironton, O., March 18, 1886. His life has been written by the Rev. Andrew Ritchie, and is entitled "The Soldier, the Battle, and the Victory" (Cincinnati, 1876).

GAGE, Frances Dana ("Aunt Fanny"), author, was born Oct. 12, 1808, at Marietta, O. She was of New England parentage, and related, through her mother, to the Danas and Bancrofts of Massachusetts. Her father was a western pioneer, and one of the founders of Marietta. In 1828 she married a lawyer, James L. Gage, of McConnellsville, O., which remained her home for many years. Though the mother of eight children, she found time to write much on the reforms of the day. She removed to St. Louis in 1853, where she was so outspoken in her anti-slavery opinions that the journals refused to publish her articles, and she suffered social ostracism. Her person and property were daily threatened with violence, and three times her house was burned, it was supposed, by incendiaries. The first agitation of the question of woman-suffrage in Iowa was in 1854, when Mrs. Gage lectured to crowded houses, attracted by the novel spectacle of a woman declaiming on woman's wrongs. The following year, by invitation, she addressed the second territorial legislature of Nebraska on the same subject. On account of her husband's ill health, and their reverses, she became one of the editors of an agricultural paper at Columbus, O. Its circulation was stopped by the breaking out of the civil war, and as four of her sons were in the Northern army, she herself went to the front, giving her services for over a year to the freedmen at Port Royal. As the magnitude of the work grew upon her, she lectured widely at the North to obtain help and supplies for the cause. Her labors were brought to a standstill for a year by a severe accident; but as soon as she was sufficiently recovered, she was employed by temperance organizations to lecture on that topic. This she continued until partial paralysis, in 1867, terminated her public career. She wrote much for children over the signature of "Aunt Fanny." She died in Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 10, 1884.

KNAPP, Isaac, abolition editor, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 11, 1804, was apprenticed to a printer, and early became a warm friend of William Lloyd Garrison. He bought the "Northern Chronicler" in 1825, changed its name to the "Essex Courant," and sold it in 1826 to Mr. Garrison. He was employed in the office of the "Genius," Benjamin Lundy's paper, in Baltimore, and visited Garrison while he was in prison there. He co-operated with Garrison in the establishment of the "Liberator," and his name appeared as publisher on the first number which made its appearance Jan. 1, 1831. In the autumn of the same year he was indicted by the Raleigh (N. C.) grand jury, for the "circulation and publication" of the "Liberator" "in this county, in contravention to the act of the last general assembly." Mr. Knapp was one of the twelve who founded the New England Anti-Slavery Society. He boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Garrison, immediately after their marriage, in "Freedom's Cottage," on Bower street, in Roxbury, Mass., and he visited Garrison while in jail in Boston. In 1835 he dissolved partnership with Garrison, assumed all pecuniary liabilities, and became sole publisher of the paper. In 1838 Knapp, who possessed no business talent and had further embarrassed himself by carrying on an anti-slavery depository, and publishing pamphlet after pamphlet, regardless of cost, became financially involved, and had married unfortunately. An agreement for the support of Knapp and Garrison was entered into by Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy and William Bassett, acting as a committee to supervise the finances of the "Liberator." In 1842 it became necessary, on account of Mr. Knapp's habits, to sever his connection with the "Liberator," and he was bought out. In 1831 Garrison wrote of him in the "Liberator:" "I am pleased to have an opportunity of bestowing a well-deserved eulogy upon my partner in business. He is willing, for the love of the cause, to go through evil as well as good report; to endure privation, and abuse, and the loss of friends so that he can put tyrants to shame and break the fetters of the slaves. He has been of essential service to me; and his loss would not be easily made up." And this testimony Garrison repeated in a letter to Oliver Johnson in 1873. Mr. Knapp died in Boston Sept. 14, 1843, too early to see any great results from his labors.

SMITH, Gerrit, philanthropist and reformer, was born in Utica, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1797, the son of Peter Smith, born at Greenbush, Rockland Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1768, the descendant of Hollanders who were among the earliest to settle in America. When Peter was sixteen years old he became a clerk for an importing merchant in New York city, and finally formed a partnership with John Jacob Astor, a poor youth like himself, the two keeping a small store and trading furs at first hands with the Indians.

Gerrit Smith

Smith ultimately took up his residence in the valley of the Mohawk, and opened an Indian trader's store in a corner of his house on the Bleecker property in Utica, to eke out the profits of the fur business. The furs were sent to Mr. Astor in New York. In course of time the partnership was dissolved, and while Mr. Astor bought real estate in New York city, Mr. Smith purchased 60,000 acres of land in central New York state, at $3.53½ per acre, of which enough was sold at auction in 1802 to repay the purchase price and still leave enough to make Mr. Smith the largest landholder in the state, and subsequent additions made him the owner of more acres than any other one man in the Union. Mr. Smith was a man of sensitive temperament, quick emotions, great kindness of heart, and very religious, much given to the distribution of tracts on a large scale. He married, in 1792, Elizabeth, the daughter of James Livingstone, of Montgomery county, a man who was a particularly active patriot during the revolution. She died in 1818. Gerrit Smith was the second son born to this couple. He was educated at the Clinton Academy, and at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1818, with the valedictory honor. In college he was an excellent scholar, an enthusiastic reader of the books of the period, especially the letters of Junius; he was handsome in person, popular, gay and sportive. His expectation was to study law, but the death of his mother just after his graduation took him to Peterboro, the family home, and the care of his father's estate devolving upon him soon afterward, he made that town his permanent home, and married Wealthy Ann, the only daughter of Azel Backus, D.D., the first president of Hamilton College. She lived but seven months after marriage, and in January, 1822, he was married to Ann C., daughter of William Fitzhugh, of Geneseo, N.Y. The care of his father's estate precluding any other occupation, he became a man of business, and, according to the testimony available, was one of the strictest in the country. The fact that his business life continued during fifty-six years, that he left an estate of more than $1,000,000, and is said to have given away more than $8,000,000, is of itself sufficient evidence on this point. His capacity and integrity is illustrated by an incident of the panic of 1837. Being in need of ready money, he borrowed $250,000 from his old partner, John Jacob Astor, the security to be a mortgage on a certain piece of property. Mr. Astor's check for the amount was received, but through the stupidity of the county clerk the papers were not sent to Mr. Astor. Weeks went by, until a note of inquiry from Mr. Astor caused an examination and a satisfactory conclusion, but the fact remained that the New York capitalist had loaned a quarter of a million on the security of Mr. Smith's bare word. On March 17, 1826, Mr. Smith and his wife joined the Presbyterian church of Peterboro, and thenceforward his piety, particularly in his family, was the most remarkable feature of the home which grew up around him. In course of time he broke away from the religious bodies with which he had been in union, but his reverence for the Bible as the Word of God was profound. He labored for the upholding of the Sabbath, and fought against the exclusion of the Scriptures from the public schools, but he opposed sectarianism. After he withdrew from the Presbyterian church at Peterboro, "The Church at Peterboro" was established, and a declaration of principles issued, which may be found in O. B. Frothingham's excellent "Life of Gerrit Smith" (New York, 1878). In 1847 he built a chapel for its use, and it was in regular use until two years after his death. Here the ordinances of the church were observed, and the sacraments administered, Mr. Smith often preaching. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and an inveterate preacher of politics, both in and out of the pulpit. He once wrote: "No man is better than his politics; his religion is pure whose politics are pure, while his religion is rascally whose politics are rascally." His religion, so far as it differed from the accepted and orthodox standard, was largely speculative, perhaps illogical, but it did not affect the practical religious side of his life. In later life he swung almost completely away from the form of orthodoxy, but his humanity for his fellowmen was almost unbounded, setting at defiance all the rules which usually govern men in their charitable deeds. The tide of his benefactions was always outflowing in large streams, or in small. He literally gave away fortunes to relieve immediate distress. No public subscription of his day lacked his name at the head for the largest sum, and established institutions were liberally helped. He always gave away $50,000, and not seldom $100,000 each year. One of his unique charities was the distribution, through committees, of $30,000 to destitute "old maids" and widows in the state of New York. Nearly 3,000 persons, white and black, received from him from forty to sixty acres of land in the counties of Franklin, Essex, Hamilton, Fulton, Oneida, Delaware, Madison and Ulster in New York, and he made an unsuccessful attempt to colonize negroes in northern New York.

Gerrit Smith's House

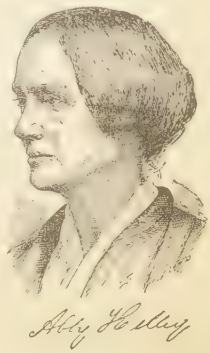
He believed in and labored for the rights of women, including that of suffrage. In the courts he plead the causes of unfortunate beings of whose innocence he was persuaded, obtaining special permission to practice at the bar for this purpose. Although as executor of his father's estate he had paid, in 1837, to all the heirs their proper share, in 1860, when his own portion had increased so enormously, without legal obligation he gave to each another portion, and four years later, still another. He kept open house in a fine old mansion, and all who came to his door were liberally entertained, high and low, rich and poor, black and white, alike. All his personal family were trained to aid him in his charitable works, and the house became a gathering-place for all kinds of people. All under the roof were expected to attend prayers, and it is said that on one occasion, besides the family, were assembled an Irish Catholic priest, a Hicksite Quakeress, a Calvinistic Presbyterian minister of the Jonathan Edwards school, two abolition leaders, a Seventh-day Baptist, a Democratic official, a Southern slaveholder, and a runaway slave and his wife. For this

motley assemblage he afterward "did the honors of the table, carving meat like a gentleman." The relations of Mr. Smith to slavery are the most vital of his career. Up to the time of his second marriage his father owned slaves, but he early manifested his sympathy with the subject race, and was an early and liberal patron of the American Colonization Society. While attending a meeting of the society in Syracuse, in 1831, he was assailed by what was called a "select mob," and had a similar experience in 1835 at Utica, after which he invited all to go over to Peterboro, where fair play could be had. From this time he entered the front rank of the agitators. His object was to create a sentiment which would demand the immediate abolition of slavery, and to this end he spoke and wrote, and gave freely from his abundant means. The "Liberty" party was formed under his lead at Arcade, N. Y., in 1840, and in 1848 and 1852 he was its candidate for the presidency. He was, in 1848, the candidate also of the "Industrial Congress," at Philadelphia, and in 1852 of the "Land Reformers." In 1840, and again in 1858, he was nominated for governor of New York, and accepting the latter nomination on a platform of abolition and prohibition, instituted an active canvass, speaking more than fifty-three times, and spent several thousand dollars, and received about 5,500 votes. From 1850 until 1860 he was peculiarly active, and aided habitually in the escape of fugitive slaves, and paid the legal expenses of persons accused of infractions of the fugitive slave law. In 1853 he was elected to congress, and served one term, declining a renomination. While in the house he was the acknowledged friend of the black man, and advocated every public measure to secure his welfare, but in spite of this, his open-handed, sunny and hospitable nature made him an acceptable and respected associate of men of all political parties and shades of belief, even to many of the Southerners, whose most cherished opinions he combated. At the same time his general course seemed of little consequence, and the Chicago "Tribune" expressed the common opinion when it described him as "a wrong-headed fanatic, wilful and intractable, conceited and wayward, whose intellect ran to paradox, whose wisdom was akin to folly, and who injured his own side more than the opposition." He was accused of complicity with John Brown in the Harper's Ferry raid, but it was shown that all he did was to give him money; but that he might not be arrested by the U. S. authorities he was guarded and secreted by his friends. Just at this time his health gave way, and he was confined for a few weeks in an asylum for the insane at Utica, but at the end of six weeks was discharged cured. He was charged by the Chicago "Tribune" with having feigned insanity, but the accusation was finally retracted. During the war Mr. Smith gave powerful support to the government, contending, from the firing of the first gun on Fort Sumter, that it meant the end of slavery. He would never allow that the North was blameless in the matter of slavery, and always counseled moderation and kindness toward the leaders when the end should come. Consistently with this opinion he went upon the bail bond of Jefferson Davis with Horace Greeley, and interceded for prisoners confined in Albany for participation in the "Kuklux" outrages. The end of slavery did not lessen his activities, but gave them an opportunity to seek other channels. He took an active interest in politics, befriended the freedmen, worked earnestly for temperance, and was active in ordinary business affairs and in the promotion of local, state and other public works. He comprehended and helped with funds the Italian patriot Mazzini, and withheld neither his prayers nor his helping hand from any good work in which he could co-operate. His death was sudden, being caused by a stroke of apoplexy while on a visit to New York city. Tributes to him came from all sources, the most remarkable from William Lloyd Garrison, with whom he differed for many years. Mr. Garrison said: "His case is hardly to be paralleled among the benefactors of mankind, in this or any other country. The language of eulogy, often absurdly or timidly applied, may, in this instance, be used in the strongest form without danger of exaggeration. No description of sublime deeds can match their performance. Truly, in the Peterboro philanthropist and reformer was seen:

"A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man;"

of a man not only remarkable for the beauty and stateliness of his person, the suavity of his manners, and the charm of his social intercourse, but exceptional among millions in the matter of self-conquest over the strongest temptation and the most ample opportunities to lead a luxurious and a purely worldly life." Mr. Smith died Dec. 28, 1874.

KELLEY, Abby, reformer, was born in Pelham, Mass., Jan. 15, 1811, and was descended from Irish Quakers. Her parents removed to Worcester, Mass., but she was educated at the Friends' School, Providence, R. I. After leaving school she taught for several years at Worcester, Millbury, and in a Friends' School at Lynn, Mass. In 1837 she resigned her position as teacher to lecture on abolition, and was the first woman to enter the anti-slavery lecture field after the Grimké sisters, and the first woman to address mixed audiences on this subject. She studied her subject thoroughly, and entered into the work with an earnestness and devotion which seemed to indicate that she felt inspired to consecrate herself to the cause. She lectured in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, was denounced and ridiculed by press and pulpit: often her meetings were attacked by mobs, but she did a noble work. She may be said to have founded the "Anti-Slavery Bugle," and did much toward organizing the Webster Anti-Slavery Society, an auxiliary of the National society. In 1839 the American Anti-Slavery Society first admitted women as members, and at the anniversary meeting in the following year, a business committee was appointed and Abby Kelley was named for one of its members. This admission of women was the cause of a division in the society and the withdrawal of Lewis Tappan and others, who formed another society. In December, 1845, Miss Kelley married Stephen Symonds Foster, and after her marriage she continued to lecture for some time. Lowell describes her:



"A Judith there, turned Quakeress,
Sits Abby in her modest dress.
No nobler gift of heart or brain,
No life more white from spot or stain,
Was e'er on Freedom's altar laid,
Than hers—the simple Quaker maid."

She finally settled on a farm near Worcester, Mass., with her husband, and remained there until he died. About 1850 Mrs. Foster began to take an active interest in woman suffrage and prohibition, and took a somewhat aggressive tone. Both she and Mr. Foster refused to pay taxes because she could not vote, and their home was sold two or three times, but was bought in by friends, and finally Mr. Foster redeemed it. Her last public work was an endeavor to raise funds to pay the expense of securing the

adoption of the fifteenth amendment in the doubtful states. Mrs. Foster was amiable and pleasing, but firm in her convictions and decided in her expression of them. She died in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 14, 1887.

CHILD, David Lee, journalist, was born in West Boylston, Mass., July 8, 1794. He was graduated from Harvard in 1817, was sub-master in the Boston Latin School, appointed secretary of legation in Lisbon, Portugal, and fought in Spain against the French. He returned to America in 1824, and in the following year studied law with his uncle, Tyler Bigelow, at Watertown, Mass., and in due course was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he made a visit to Belgium to study the beet-sugar industry, and subsequently was the first to manufacture beet sugar in this country, for which he received a silver medal. About the year 1830 he was editor of the "Massachusetts Journal," was elected to the legislature, denounced the annexation of Texas, and published a pamphlet on the subject, which he entitled "Naboth's Vineyard." Mr. Child was one of the early members of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, and wrote a series of letters on slavery to an English philanthropist, an address on the same subject to the *Société pour l'Abolition d'Esclavage,* when he was in Paris in 1837, also one to the editor of the "Eclectic Review," of London, and he published articles on this subject in Philadelphia. He was one of the trustees of the Noyes Academy, Canaan, N. H., opened in 1834 to colored youths on equal terms with white. In his congressional speeches on the Texan question, John Quincy Adams obtained many of his facts from Mr. Child's pamphlet. In 1843 Mr. Child and his wife, Lydia Maria Child, edited the "Anti-Slavery Standard" in New York city. Mr. Child was distinguished for the boldness and fearlessness with which he attacked social wrongs. He died in Wayland, Mass., Sept. 18, 1874.

CHILD, Lydia Maria, author and philanthropist, was born at Medford, Mass., Feb. 11, 1802. She was descended from excellent colonial stock, and received unusual educational advantages. In her intellectual impulses she was greatly influenced by her brother, Dr. Convers Francis, a man of scholarly attainments, and a professor in the Cambridge Theological School. She possessed a very joyous temperament, impulsive and sympathetic—so much so that at the present day she would be described as sentimental; but her true womanliness preserved her from frivolity, and won her many friends and social popularity before her writings conferred upon her a deserved pre-eminence among the literary women of her country. Her first essay in letters was a story, written when she was seventeen, and was followed by more stories, and common-sense books for household use. In 1826 she was the inventor of a class of literature which of late years has found a wide circle of patrons and a deserved popularity, when she founded the "Juvenile Miscellany," which was the forerunner of "Harper's Young People" and all kindred publications. She published a novel, "Philothea," in 1833, which has been pronounced the best work from her pen. The "North American Review," which was at that time the chief authority in literary criticism, gave her the first rank among American authors of her sex. In fact, Miss Sedgwick was the only female author considered worthy of a place beside her.

L. Maria Child.

She was prosperous, finding ready publishers for all that her busy pen and versatile mind could furnish. Just at this time, while she was floating on the high tide of popularity, the anti-slavery agitation began. Mr. Garrison's declarations that all men are born equal and belong to a common brotherhood found in her a ready sympathy and a quick response, and she began a career as an abolitionist by the publication of her "Appeal in Behalf of that Class of Americans called Africans." Her position was a surprise to the world, and a shock to her friends, and she was then made to feel the full force of literary and social ostracism. Her books were returned to her publishers, her friends ignored her, and church and press alike denounced her. However, this did not daunt her spirit, nor make her swerve one instant in her devotion to a cause in which she found the very keynote of her being, and to which she consecrated unreservedly the rest of her long life. An unpopular cause always won her support, and she said of herself that her interest flagged when victory was assured. In 1861 she wrote: "Our cause is going to mount the throne of popular favor. Then I shall bid good-bye to it and take hold of something else that is unpopular. I never work on the winning side, because I know there will always be plenty to do such work." Not that she ever stayed her hand, whenever her strength or money could avail anything, and when the emancipation proclamation was issued, she exercised her trained powers to help in every possible way. Her new departure was followed by her marriage to one who was in every way congenial, possessing the same sympathies and enthusiasm—an accomplished man, but of whom it has been said that he had no genius for succeeding. Shortly after their marriage they removed from Boston to New York, where she found a field for her literary activities without in the least abating her efforts to promote anti-slavery. Together they edited the "Anti-Slavery Standard," and the "Letters from New York," her most popular work, were written for and published in this journal. These "Letters" were full of an exuberant life, which neither persecution and neglect, nor poverty, even, could quench. She records of herself that she reads only "chipper" books. "I hang prisms in my windows to fill the room with rainbows. I gaze at all the bright pictures in shop windows. I cultivate the gayest flowers. I seek cheerfulness in every possible way." In fact, to be cheerful was a necessity of her life. These "Letters" also have an historical interest, presenting as they do a vivid picture of life in New York fifty years ago, interspersed with criticisms on music and and literature, and descriptions, full of *verve,* of men and events. Words are inadequate to describe the scanty life, measured by a worldly standard, which she lived while doing this, and for many years after, until the many anti-slavery conventions, the only means permitted the reformers for enlightening the public as to their aims, and mitigating the race hatred of color, had purchased by a lavish expenditure of good material, and some bloodshed, the right to freedom of thought and speech. She felt in her life no want, no deprivation. She was thoroughly unconscious, and did the thing she considered right with an indifference to consequences which would have depressed a less well-centered mind, and destroyed its usefulness. She was a constant attendant at the anti-slavery meetings, and from her dwelling on Brooklyn heights brought back renewed vigor to preach the gospel of freedom; and her noble self-sacrifice, with its notable results, only served to feed the flame of her enthusiasm. As the inspiration spread, mothers sent their children from house to house with copies of her "Appeal," and thus her work for the cause gathered constantly

fresh adherents. In the last year of her life she wrote: "I remember very distinctly the first time I ever saw Garrison. I little thought then that the whole pattern of my life-web would be changed by that introduction. I was then all absorbed in poetry and painting, soaring aloft on Psyche wings into the etherial regions of mysticism. He got hold of the strings of my concience and pulled me into reforms. It is of no use to imagine what might have been if I had never seen him. Old dreams vanished, old associates departed, and all things became new. But the new surroundings were all alive, and they brought a moral discipline worth ten times the sacrifice they cost. But why use the word sacrifice? I never was conscious of any sacrifice. A new stimulus seized my whole being, and carried me whithersoever it would. I could not otherwise, so help me God." In the fifties Mrs. Child and her husband left New York for Wayland, Mass., where they passed the remainder of their lives in the quiet performance of gentle deeds. Mrs. Child did not relax her literary activity, and to this period belongs her most important work, the "Progress of Religious Ideas," in which she displays singular tolerance and fairness in her treatment of other and non-Christian religions. The most notable event of her later years was her correspondence with Gov. Wise and Mrs. Mason, relative to John Brown and the ferment then agitating Virginia. She watched with the keenest interest the progress of events, and lived to see the cause to which she had consecrated her life triumph over all obstacles. Wendell Phillips said that she had been a "princely giver;" but in order to do this she was compelled to deny herself all but the necessaries of life, and to spend valuable time and strength in the performance of household duties. She loved the beautiful in nature and art, but renounced these pleasures for purposes of philanthropy. She died at Wayland, Mass., Oct. 20, 1880.

GRIMKÉ, Sarah Moore, reformer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 6, 1792, the daughter of John Faucheraud Grimké. Early in life she became convinced of the evils and horror of slavery, and after the death of her father in 1819, she and her sister Angelina, afterward Mrs. Theodore D. Weld, freed their slaves and left their home. Miss Grimké writes: "As I left my native state on account of slavery, deserted the home of my fathers to escape the sound of the driver's lash and the shrieks of the tortured victims, I would gladly bury in oblivion the recollection of those scenes with which I have been familiar. But it may not, cannot be; they come over my memory like gory spectres, and implore me with resistless power, in the name of humanity, for the sake of the slaveholder as well as the slave, to bear witness to the horrors of the Southern prison-house." In 1821 she went to Philadelphia, became a member of the anti-slavery society, and advocated woman's rights. She delivered several lectures in New England, and taught in a school established by the Weld family in Belleville, N. J., in 1840. She published: an "Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States" (1827), an anti-slavery book; "Letters on the Condition of Woman and the Equality of the Sexes" (Boston, 1838), and a translation of Lamartine's "Joan of Arc" (1867). These sisters had been brought up in the Episcopal church, but they withdrew from it and joined the orthodox Quakers, Sarah, the elder, becoming an approved minister. Angelina published, in 1836, a pamphlet, entitled "Appeal to the Women of the South," which caused Mr. Wright, the secretary of the American anti-slavery society, to invite her and her sister to come to New York and deliver lectures to women in private houses, on the degrading influences of slavery. They lectured frequently in New York and New England, to large audiences, making favorable impressions wherever they appeared. Angelina, especially, is spoken of as being very handsome, with a graceful manner, and a musical voice. Rev. Samuel J. May said of her address at Hanover, that he had "never heard from any other lips, male or female, such eloquence as that of her closing appeal." Their appearance caused considerable excitement at the North, and was disapproved of by the pro-slavery clergymen. At the meeting of the General Association of Congregational Ministers in West Brookfield that summer, the usual pastoral letter contained an attack upon these ladies as trying to entice "women from their proper sphere and loosening the foundations of the family." This letter was drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, and called forth Whittier's stinging reply in his poem, entitled "The Pastoral Letter." Miss Grimké died Dec. 23, 1873.

Sarah M. Grimké

GRIMKÉ, Angelina Emily, reformer, and wife of Theodore Dwight Weld, to whom she was married May 14, 1838, was born in Charleston, S. C., February 20, 1805, the daughter of Judge John Faucheraud Grimké, of South Carolina. They were wealthy slaveholders and Episcopalians, but Angelina and her sister Sarah (q. v.) became Quakers in 1826, and on the death of their parents they emancipated the slaves they had inherited. Her "Appeal to the Women of the South" was published in England in 1836, with a preface by George Thompson. After reading it, Mr. Wright, the secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, invited her and her sister to come to New York to lecture in private houses. This they did, and afterward visited New England, receiving much attention, making favorable impressions wherever they lectured, and causing considerable excitement. Angelina is said to have been very handsome, and to have had a magnetic charm of manner. Of her address at Hanover, Rev. Samuel J. May said that he had "never heard from any other lips, male or female, such eloquence as that of her closing appeal." After her marriage to Mr. Weld she aided him in educational and reformatory work. She also wrote "Letters to Catherine E. Beecher," on the slavery question, which was published in Boston in 1837.

A E Grimké

GRIMKÉ, John Faucheraud, lawyer, was born in South Carolina, Dec. 16, 1752, and studied for the bar in London. While there he, with other Americans, appealed to George III. for certain colonial rights which had been infringed. He returned home and fought in the revolutionary army as lieutenant-colonel of artillery. In 1783 he was elected a judge of the superior court, and became senior associate in 1799, a position equal to that of chief justice. He was a member of the legislature, speaker of the house in 1785–86, and a member of the convention of 1788 that adopted the Federal constitution. Toward the end of his life he became mixed up in considerable litigation, was unpopular and rash, and was impeached before the legislature of 1811, but the charges were not proven. In 1789 Princeton conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Judge Grimké died at Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 9,

1819. He published: "Revised Edition of the Laws of South Carolina to 1789," "Law of Executors for South Carolina," "Probate Directory," "Public Law of South Carolina" (Philadelphia, 1790), and "Duty of Justices of the Peace" (2d ed., 1796).

GRIMKÉ, Thomas Smith, reformer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 26, 1786, the son of John Faucheraud Grimké, and was graduated from Yale College in 1807. He desired to enter the ministry, but yielded to his father's wishes that he should become a lawyer. He became a member of the bar association of South Carolina, and in 1827 advocated the codification of the laws of that state. He was state senator from 1828 to 1830, and in 1828 made a speech in which he supported the general government on the tariff question; in 1834 he argued the South Carolina test-oath question. He was one of the first to take up the temperance cause, was a distinguished member of the American peace society, and lectured and wrote in their behalf, besides contributing large sums to help on their work. He thought that even defensive warfare was wrong, and said that if he were in control of Charleston when attacked by the enemy, he would lead the Sunday-school children to welcome the invaders. He opposed the classics and mathematics in education, advocating more extensive religious training. He was one of the early advocates of reform in spelling, making the changes advocated by Noah Webster and many others introduced by the spelling-reform association. In 1834 before the Western literary institute at Cincinnati, he delivered an address on "American Education." His published work is "Addresses on Science, Education, and Literature" (New Haven, 1831). As a man Mr. Grimké was much beloved, even by those whose ideas were totally opposed to his. He died near Columbus, O., Oct. 11, 1834.

GREEN, Beriah, reformer, was born in the state of New York in 1794. He was graduated from Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., in 1819, and studied for the ministry, intending to become a Presbyterian clergyman, but he formed a creed of his own which did not admit of his becoming a member of any denomination. In 1820 he removed to Kennebunk, Me., and in the following year to Ohio, where he became professor of sacred literature in the Western Reserve College. He did not long remain there, however, on account of his persistent opposition to slavery, and subsequently became president of the Oneida Institute in Ohio, where he remained for many years as teacher and preacher, exerting great influence, and where he became widely known and beloved. He was eloquent both as speaker and writer. He was a devoted friend to Gerrit Smith, Garrison, and other abolitionists, and was a delegate to the National Anti-Slavery Convention that met in Philadelphia and formed the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was one of the committee appointed to find someone to preside at the convention, and with this object in view waited on Robert Vaux, a Quaker, and another, who received them frigidly, declined the honor, and politely bowed them out of the house. This caused Mr. Green to remark sarcastically: "If there is not timber amongst ourselves big enough to make a president of, let us get along without one, or go home and stay there until we have grown up to be men." The convention assembled the next day, was opened with prayer, and Mr. Green was chosen president. Later he was burnt in effigy at Utica, and was one of those to oppose the enrolment of women in the anti-slavery society. Mr. Green was also interested in the temperance and educational questions, and founded the manual-labor school at Whitestown, N. Y., in 1845. His published works are a "History of the Quakers," and "Sermons and Discourses, with a Few Essays and Addresses." William Lloyd Garrison says of his literary style: "Beriah Green is manly, eloquent, vigorous, devotional." On May 4, 1874, after delivering an address before the board of excise in the town-hall at Whitestown, in which he earnestly argued in favor of prohibition, he was waiting with other citizens to place his vote in the ballot-box, when he fell dead.

JOCELYN, Simeon Smith, clergyman, was born in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21, 1799. He labored faithfully among the colored people of New Haven. In 1831 the first annual convention of the colored people of the United States was held in Philadelphia, and at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Jocelyn and Arthur Tappan, Mr. Garrison consented to attend it, in order to strengthen their contemplated appeal for co-operation in a scheme for the establishment of a colored college in New Haven, an enterprise originated by Mr. Jocelyn. A colored primary school had already been opened there. Mr. Garrison wrote from New Haven, that "thanks to Mr. Jocelyn's unselfish ministry for six years, in no place in the Union were the prejudices of the community against the blacks weaker." And yet when the proposed colored college was openly talked of in New Haven, a city meeting was held, and the mayor and other distinguished men made indignant speeches, and the meeting resolved by a vote of 700 to 4 that it would be dangerous to found colleges for the colored people. He was a delegate to the National Anti-slavery convention in Philadelphia. Of his literary style, Garrison wrote in the "Liberator:" "Jocelyn is full of heavenly mindedness, and feels and speaks and acts with 'a zeal according to knowledge;'" was one of the executive committee of the American Anti-slavery Society, in 1835, to raise funds for the current year, to increase the number of agents, societies, and periodicals, and to provide for the free distribution of anti-slavery publications. Mr. Jocelyn died at Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1879.

STORRS, Charles Backus, clergyman, reformer and first president of Western Reserve University (1831–33), was born at Long Meadow, Mass., May 23, 1794, the fourth son of Rev. Richard Salter and Sally (Williston) Storrs. He was descended in the fifth generation from Samuel Storrs (the founder of the Storrs family in America), who came to this country from England in 1663, and settled at Barnstable, Mass. His grandfather, John Storrs, was a chaplain in the revolution. He entered Monson Academy, Massachusetts, in 1808, where he prepared for college, and entered Princeton College in 1810, but left at the end of his junior year on account of his health. He went to Andover Theological Seminary in 1817, and was graduated there in 1820. He was first licensed to preach at Bridgehampton, L. I., and in January, 1821, was ordained a missionary evangelist by a Congregational council, at Charleston, S. C. He was missionary for a short time in South Carolina and Georgia. In 1822, he became first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Ravenna, O., where he preached until 1828. He left that pastorate to become in the same year first professor of Christian theology in Western Reserve College, Ohio, assuming the office of president of the same institution in August, 1830, though not formally inaugurated until February, 1831. He was in all respects admirably well qualified for this position, except in the matter of bodily strength and vigor; he was never robust, and had been compelled on several occasions to relin-

quish work and study because of severe illness. It was while president of this college that he wrote and preached against slavery, producing a profound excitement throughout northern Ohio. The trustees were alarmed, thinking that if the excitement continued the college would be ruined. Pres. Storrs and two of the professors, who sympathized with him in the anti-slavery cause, resigned, and from this blow the college did not recover for several years. The last time he held a pen was to sign his name to Amos Phelps' declaration of anti-slavery sentiments. The paper was ruled for him, and he wrote his first name; but, finding that one of the letters was transposed, laid down the pen and said: "I can write no more—I've blundered here. Brother, will you write my name, and give the date and place where I am? Those principles are eternal truths, and cannot be shaken. I wish to give them my testimony." One of Whittier's first anti-slavery poems is his tribute to Mr. Storrs. While pastor of the church at Ravenna he married, July 6, 1823, Vashti Maria Pierson, of Avon, N. Y.; three sons and three daughters blessed this union. Dr. Storrs was greatly loved by his students, and wonderfully eloquent. As a theologian, he was of the school of Pres. Dwight. His ill health had doubtless tended to make him more a man of reflection and to heighten those qualities which excited the love and reverence of all who knew him. He was a quiet, unassuming man of power, suited to make a deep and lasting impression upon all who came under his instruction. Dr. Storrs was an earnest, uncompromising advocate of temperance and of the abolition of slavery. His devotion to the anti-slavery cause called forth from the poet Whittier a memorial poem, beginning:

"Thou hast fallen in thine armor,
Thou martyr of the Lord!
With thy last breath crying 'Onward!'
And thy hand upon the sword.
The haughty heart derideth
And the sinful lip reviles,
But the blessing of the perishing
Around thy pillow smiles."

His last work was a speech of great power and eloquence, delivered before an anti-slavery society at Buffalo, N. Y., in May, 1833. The consuming excitement and exertion on this occasion prostrated him, and a leave of absence from collegiate duties was granted, in order that he might by travel recruit his health. Arriving at the home of his brother, Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, in Braintree, Mass., in August, he died there Sept. 15, 1833, of pulmonary consumption, and was buried in the cemetery of that place. (See article of Rev. Edwards A. Park, D.D., of Andover Theological Seminary, in Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," Vol. IV., page 488.)

PHELPS, Amos Augustus, clergyman, was born at Farmington, Conn., in 1805. He was educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1826, and also at the divinity school in 1830; and subsequently he had charge of Congregational churches in Hopkinton and Boston, Mass. In 1833 the New England Anti-Slavery Society was to hold a meeting in the representatives' hall of the state house, Boston, and on this occasion it was thought important to have a white clergyman officiate as chaplain. Several refused, but finally Mr. Phelps, who had recently settled in Boston as pastor of the Pine Street Church, consented to officiate. The censures bestowed upon him by other clergymen caused him to look more deeply into the anti-slavery subject, and he became an ardent abolitionist. He gave to slavery the following definition: "Slavery is the holding of a human being as property." This was taken up by all the anti-slavery speakers, who had until this time been unable to find a satisfactory definition, and who found that this withstood every test applied to it. In the same year he published "Lectures on Slavery and its Remedy," with a declaration of anti-slavery sentiments, signed by a number of clergymen of different denominations. In the following year $10,000 reward was offered in New Orleans for his seizure. In 1834 he became agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, pastor of the free church, and he had charge of the Maverick church, Boston, from 1839 to 1845. For several years he was editor of the "Emancipator," and secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He published "Letters to Dr. Bacon and to Dr. Stowe," besides several pamphlets on slavery. Mr. Phelps died at Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 12, 1847.

BROWN, Moses, merchant, was born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 6, 1738, and was one of four brothers, the others being Nicholas, John and Joseph, who were partners in business, joint founders and benefactors of the Rhode Island College, now Brown University, of which John laid the corner-stone, and Moses suggested moving the university from Warren to Providence. Moses became a Quaker in 1774, at once freed his slaves, and agitated the subject of educating all children of Friends, both rich and poor, and founded the New England Friends' School in 1784. It was opened at Portsmouth, R. I., and continued for four years, when it closed for want of funds and did not reopen for thirty-one years. In 1814 Mr. Brown gave forty-three acres of land in Providence to the institution, the school was reopened in 1819, and has continued with small interruptions, to the present time. Mr. Brown was interested in manufacturing and business enterprises that he thought might benefit his country, and the early cotton manufacturing business is largely indebted to him for his generosity and energy. In 1789 some persons in Providence had a carding-machine made, a jenny and a spinning-frame to work by hand, after the manner of Arkwright's invention, but they were not a success, and Moses Brown purchased them, being desirous of perfecting them and increasing the cotton business for the good of the country. He placed the business under the management of his son-in-law, William Alwy, and a relative, Smith Brown, with the firm name of Alwy & Brown. In the autumn of that year they engaged Samuel Slater, a young Englishman from Arkwright's mills, to work their mills, and Alexander Hamilton, in his report as secretary of the treasury, made Dec. 5, 1791, says: "The manufactory of Providence has the merit of being the first in introducing into the United States the celebrated cotton mill (Arkwright's patent) which not only furnishes materials for that manufactory itself, but for the supply of private families, for household manufacture." Soon after becoming a Quaker, Mr. Brown founded the Rhode Island Abolition Society, and throughout his life he was a liberal contributor to the Peace and Bible Societies of Rhode Island. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and wrote for it a sketch of his mill. He died Sept. 6, 1836.

THOMPSON, Edwin, reformer, was born at Lynn, Mass., July, 1809. He was of Quaker descent, and at an early age took an active interest in the anti-slavery movement. Wendell Phillips sug-

gested that he should lecture for the cause, which he did, traveling through the state, speaking in churches and school-houses. He was a fluent speaker, with a great fund of anecdotes, and obtained considerable reputation as an orator. It was while lecturing in New Bedford that he interested Frederick Douglass in the anti slavery cause. Mr. Thompson was also interested in temperance reform, and labored much in its behalf. In 1840 he became a Universalist clergyman, and removed to East Walpole, Mass., where he died May 22, 1888.

LOVEJOY, Elijah Parish, abolitionist "martyr," was born in Albion, Kennebec Co., Me., Nov. 9, 1802, the son of Rev. Daniel Lovejoy, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Elizabeth (Pattee) Lovejoy, and grandson of Francis Lovejoy, who removed from Amherst, N. H., to Albion in 1790, when Kennebec county was little better than a wilderness. Elijah was the oldest of nine children, and at an early age evinced a desire for study, read the Bible at four years of age, and committed psalms and hymns to memory with great facility. His early life was passed on his father's farm: he attended the district school a few months every year, entered the sophomore class at Waterville College, and was graduated with the highest honors in 1826, delivering a poem on that occasion, entitled "Inspiration of the Muse," which received commendation. In the following year he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he established a school, and where his contributions to the press, both in prose and verse, soon won for him the reputation of a thoughtful and earnest writer. In 1829 he became the editor of a political paper in which he supported Henry Clay as candidate for the presidency, and had he continued in this path he might have won for himself high honors; but at the end of three years a change in his religious views caused him to turn his attention to the ministry. After a course at the theological seminary at Princeton, on Apr. 18, 1833, he was licensed to preach by the Philadelphia presbytery, and during the summer temporarily filled pulpits in New York city and Newport, R. I. Returning to St. Louis in the autumn, at the request of friends he took charge of a religious paper called the "Observer," in which he condemned slavery, and advocated a gradual emancipation. In 1835 a letter signed by some of the most respected and respectable men of St. Louis, requested him to moderate the tone of his editorials with regard to slavery, and in an article in the "Observer" he replied to this letter by repeating his views, claiming a right to express them as he saw fit. But owing to repeated threats of mob violence, in July, 1836, he removed his paper to Alton, Ill., where his press was destroyed by mobs three times in one year. On Nov. 2, 1837, a public meeting was held, and Lovejoy denied that he had committed any offense, and claimed the rights of a citizen according to the constitution. He spoke of his continual persecution, of the threats of tar and feathers, and burst into tears when he referred to the danger of his wife and family, but declared that he should continue as he had begun. A few days later he called upon the editor of the Alton "Telegraph," and handed him a card for publication in the next issue. This card stated that Lovejoy was weary of contention, and in order to restore harmony he had decided to sever his connection with the "Observer." But before this could be set up in type the pastor of the Presbyterian church, Rev. W. F. Graves, called and asked for it. A fourth press was received at midnight on Nov. 6, 1837, and on the following night a mob attacked the building. Mr. Lovejoy and his friends were prepared for the attack, and defended themselves to the best of their ability, killing one member of the mob. Attempts were then made to fire the building, and Capt. Loring, one of the defenders, asked for volunteers to make a sortie. Lovejoy was one of the three who unhesitatingly offered his services; on going outside he received five bullets in his body, and expired almost immediately. Two days later, on the thirty-fifth anniversary of his birth, he was buried in Alton cemetery between two large oak trees, with a pine board, on which were his initials, to mark the spot. Many years later the mayor of the city had the remains removed to a lot near his own, where Mr. Thomas Dimmock placed a stone. In 1835 Mr. Lovejoy married Celia Ann French, of St. Charles, Mo., by whom he had one son. The date of his death was Nov. 7, 1837.

LOVEJOY, Owen, congressman, was born at Albion, Me., Jan. 6, 1811, was graduated from Bowdoin college, and entered the ministry but resigned his pastorate to take a seat in the Illinois legislature. He was a warm friend of Garrison, an earnest abolitionist, and attended the national convention at Buffalo in 1847. He was a representative in congress from Illinois in 1861, and on Jan. 23d of that year, in a brilliant speech, made a vigorous onslaught against slavery. He was a friend of Abraham Lincoln, and defended him in a letter to Garrison, only a few weeks before he (Lovejoy) died. He wrote a memoir of his brother, the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. Mr. Lovejoy died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1864.

FOSTER, Stephen Symonds, abolitionist, was born in Canterbury, N. H., Nov. 17, 1809. In early life he prepared himself to become a carpenter, learning that trade, but changed his mind, determined to become a clergyman, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1838, and studied at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city. When he learned, however, that he would not be permitted to preach abolition in the pulpit, he discontinued his studies, and devoted himself to the anti-slavery cause. While a theological student he persuaded some of his classmates to help him organize a meeting to protest against the preparations for war that were then going on, and which were caused by the dispute with England about the northeastern boundary. The faculty refused to permit him to use the chapel for such a purpose, which caused him to feel great dissatisfaction with the churches. In his speeches as an abolitionist he attacked the churches because they upheld slavery and sanctioned war, and as the New England people would not attend anti-slavery lectures, he would attend the church services and insist upon being heard on behalf of those in slavery. He was often carried out of the buildings by force, and was frequently put in prison for disturbing public worship. He wrote a number of articles on slavery for various periodicals, and in 1843 published a pamphlet, entitled "The Brotherhood of Thieves, a True Picture of the American Church and Clergy," which was in the form of a letter to Nathaniel Barney. In 1845 he married Abby Kelley (q. v.), and together they continued the agitation. For many years Mr. Foster lived on a farm near Worcester, Mass. He is described as a guileless and ingenuous man, whose faith in moral principles was absolute, and no one ever doubted

his honesty or candor. His talents as a speaker may be judged by Lowell's description:

"A kind of maddened John the Baptist,
To whom the harshest word comes aptest,
Who, struck by stone or brick ill-starred,
Hurls back an epithet as hard;
Which, deadlier than stone or brick,
Has a propensity to stick.
His oratory is like the scream
Of the iron horse's frenzied steam,
Which warns the world to leave a space
For the black engine's swerveless race."

Mr. Foster died near Worcester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1881.

GIDDINGS, Joshua Reed, abolitionist, was born in Athens, Bradford Co., Pa., Oct. 6, 1795. His ancestors emigrated from England in 1650 to this country and settled in Connecticut. His great-grandfather left that province in 1725 for New York, and at first lived in Canandaigua. In 1806 his father emigrated to Ashtabula county, O., taking his son with him, and there the family remained ever after. The boy had not the advantage either of a collegiate or an academical education, as he only attended school in the ordinary district school-house of the locality and period. His father had a grant of land, which, by some means, he lost, becoming quite poor in consequence, and father and son worked industriously on the farm. The elder Giddings had been a soldier in the revolution, and the boy derived from his stories of his experience impressions which affected his entire life. In 1812 young Joshua enlisted in the militia, and saw service during the war with Great Britain. He was sent on an expedition to the peninsula north of Sandusky bay, and on Sept. 29, 1812, he had a ski mish with the Indians. After his return from the war he was invited to teach the district school near Ashtabula, and, having accepted the proposition, succeeded in conducting the school to the satisfaction of those who were interested in it. In the meantime all his leisure was devoted to acquiring whatever knowledge was possible, and he began the study of law, having determined to adopt that profession. In 1817 he successfully passed his examination and was admitted to the bar. Soon after he married and settled down to the practice of his profession. In 1826 Mr. Giddings was elected a member of the Ohio state legislature, in which he served one term, when he declined a re-election. He continued to practice law until 1836, when he was elected to congress from the Ashtabula district as a whig. When he entered congress the Florida war was on, the principal object of which was to recover fugitive slaves; this brought Mr. Giddings into prominence, in opposition to slavery and the domestic slave-trade. His first effort to discuss the question of slavery in any connection on the floor of the house occurred in February, 1838, and he was met by the "gag-rule," which he at once began to fight, with the result of creating the greatest condition of excitement in the house, and arousing the slave-holding members to the most bitter and angry discussion of the subject. The result, however, paved the way for the repeal of the restriction upon the right of speech. In 1841 the celebrated "Creole" case was before the country, the Creole being a slave ship, which had been taken possession of by slaves on board, and carried into Nassau, New Providence, where, under British law, they were set free. The United States government, through the secretary of state, Daniel Webster, demanded from Great Britain payment for these slaves. This brought Mr. Giddings to his feet, and on March 21, 1842, he offered in the house of representatives a set of resolutions denying the power of the president to make such demands in behalf of the people of the United States, claiming that a majority of the citizens of the Union did not recognize the right of property in man. The introduction of these resolutions into congress created the greatest imaginable excitement among the Southern members, and as they, with their Northern adherents, were in a majority, the result was that Mr. Giddings was publicly censured by order of congress, whereupon he resigned his seat and returned to Ohio. On making an appeal to his constituents, he was at once re-elected and instructed to return to the house and to reassert the views embodied in his resolutions. It was held by them that these views were correct, both morally and legally, and that the Federal government had no right to take under its protection the local institution of slavery. In 1843 Mr. Giddings, in combination with John Quincy Adams and seventeen other members of congress, issued an address to the people of the United States, declaring that the annexation of Texas "would be identical with dissolution." He persistently stood firm in his antagonism to slavery, and in regard to its every issue. In 1847 he would not vote for Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who was the whig candidate for speaker of the house, because, as he alleged, Mr. Winthrop's position on the slavery question was not satisfactory. On the same principle, in 1848, he refused to support Gen. Taylor in his candidacy for president, and, as a matter of fact, united with the free-soil party. One of the most eloquent speeches ever delivered by Mr. Giddings in congress was in connection with the attempt of seventy or eighty slaves to escape from the District of Columbia in the schooner Pearl. The captain and mate of the schooner being captured and put in prison, Mr. Giddings visited them there, whereupon his life was threatened by a mob; and even in congress this incident created such passion and excitement that certain slaveholding members went so far as to recommend the hanging of Mr. Giddings for his action on this occasion. In 1849 Mr. Giddings refused to support any candidate for the speakership who would not undertake to so appoint the standing committees that petitions on the subject of slavery should obtain a fair consideration. He opposed the compromise measures of 1850, and in that year a conspiracy was formed against him to ruin his character, a charge being made that he had wrongfully taken certain important papers from the post-office. A special congressional investigation completely cleared Mr. Giddings of this charge. The force and enthusiasm which Mr. Giddings put into his work in congress, and particularly into his oratorical efforts, could not but seriously affect his health, and on two occasions, in 1856 and in 1858, he was overcome by sudden seizures of illness and fell insensible on the floor of the house while engaged in debate. On March 4, 1859, Mr. Giddings retired from congress, after twenty years of continuous service. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln U. S. consul-general to Canada, and he continued to hold this position until his death. He was about six feet one inch in height, broad-shouldered, of very stalwart build, and was considered the most muscular man on the floor of the house; whenever he spoke he was listened to with great attention by the whole house, the members usually gathering around him. Besides a volume of his speeches, published in Boston in 1853, Mr. Giddings wrote, "The Rebellion; its Authors and Causes," (New York, 1864). He died in Montreal May 27 1864.

HOPPER, Isaac Tatem, philanthropist, was born in Deptford township, near Woodbury, Gloucester co., N. J., Dec. 3, 1771, son of Levi and Rachel (Tatem) Hopper, who were Quakers. His grandfather forfeited membership in the society by choosing a wife from another sect, but both his parents became earnest and devout followers of the sect. They were worthy, kind-hearted people, whose moral precepts were sustained by their upright example. Isaac was considered a precocious child, eager and quick to learn, though his early education was restricted to only three months during the winters, the remainder of his time being needed on his father's farm. He was alert, full of wit, and mischievous, and dearly loved a practical joke; and many amusing anecdotes of his boyhood are given by his biographer, which are the more humorous remembering the pious, proper, dignified Quaker he afterwards became. "While he was a small fellow, in petticoats," we are told, "he ran into a duck-pond, and as his mother pulled him out, said, "Isaac, if thee ever goes in there again, I will make thee come out faster than thee went in." He thought to himself: "Now, I will prove mother to be in the wrong; for I will go in just as fast as I can, and surely I can't come out any faster." So into the pond he went, almost as soon as the words were out of her mouth. In general, his conscience reproved him as soon as he had done anything wrong, and he would hasten to make atonement. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to his uncle, who was a tailor in Philadelphia, where forty years of his life were spent. He joined the Society of Friends at the age of twenty-two. On Sept. 18, 1795, he was married to Sarah Tatum, his cousin twice removed. He became an active and leading member of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, devoting considerable of his attention in protecting the rights of the colored people; so that he became known throughout Philadelphia as the friend and adviser of the fugitive slaves. He befriended them, looked out for their interests by attending their cases at court, winning implicit faith and trust from the race, who "believed in his infallibility as a devout Catholic believes in the pope." He defended them so well that the judges and lawyers often remarked it was a pity he did not enter the legal profession, and they offered him every opportunity to study law; but Hopper could never overcome his scruple about entering on a career of worldly ambition, and he continued in his own way to do good to his fellow-men, without limitation of country, creed or complexion, and to see that they always had justice. As an instance of this implicit confidence each had in the other, his biographer relates the case of a wood-sawer, who had been arrested as a fugitive slave. Hopper was sent for, and, after an interview with the prisoner, he informed the magistrate that the man was free, having resided in Pennsylvania, with the consent of his master, much longer than the law required. The slave-owner demanded that the negro be imprisoned until he could obtain legal advice. Hopper said: "Let him finish the wood he is sawing, and he will himself go to jail until the facts I have stated are clearly proved. I will be responsible for his appearance whenever he is wanted." The idea of trusting a "nigger" under such circumstances seemed absurd, and strenuous objections were made; nevertheless the magistrate did as Hopper suggested. The negro finished sawing the wood, and voluntarily went to jail—so great was his faith in Friend Hopper. Satisfactory evidence of his freedom was soon after obtained, and he was discharged. Hopper was inspector of the city prison and guardian of abused apprentices, and when the yellow fever was epidemic in Philadelphia, he devoted all his time to the sick and dying. The poor were continually calling upon him to plead with importunate landlords and creditors, and when his private accounts were examined after his death, they showed that he had secretly expended hundreds of dollars in paying the debts of poor people and in redeeming their goods when attached. In consequence, he suffered financially, and his pecuniary embarrassment became such that at one time his wife opened a tea-store in Philadelphia to help him out. His wife died in June, 1822, and in February, 1824, he was married to Hannah Athmore, who became the mother of four children. In 1828, the Society of Friends became divided in matters of religious belief, and out of the dissension grew the Hicksites, named from Elias Hicks, their leader. They advocated a greater doctrinal latitude, and so Hopper sided with them. The feeling was strong on both sides, and he suffered acutely for the estrangement that such controversies always bring. Friendships were broken, and many of his wealthy customers ceased to patronize him; and, in consequence, he went to New York, where he opened a Hicksite book-store, which was a place of great resort for members of his sect. The following year he went to Ireland and England, where at first he was not very cordially received, the representations of the Hicksites made by the Orthodox Friends having aroused prejudice; but his candor, amiability and benevolence soon won for him many friends. In 1841, the demand for Hicksite books being so much diminished, he closed his store in New York, and became treasurer and book agent for the Anti-Slavery Society until 1845. That same year he was dropped from the Society of Friends, on account of his firm and unequivocal attitude toward the slavery question. About this time it was proposed to form a prison association, to aid criminals who were without money or friends after their discharge from prison. This subject had occupied Hopper's mind almost as early as the wrongs of the slaves, and he attended the meetings and took a prominent part in the discussions. Upon the organization of such an association, Hopper was appointed its agent, his well-known benevolence, his undoubted integrity, his peculiar tact in managing wayward characters and his long experience in such matters making him well fitted to fill such a position. In this work he was assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Abby H. Gibbons, who was as vigilant and active in behalf of the women as her father was in behalf of the men; and, through her efforts an asylum, called the Isaac T. Hopper Home, was established and maintained. Hopper took a deep interest in this institution, and would often go there Sunday evenings to talk with the inmates. In the interest of the Prison Association, he made frequent trips to Albany to address the legislature; so that he became well known there, and was held in such high respect that, wherever he appeared in the legislative halls, the speaker sent a messenger to invite him to take a seat near his own. He died in New York city, May 7, 1852.

PILLSBURY, Parker, reformer, was born at Hamilton, Essex co., Mass., Sept. 22, 1809, eldest son of Oliver and Anna (Smith) Pillsbury. His parents were natives of Newbury, Mass., his father being a son of Parker and Sarah (Dickinson) Pillsbury; his mother a daughter of Philemon Smith. He was of the seventh generation in descent from William Pillsbury, who emigrated to Massachusetts as early as 1641, and settled at Dorchester, where he was married to Deborah Crosby. Oliver Pillsbury, a black

smith, removed from Newbury to Hamilton, and thence to Henniker, N. H., where he worked at his trade and cultivated a farm. Parker Pillsbury left home when he was about twenty years of age, and was employed in driving an express wagon between Lynn and Boston; but, being needed on the home farm, he returned to Henniker. He had inherited a religious nature, as well as a zeal for total abstinence and the abolition of slavery, and before long was advised to enter the ministry. After a course of study in an academy at Gilmanton, N. H., he entered the theological seminary at Andover, Mass., and while a student took part in anti-slavery meetings, to the great displeasure of the faculty. In 1839, he was licensed to preach, and for a year was pastor of a Congregational church at Loudon, Merrimack co., N. H.; then gave up the ministry, chiefly because Christians in general opposed the anti-slavery movement, and pulpits were closed to its advocates. For a short time in 1840, he was temporary editor of the "Herald of Freedom," at Concord, N. H., and next became agent for the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society. In 1845–46, he again edited the "Herald of Freedom." He was also employed by the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery societies, and continued his lecturing and writing until slavery was abolished. "His speeches," wrote Oliver Johnson, one of his associates, "were strong in argument, earnest and solemn in the manner of delivery, and adorned with an imagery which to many was exceedingly fascinating." James Russell Lowell described him as—

> "Brown, broad-shouldered Pillsbury,
> Who tears up words like trees by the roots—
> A Theseus in stout cow-hide boots.
>
> "A terrible denouncer he!
> Old Sinai burns unquenchably
> Upon his lips; he well might be a
> Hot blazing soul from fierce Judea."

He was one of the signers of a call for an anti-Sabbatarian convention in 1848, and he was identified with other movements for religious freedom, and for the abolition of war as well. In 1866, he was the editor of the "National Anti-Slavery Standard," in New York city, and there, in 1868, he aided Elizabeth Cady Stanton in founding a woman's rights journal, the "Revolution." He was one of its editors that year, and again in 1870. Subsequently he returned to the ministry, preaching to the free religious societies in Salem and Toledo, O.; Battle Creek, Mich., and other western towns. In addition to numerous pamphlets, Mr. Pillsbury published "Acts of the Anti-Slavery Apostles" (1883), which contains an autobiography. He was married, Jan. 1, 1840, to Sarah H., daughter of Dr. John L. and Sally (Wilkins) Sargent, of Loudon, N. H. She was a woman of strong and independent character, and was of the greatest assistance to her husband in his labors. They had one child, Helen Buffam, who became the wife of Hon. Parsons Brainard Cogswell, ex-mayor of Concord, and founder and editor of the "Daily Monitor." Mr. Pillsbury died at Concord, N. H., July 7, 1898.

STANTON, Henry Brewster, orator and journalist, was born at Griswold, New London co., Conn., June 27, 1805. His earliest ancestor to come to this country from England was Thomas Stanton, crown interpreter-general of the Indian dialects, and afterward judge of the New London county court. His father, Joseph Stanton, manufactured woolens and traded with the West Indies. His mother was Susan Brewster, a lineal descendant of William Brewster, who came to America on the Mayflower, and was the ecclesiastical head of the Pilgrim colony. Henry went to Rochester, N. Y., in 1826, to take a position on Thurlow Weed's newspaper, "The Monroe Telegraph," then advocating the election of Henry Clay for president, and he also made political speeches. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati, and entered the Lane Theological Seminary, but soon left to take an active part in the anti-slavery movement; and at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York city, in 1834, he encountered the first of the many mobs which he was compelled to face in his travels throughout the country. From 1837 to 1840 he took an active part in the movement to form the abolitionists into a political party, which William Lloyd Garrison and others resisted, the result being dissension. For a time he was editor of the "Massachusetts Abolitionist." In 1840, he went to London to attend the world's anti-slavery convention, of which he was secretary, and subsequently traveled through Great Britain and France, working for the cause. On his return to America, he studied law with Daniel Cady, judge of the New York supreme court; was admitted to the bar, practiced in Boston, and obtained a reputation for success in patent cases. He soon abandoned his profession to enter political life, and in 1847 removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y., and was there elected to the state senate in 1849, and re-elected in 1851. He was a Democrat, a member of the Free-soil party until the organization of the Republican party, in which he took an active part. For about fifty years he was connected with the daily press, chiefly contributing biographies of public men and articles on current political topics. He was a contributor to the "Anti-Slavery Standard," the "New York American," the "National Era," "Liberator," and New York "Tribune." In 1868, he accepted an editorial position on the New York "Sun," which he retained until his death. Henry Ward Beecher says: "I think Stanton has all the elements of old John Adams—able, stanch, patriotic, full of principle, and always unpopular. He lacks that sense of other people's opinions which keeps a man from running against them." Mr. Stanton is the author of "Sketches of Reforms and Reformers in Great Britain and Ireland" and "Random Recollections." In 1840, Mr. Stanton was married to Elizabeth Cady, who afterwards became widely known as an author and the leader of the woman-suffragists in America. C. C. Burleigh, in a letter from Boston to Henry E. Benson, says: "We have not forgotten here, and do not mean to forget, Stanton's version of the abolition constitution—Article first: All men are born free and equal. Article second: *Stick* and *Hang*." Garrison called him "our strong and indefatigable Brother Stanton." He died in New York city, Jan. 14, 1887. His son, Theodore, who was born at Seneca Falls, Feb. 10, 1851, and was graduated at Cornell in 1876, adopted the profession of journalism, and now resides in Paris: he translated Le Goffe's "Life of Thiers," and wrote "The Woman Question in Europe" (1884).

STEWART, Alvan, reformer, was born at South Granville, Washington co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1790. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Crown Point, N. Y., but losing possession of their property, through a defective title, they removed to Westford, Chittenden co., Vt., where Alvan was brought up on a farm. At the age of eighteen he taught school and studied anatomy and medicine. He entered Burlington College, Vermont, in 1809, supporting himself by teaching during the winters. He went to Canada in 1811, where he received a com-

mission under Gov. Sir George Provost as professor in the Royal School in the seigniory of St. Armand, but returned to college in 1812. After the declaration of war, he visited Canada a second time, and was held as a prisoner. Returning to the United States, he studied law at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and afterward at Paris, Ky., but having finally settled in the former place, he practiced his profession, and acquired a brilliant reputation as a successful lawyer. In Proctor's "Bench and Bar of New York," it is said: "He was one of the most powerful adversaries that ever stood before a jury. You could do nothing with him, nor make any calculation for him. It was impossible to tell where his blows would fall or where his point of attack would be, or what scheme of defense he would adopt. . . . His repartee, though quick and demolishing, had in it no personal sting, and his adversary was often obliged to join in the laugh against himself." He advocated protection, internal improvements and education. In 1832,

Alvan Stewart

he removed to Utica, where he continued to practice his profession, but devoted the greater part of his time to the temperance and anti-slavery causes. He frequently traveled a thousand miles a month, for several successive months, paying his own expenses, and speaking once a day at least. He had been a member of the Colonization Society, but left it, with others. His first speech against slavery was delivered in 1835, under threats of a mob. He then issued a call for a state anti-slavery convention, to be held at Utica, Oct. 21, 1835. At the appointed hour, he called the convention to order, made an address, and completed the business matters before the arrival of the threatened mob, which, when it came, dispersed the convention by violence. That night he prepared his house for an expected attack, which, however, did not take place. William Goodell says: "He was the first to insist earnestly, in our consultations, in committee and elsewhere, on the necessity of forming a distinct political party to promote the abolition of slavery." He wrote to the "Emancipator" in 1840: "An independent abolition political party is the only hope for the redemption of the slave." Gradually he brought some of the leaders to form this party, and was its candidate for governor, the party strengthening year by year, until it united with the Whigs, and constituted the Republican party. Wendell Phillips wrote of him: "He was one of the most original and closest thinkers our movement ever had. We trace back the thought of Lincoln, and the famous saying of Seward as to the 'irrepressible conflict,' to a speech of Stewart's years before, in which he declared that 'these states must necessarily be in eternal conflict until liberty conquers slavery, or slavery overturns the liberty of all.'" A collection of his speeches on slavery has been published, with a slight memoir by his son-in law, Luther R. Marsh. Among his most famous speeches was one delivered in 1837, before the New York state anti-slavery convention, to prove that congress might constitutionally abolish slavery; one on the "Great Issues between Right and Wrong," delivered at Pennsylvania Hall, Philadelphia, in 1838, and one before the supreme court of New Jersey on a habeas corpus to determine the unconstitutionality of slavery under the new state constitution of 1844, which occupied eleven hours in its delivery. Mr. Stewart died in New York city, May 1, 1849.

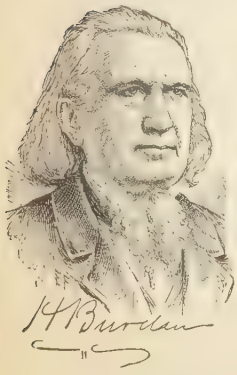
WRIGHT, Henry Clarke, reformer, was born in Sharon, Litchfield co., Conn., Aug. 29, 1797. He began life as a hatmaker, but subsequently studied for the ministry at Andover, and was licensed to preach in 1823. He settled at West Millbury, Mass., in 1833, joined the New England Anti-Slavery Society in 1835, became prominent as a lecturer on anti-slavery topics, and defended peace, socialism and spiritualism. He was an eloquent speaker, and was conspicuous among the anti-slavery orators who annually assembled at the anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society in New York. His publications are: "Man Killing by Individuals and Nations Wrong" (Boston, 1841); "A Kiss for a Blow" (London, 1843, a new edition of which was published in 1866); "Defensive War Proved to be a Denial of Christianity" (1846); "Human Life Illustrated" (Boston, 1849); "Marriage and Parentage" (1854), and "The Living Present and the Dead Past" (1865). Mr. Wright died at Pawtucket, R. I., Aug. 16, 1870.

HOLLEY, Myron, reformer, was born at Salisbury, Litchfield co., Conn., April 29, 1779, son of Luther and Sarah (Dakin) Holley and brother of Horace and Orville Luther Holley—the former, an educator; the latter, an editor and author. His father was a farmer, a man of strong personality. According to James Parton, "he used to say to his sons that the height of human felicity was 'to be able to converse with the wise, to instruct the ignorant, to pity and despise the intriguing villain, and to assist the unfortunate.'" Myron Holley was graduated at Williams College in 1799, studied law at New Haven, Conn., and on his admission to the bar, in 1801, returned to Salisbury to practice, but in 1803 removed to Canandaigua, N. Y. He almost immediately conceived a distaste for the law, and occupied himself with a small book-store, of which he became proprietor; later, in 1810–14, serving as county clerk. In 1816–24, he was a member of the state legislature, and during that period aided in the construction of the Erie canal, as a member of the commission, to superintend the work, as well as treasurer of the committee. He disbursed $2,500,000 of the public money, but, through causes not affecting his personal honesty, was unable to furnish the requisite vouchers for $30,000 that had been paid out, and gave up his estate to make good the deficiency. He was acquitted of the charge of misappropriation, and his estate was restored; but he was never compensated for his services or losses. He joined the Anti-Masonic party on its rise, and in 1830 was a representative from New York state to the national convention in Philadelphia, also writing its "Address to the People of the United States." Some years previous, Mr. Holley had removed to Lyons, N. Y., and there, in 1831, he became editor of the "Countryman," a journal devoted to the suppression of slavery. Three years later, he went to Hartford, Conn., to edit the "Free Elector." At the end of a year he returned to Lyons, but very soon removed to the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., where he engaged in raising fruit and vegetables, which he sold from door to door. Mr. Holley was one of the original members of the Anti-Slavery party, thereby losing a nomination to congress by the Whigs. He was active in other reforms, and through the Rochester "Freeman," whose editor he became, he wielded a wide influence. He was prominent in organizing the Liberty party, and took the stump for its candidate, Birney. He was married at Canandaigua, in

Myron Holley

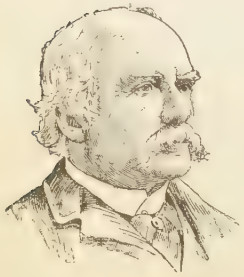
1804, to Sally, daughter of Capt. John House, originally of Schenectady. She bore him six sons and six daughters. Mr. Holley died at Rochester, N. Y., March 4, 1841.

BURDEN, Henry, inventor, was born at Dumblane, Scotland, Apr. 20, 1791. The bent of his genius, for such his capacity proved to be, was early manifested in the inclination which prompted him to take a full course of scientific instruction at Edinburgh, including mathematics, engineering and drawing. His father was a farmer, and the son contrived and made a threshing machine on the same principles as the threshing machine of to-day. A grist-mill of superior merit was next devised and put into operation. The young man had no moulds for the manufacture of his implements, but few tools, and but rough materials upon which to work. He came to the United States in 1819. A letter of introduction which he brought to Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, then patroon of Albany county, N. Y., from John C. Preston, the U. S. minister at London, Eng., was of such use to him that he at once located at Albany, and began the manufacture of agricultural tools. His first invention in America was an improved plow, the same being awarded a premium at three county fairs. As early as 1820 he invented, and obtained a patent for, the first cultivator used in the country. In 1822 he removed to Troy, N. Y., and here he spent the remainder of his life. Beginning his career in that city as the superintendent of the Troy Iron and Nail factory, he closed it as the owner of one of the largest iron works in the world, which were built up no less by his inventive skill than by his persistent energy and executive ability. When he took charge of the little mill at Troy, it had in operation but a single pair of rolls for rolling out and slitting the imported iron into nail and spike rods, and a few machines for cutting nails. The first problem to which Mr. Burden gave thought after his settlement at Troy was the construction of a machine for making spikes, and he secured a patent for this in May, 1825. There was a strong prejudice, especially among ship-builders, against the use of his product, for they claimed that the machine-made article must necessarily be inferior to those made by hand. But as the result of modifications and improvements of his first machine patented in 1834, his countersunk flat-rail spikes gained an extensive market, prejudice having gradually disappeared. A visit to England, 1835–36, convinced Mr. Burden that flat rails for railways would be superseded by the T and H rails then coming into favor, and that a different sort of spike would be required. When he returned to Troy he therefore reconstructed his machines, and began the manufacture of the hook-headed spikes now in use, filling his first contract for it with the Long Island Railroad Co., for which he made ten tons of them. The machine for their making was patented in 1840. This simple spike has since then proved itself a most important factor in railroad-building in the United States. The litigation by which Mr. Burden's claim to priority in its invention and manufacture was decided is among the most memorable of kindred contests in the United States, lasting for nearly twenty years, and bringing such legal luminaries as William H. Seward, Nicholas Hill, Chancellor Walworth, and others, into its prosecution. A decision was ultimately secured from the U. S. supreme court, sustaining Mr. Burden's patent. The fertile mind of the inventor then turned its attention to the subject of steam navigation, and the principles which he first suggested, more than half a century ago, have since then not only been successfully applied in the construction of ocean steamers, but they have now been adequately tested, so as to prove that they are the only correct principles that will enhance the speed, capacity and safety of sea-going vessels. He was also among the first to suggest the use of plates for iron-clad sea-going vessels, going so far as to make, at Troy, a number of specimen plates and sending them to Glasgow, Scotland, for examination. He constructed for use at the works at Troy, in 1838–39, an overshot water-wheel, sixty feet in diameter, with a width of twenty-two feet. This has been aptly termed the "Niagara of water-wheels." It does the work of 1,200 horses, and yet this ponderous engine of power is so adjusted, and is fitted with such appliances, that its revolution is governed to a second of time by a single lever, and its force is fixed at any desired amount. When the water supply to run this monster was found unreliable, its inventor had large reservoirs built at a distance, and an immense surplus of water was thus obtained. Another machine of Mr. Burden's devising, which has obtained wide celebrity and employment, is the "Burden Rotary Concentric Squeezer." This was declared by the U. S. commissioner of patents to be the first truly original and the most important invention in the manufacture of iron at the time it was patented (1840), and when the question of the renewal of the patent was considered (prior to 1871) it was shown upon the testimony of experts, that during a short time in which it had been used in Pittsburg, Pa., it had saved over $500,000 to iron manufacturers. But the most important invention made by Mr. Burden was, doubtless, what has always been known as the horseshoe machine, the first one being set up in 1834, and a patent being issued for it in 1835. In 1843 he improved upon this, reducing its operations to two movements, and in 1857 perfected and patented the present machine, which takes the heated bar, cuts, bends and forges it into completed shape with one movement, at the rate of sixty per minute, or 3,600 shoes per hour. The reputation of this machine has come to be world-wide, and with it, during the U. S. civil war, 1861–65, the Burden Works supplied all the horseshoes used in the Federal armies. When the war had continued for two years the Confederate authorities endeavored to procure its pattern by theft, with a view to the ultimate establishment of a horseshoe factory at Atlanta, Ga., but were frustrated in the endeavor. The governments of England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and other foreign powers have also availed themselves of it. The great works of Henry Burden



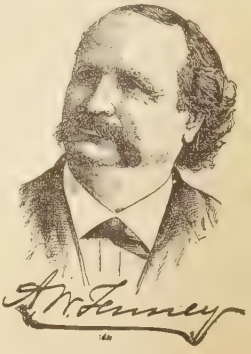
& Son at Troy, N. Y., which this man built up, are at this time one of the most extensive industrial establishments on the American continent. Travelers by rail to that city note with interest their many buildings and their blazing chimneys along the eastern bank of the Hudson river just below the city. Mr. Burden became sole owner of the works in 1848. They were subsequently owned and controlled by his two sons, James A. and J. Townsend Burden, and an idea of their number and magnitude is suggested by the statement that if the buildings should stand in one alignment they would occupy a tract of land more than a mile in length. It is not, perhaps, saying too much to add that by their development, and by his general influence upon the city of his adoption, the subject of this sketch did more than any ten men that ever lived in Troy to make it a great manufacturing centre. As a man, Mr. Burden was esteemed for his unquestionable integrity, indomitable perseverance, as well as for the mental quality signally exhibited by his many inventions. He was a man of pronounced religious convictions and life, and a fine church edifice of stone was erected by him as a memorial to his wife. He died at Troy Jan. 19, 1871.

DARLEY, Felix Octavius Carr, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1822. His father, John Darley, was an English actor who came to America soon after the revolutionary war. He had destined his son for a mercantile career, and at the age of fourteen young Felix was placed in a business house in Philadelphia. His talent for drawing manifested itself at an early age, when he was still employed as a clerk. Some of his caricatures attracted the attention of the editor of the "Saturday Museum," who purchased them, paying him a good sum. Thus encouraged, the young man determined to enter upon a new vocation. He was first engaged to illustrate a number of humorous works for Philadelphia publishing houses. He was a keen observer, and his aptness in sketching humorous situations and telling jokes without words made him very popular. In 1848 he removed to New York, and two years later the American Art Union invited him to illustrate Irving's humorous writings, a proposition which he accepted, and prepared two sets of designs, one depicting the scenes in "Rip Van Winkle," and the other "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," which, although only outline drawings, at once took the popular fancy and established his fame. In 1856 he made outline sketches for Hawthorne's novel, "The Scarlet Letter," and in the same year similarly illustrated another romance of New England life, entitled "Margaret," from the pen of Sylvester Judd. These were undertaken on his own responsibility, not having been ordered in advance, and consequently possess more of the characteristics of the author's genius than most of his other sketches. He furnished over 500 designs for the works of James Fenimore Cooper, and another set for Dickens's novels. In the meantime he was engaged by a number of illustrated magazines and newspapers, and soon acquired a reputation as the first artist of his time. He was employed by the government in making designs for government bonds and national bank-notes. Besides his outline drawings he produced a number of other works, some in color, and some in black and white, generally employing the aquarelle method in his work. He was one of the original members of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors, and was a member of the Artists' Fund Society of New York. In 1852 he became a member of the National Academy of Design. One of his most famous drawings is the wedding procession in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," which appeared in 1859. His reputation soon spread across the sea, and Prince Napoleon ordered four pictures from him. Among these were: "Emigrants Attacked by Indians," and "The Unwilling Laborer." In 1864 he visited Europe, and added largely to his stock of sketches. Many of these were published in book form in 1868, under the title "Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil." Among his exhibition pictures were many of a patriotic character, such as his "First Blow for Liberty" and "Foraging in Virginia." During the war of the rebellion he made many pictures descriptive of the stirring incidents of those times. Among these were Sherman's "March to the Sea," and "Dahlgren's Cavalry Charge at Fredericksburg." The latter work attracted universal admiration at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. His "Street Scene in Rome" in water color was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. One of his latest works was the production in 1886 of a series of illustrations of Shakespeare's plays. He died in Claymont, Del., March 27, 1888.

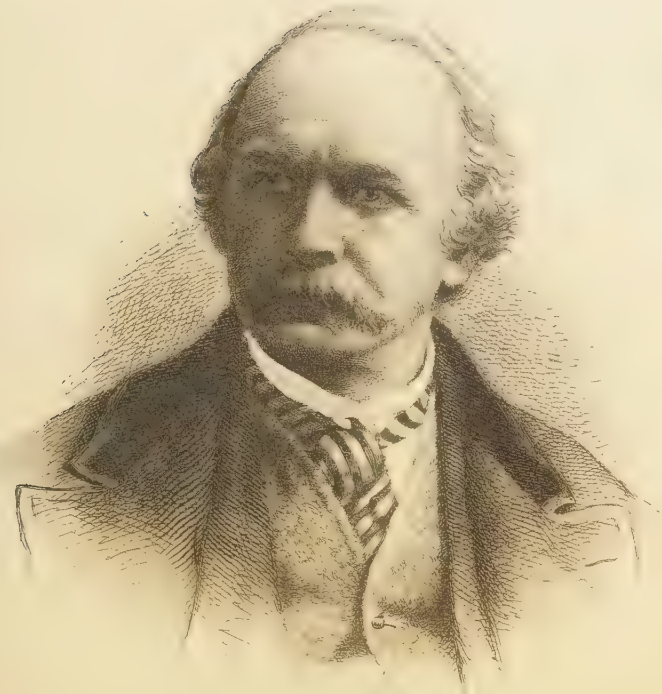


F. O. C. Darley

TENNEY, Asa W., lawyer, was born at Dalton, N. H., May 20, 1833. His youth was spent in farming and in attending the district school. He read all the books that came in his way, and became familiar with Shakespeare and other leading authors by reading their works in the intervals of resting his team, while plowing and harrowing upon his father's farm. When he was sixteen years of age, he began teaching school, and taught every winter for a dozen years. The first money he earned was $30, for ten weeks' teaching, in the winter of 1850, and this he spent for a term's tuition in a Vermont academy. Working on his father's farm in the summers, and teaching and studying winters, he prepared himself for college, and in 1855 entered Dartmouth. The custom of teaching in the winter then prevailed to so great an extent among the students that the terms were arranged for this purpose, the long vacation being in the winter, and young Tenney made his way through college by his own exertions. He was graduated in 1859, and began the study of law in Lancaster, N. H. The following year he was appointed school commissioner of Coos county, and held the office for two years, when he resigned. While studying law in Lancaster, he was principal of the academy in that town, and was highly successful; but the ambitions of the aspiring youth were not satisfied with the limitations of the country village, and in 1862 he set out for New York city. He was without friends or introduction in the metropolis, and had only $5 in his pocket on his arrival. He went from office to office seeking employment until his feet were blistered, but persevered until he obtained work which paid him $2 per week. After several weeks, he received the offer of a better place in the office of Benedict & Boardman, a leading law firm, and was soon made their court clerk at $6 a week, a large salary in those days. He completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he made his home. The following year he opened his own office on Broadway, in New York city, and has continued it there ever since. His first case came to him curiously.



A. W. Tenney



F. O. Darley

One day a beggar entered his office, and was told by the young attorney that he had no money for him as he was just starting in his profession, but Tenney invited him to take a seat, and when the man left gave him his card. A few days thereafter the beggar sent to the young lawyer his first client in recognition of the courtesy he had received in his office. He tried this case July 3, 1863, the day the draft riots broke out in New York. He at once volunteered his services to the city authorities, and that night was detailed with a score of others to keep guard on the roof of Mayor Opdyke's house. On the following day he led a force of 200 men against a body of rioters, and captured the ringleaders. His interest in national politics began in the Lincoln-McClellan campaign of 1864, and he was one of the most effective platform speakers in the country. In 1873 Pres. Grant appointed him U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of New York, and he was reappointed by Presidents Hayes and Garfield, holding the office for over twelve years. He acquired an extensive and lucrative practice in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and took rank among the leading lawyers of those cities. He died at his home in Brooklyn, Dec. 10, 1897.

SEDGWICK, Theodore, (3rd), lawyer and author, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1811, son of Theodore (2nd) and Susan (Ridley) Sedgwick. His father (see p. 232) was also a lawyer. The son was graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1829. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, and going to Europe immediately afterward, spent fifteen months in Paris as attaché of the United States embassy under Edward Livingston. He began the practice of his profession in New York upon his return and rose to eminence as a New York lawyer, but in 1850 was obliged to relinquish active business on account of ill health. Pres. Buchanan offered him the mission to The Hague in 1857, and twice he declined the office of assistant secretary of state. In January, 1858, he was appointed U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York, an office he held until his death. He was president of the New York Crystal Palace Association in 1852. Mr. Sedgwick was the author of a memoir of Gov. William Livingston, his great-grandfather (1833), and also of: "What Is Monopoly" (1835); "Statement re: New York Court of Chancery" (1838); "Thoughts on the Annexation of Texas," a series of papers in opposition to that measure (1844); "Treatise on the Measure of Damages" (1847); "The American Citizen: A Discourse at Union College" (1847), and "Treatise on the Rules Which Govern the Interpretation and Application of Statutory and Constitutional Law" (1857). This was enlarged with notes by John Norton Pomeroy in 1874. He also edited "The Political Writings of William Leggett" (1840), and contributed frequently to the New York "Evening Post," "Harper's Weekly," "Harper's Magazine" and other periodicals. In 1859 he withdrew from active affairs, and sought rest in Stockbridge, Mass., where he died, Dec. 8, 1859.

DUTTON, Benjamin Franklin, merchant, was born at Hillsboro, N. H., Oct. 4, 1831, son of Ephraim and Phoebe (Wilson) Dutton. He completed his education at Capt. Patridge's Military Academy at Norwich, Vt. Subsequently he taught penmanship in Washington, D.C., and opened a commercial college at Alexandria, Va., which he conducted successfully until 1852, when he became associated with his father in the mercantile business at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H. In 1859 he began a smallware and millinery jobbing business in Boston, Mass., the name of the firm being B. F. Dutton & Co., which in turn became Dutton & Wyman, Brown & Dutton, and B. F. Dutton & Co. In 1874 Mr. Dutton formed a partnership with S. S. Houghton, under the firm name of Houghton & Dutton, which continued in the department store business until 1906, when it was incorporated as Houghton & Dutton Co., of which he was president until his death. The business attained a high rank among the early department stores of the country. He was a Mason and Knight Templar, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Congregational church. He was twice married: (1) Mar. 18, 1857, to Harriet L., daughter of Dr. Elijah and Sophia (Kingsbury) Hatch. She died in 1858, and he was married (2) Mar. 18, 1860, to Harriet M., daughter of George W. Conant, who survived her husband by only a few months. He had one son, George C., and three daughters, and died at Malden, Mass., June 16, 1915.

WHITE, John Stuart, educator, was born in Wrentham, Mass., Feb. 3, 1847, son of John S. and Anna (Richardson) White, and a descendant of John White who settled in Taunton, Mass., in 1667. His father was a Baptist minister. He was educated in the public and high schools in Boston, winning the first medal upon graduation. In July, 1864, he enlisted for the "hundred days' service" in the 42d Massachusetts volunteers. Entering Harvard college he won a "Thayer Scholarship" of $300 each year, with which and by private teaching, he met all his expenses and was graduated with honors in 1870. He was selected to deliver the Latin oration of welcome to Charles W. Eliot, upon the latter's inauguration as president of Harvard in 1869. He was immediately elected to a sub-mastership in the Boston Latin School, and three months afterward was promoted to a full mastership. Resigning in 1873, he went to Europe for a year of study and travel and in 1874 he opened a preparatory school for boys in Cleveland, O., called "The Brooks School," where he introduced military drill and calisthenics and remained five years. From Cleveland he went to New York in 1880 to found the Berkeley School, which grew to be one of the first preparatory schools of the country. It had an armory covering 8,000 square feet, a gymnasium and ten acres of play-ground at Morris Heights, known as the "Berkeley Oval," together with a boathouse on the Harlem river. He was its principal for twenty-two years, during which its attendance grew to 300 boys. Resigning in 1902 he established a preparatory school in Philadelphia, Pa., called the "Phillips Brooks School." During 1908-12 he was engaged in literary and business pursuits in Europe and upon his return in 1912 he founded the "Thomas Arnold School" in Chicago, Ill., of which he was head master until 1917. Dr. White is the author of "Plutarch's Lives for Boys," (1884); "The Boys' and Girls' Herodotus," (1885); "The Boys' and Girls' Pliny," (1886); and "The Viking Ship," (1891). During his sojourn in Europe he was a special correspondent of the "Boston Daily Advertiser," "St. Paul Dispatch," and other newspapers, and at one time was a member of the editorial staff of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine." The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Trinity College, Connecticut, in 1879. He married Feb. 28, 1871, Georgia R., daughter of Josiah M. Read of Boston, and has two sons: Rev. Eliot White, an Episcopal clergyman, and Gilbert N. White, a member of the aviation corps, U. S. A.

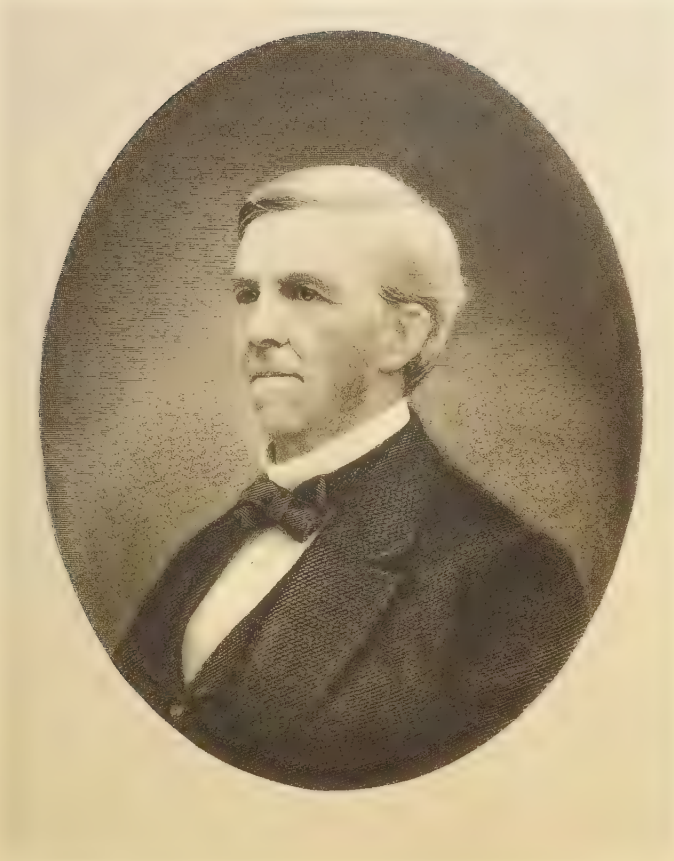
HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, author, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809, the son of Sarah Wendell and Abiel Holmes, who was a graduate of Yale College in 1783, and for forty years pastor of the first church in Cambridge. Through his mother Dr. Holmes is of distinguished Dutch and English descent and through his father is descended from English ancestors quite as worthy. Through his mother he is related to the Wendells, Quincys, and Jacksons, the Quincys having been among the first settlers of Boston, and gave a president to Harvard; to the Olivers, one of whom was lieutenant-governor of Boston; to Gov. Bradstreet, and is distantly related to Wendell Phillips, Richard Henry Dana, and William Ellery Channing. The first Holmes of this branch of the family was Thomas Holmes, of London, a lawyer. John Holmes settled at Woodstock, Conn., in 1686, and was one of the first proprietors of this new town, settled by a colony from Roxbury, Mass. David, Oliver's paternal grandfather, served in the French and Indian wars as captain, and at the first news of the battle of Lexington he joined the army as surgeon, serving nearly four years, when, broken in health, he returned home, and soon after died. In 1807 Rev. Abiel Holmes moved into the historic gambrel-roofed house in Cambridge, where the poet was born two years later. This old house was selected by General-in-Chief Artemas Ward, as his headquarters; here the occupation of Bunker Hill was planned, and Gen. Washington was entertained; Gen. Warren rested here on his way to Bunker Hill, and here Benedict Arnold received his first commission. Oliver went to a school at Cambridgeport, for about five years, where he had for schoolmates Alfred Lee, afterward Bishop of Delaware, Margaret Fuller, and R. H. Dana, and then to Phillips Academy at Andover, to prepare for college, and where for a few days he was very homesick. It is said that his parents sent him to Andover with the hope that he might become a clergyman. It was here he made his first attempt at versification, a translation from the first book of the "Æneid," in heroic couplets. He was graduated from Harvard in 1829, in the class with William H. Channing, Prof. Benjamin Pierce, James Freeman Clarke, Rev. S. F. Smith, and Benjamin R. Curtis. He contributed twenty-five poems to one of the college periodicals, "The Collegian"—some of which have not been surpassed by his later productions—delivered the poem at commencement, and was one of the sixteen members elected to the Phi Beta Kappa society. In the following year, when it was proposed to break up the old frigate Constitution, Holmes wrote his poem "Old Ironsides," one of the finest patriotic lyrics in the language, beginning,

"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!"

which was published in the Boston "Advertiser," saved the ship, was extensively copied in other papers, and gave the author a wide reputation. For a year after leaving college he studied at the Cambridge Law School under Judge Story and Mr. Ashmun, during which time he produced many of his most famous humorous pieces, including "Evening by a Tailor," and "The Height of the Ridiculous." With Epes Sargent and Park Benjamin, in 1833, he contributed five or six poems to a gift-book, entitled "The Harbinger," a collection made at the suggestion of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, which was sold for the benefit of the asylum for the blind. He subsequently studied medicine under Dr. James Jackson, and in the spring of 1833 went abroad, where he studied medicine, chiefly in Paris, returned to America in the autumn of 1835, and received his degree of M.D. in 1836. In August of that year he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society his long poem in rhymed heroics, entitled "Poetry, a Metrical Essay," designed to express some general truths on the sources and the machinery of poetry. At this time he was described as "extremely youthful in his appearance, bubbling over with the mingled humor and pathos that have always marked his poetry, and sparkling with coruscations of his peculiar genius, his Phi Beta Kappa poem of 1836, delivered with a clear, ringing enunciation, which imparted to the hearers his own enjoyment of his thoughts and expressions, delighted a cultivated audience to a very uncommon degree." In the same year he published his first volume of poems, containing among others "The Last Leaf," a favorite of Abraham Lincoln's, who said, "for pure pathos, in my judgment, there is nothing finer than those six lines in the English language." He referred to the following verse:

"The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom.
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb."

In 1839 he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth College, and in 1840 he married Amelia Lee, daughter of Judge Charles Jackson, of the supreme court of Massachusetts, resigned his professorship at Dartmouth, and settled in Boston to practice his profession. During the summer of 1849, and for several consecutive summers, he occupied a house at Pittsfield, Mass., where he had as neighbors Herman Melville, G. P. R. James, Miss Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble and Hawthorne. In 1847 Dr. Holmes was appointed to succeed Dr. John C. Warren as professor of anatomy and physiology in the Harvard Medical School, and at about the same time he became a lyceum lecturer, and was much in demand for several years. He received three of the Boylston prizes for medical dissertations, and his essays were published together in 1838. He has, besides this, published several scientific works and several volumes of poems. In 1852 he delivered in several cities a course of lectures on the "English Poets of the Nineteenth Century." On the establishment of the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1857, Dr. Holmes became one of its contributors. His first contributions were in the form of a series of conversational papers, entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," which contained some of his best poems. An eminent critic says: "Possibly his near friends had no just idea of his versatile talent until he put forth the most taking serial in prose that ever established the prestige of a new magazine. At forty-eight he began a new career, as if it were granted him to live life over, with the wisdom of middle-age in his favor at the start. Coming, in a sense, like an author's first book, 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table' naturally was twice as clever as any 'first book' of the period." This was followed by a similar series, "The Professor at the Breakfast-Table," written somewhat in the manner of Sterne, yet without much artifice. The Story of Iris has been called "an interwoven thread of gold." After a long interval appeared "The Poet at the Breakfast-Table," of a more serious cast than its predecessors. In his preface he says that these papers were the fulfillment of a plan that was conceived twenty-five years before, when he published in the "New England Magazine" two articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the



Oliver Wendell Holmes

Breakfast-Table." His novels, "Elsie Venner" and "The Guardian Angel," were written to illustrate a psychological theory of heredity, and are more remarkable as character-studies than as novels. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday, in 1879, the publishers of the "Atlantic Monthly" gave a breakfast in his honor. Many literary celebrities were present, and Dr. Holmes read his poem entitled "The Iron Gate," which he wrote for the occasion, and which has been called "the finest creation of his genius," with the exception of "The Chambered Nautilus." In 1882 Dr. Holmes resigned his position as Parkman professor of anatomy at Harvard, for the purpose of devoting himself to literary work, and was immediately appointed professor *emeritus*. In November of that year he delivered his last lecture before the students. He is described as being a little under the medium height, as quick and nervous in his movements, and conveys, in speaking, the impression of energy and intense vitality. He is said to "have a poet's sensitiveness to noises, and a dread of persons of superabundant vitality and aggressiveness." Dr. Holmes said that as a child he was afraid of the tall masts of schooners and ships, and used to cover up his eyes from them. Mr. Kennedy, who has written his life, says: "Holmes is one of the last survivors of an illustrious group of writers who lived in an epoch of great intellectual brilliancy —the era of Transcendentalism. He belongs to what may, perhaps, be known to posterity as the Concord school, the writers belonging to which have, one and all, based their intellectual creations upon the moral, and whether they have sung, or lectured, or written fiction, have never failed to reveal the fact of their Puritan antecedents by deftly wreathing the lustrous flowers of their thought around some hidden sermon, some practical moralization, or some useful lesson in life. Holmes was brought up in a Calvinistic family. . . . The one persistent purpose running all through the prose writings of our author has been to attack the effete ecclesiasticism of the Calvinistic creed. . . . The central core of him is bravery, honesty, kindliness; and it is as a writer of humorous poetry that Holmes excels." E. C. Stedman, in the "Century," says: "The distinction between his [Holmes's] poetry and that of the new makers of society-verse is, that his is a survival, theirs the attempted revival, of something that has gone before. . . . Holmes's early pieces, mostly college-verse, were better of their kind than those of a better kind written in youth by some of his contemporaries. The humbler the type, the sooner the development. . . . There are other eighteenth-century survivors, whose sponsors are formality and dullness; but Holmes has the modern vivacity, and adjusts without effort even the most hackneyed measures to a new occasion. Throughout the changes of fifty years he has practiced the measures familiar to his youth, thinking it fit and natural, and one to which he would do well to cling. The conservative consistency of his muse is as notable in matter as in manner. On the whole, so far as we can classify him, he is at the head of his class, and in other respects a class by himself. Though the most direct and obvious of the Cambridge group, the least given to subtilties, he is our typical university poet; the minstrel of the college that bred him, and within whose liberties he has taught, jested, sung, and toasted, from boyhood to what in common folk would be old age. . . . The poet of 'The Last Leaf' was among the first to teach his countrymen that pathos is an equal part of true humor; that sorrow is lightened by jest, and jest redeemed from coarseness by emotion, under most conditions of this our evanescent human life. . . . The thing we first note is his elastic, buoyant nature, displayed from youth to age with cheery frankness, so that we instinctively search through his Dutch and Puritan ancestries to see where came in the strain that made this Yankee Frenchman of so likable a type. Health begets relish, and Holmes has never lacked for zest—zest that gives one the sensations best worth living for, if happiness be the true aim of life. . . . In his early work the mirth so often outweighed the sentiment as to lessen the promise and the self-prediction of his being a poet indeed. Some of one's heart-blood must spill for this, and, while many of his youthful stanzas are serious and eloquent, those which approach the feeling of true poetry are in celebration of companionship and good cheer, so that he seems like a down-east Omar or Hafiz, exemplifying what our gracious Emerson was wont to preach, that there is honest wisdom in song and joy. . . . Eloquence was a feature of his lyrics. . . . 'The Meeting of the Dryads,' another early poem, is marked by so much grace that it seems as if the youth who wrote its quatrains might in time have added a companion-piece to 'The Talking Oak.' The things which he turned off with purely comic aim were neatly finished, and the merriment of a new writer, who dared

not be 'as funny' as he could, did quite as much for him as his poems of a higher class. . . . His poetry was and is, like his humor, the overflow of a nervous, original, decidedly intellectual nature; of a sparkling life, no less, in which he gathered the full worth of heyday experiences. See that glimpse of Paris, a student's penciled sketch, with Clemence tripping down the Rue de Seine. It is but a bit, yet through its atmosphere we make out a poet who cared as much for the sweets of the poetic life as for the work that was its product. He had through it all a Puritan sense of duty, and the worldly wisdom that goes with a due perception of values, and he never lost sight of his practical career. His profession, after all, was what he took most seriously. Accepting, then, with hearty thanks, his care-dispelling rhyme and reason, pleased often by the fancies which he tenders in lieu of imagination and power, we go through the collection of his verse, and see that it has amounted to a great deal in the course of a bustling fifty years. These numerous pieces divide themselves, as to form, into two classes—lyrics and poetic essays in solid couplet-verse; as to purpose, into the lighter songs that may be sung, and the nobler numbers, part lyrical, part the poems, both gay and sober, delivered at frequent intervals during his pleasant career. . . . In the years that followed his graduation, while practicing in Boston and afterward a lecturer at Dartmouth, he was summoned, nothing loath, whenever a dinner-song or witty ballad was needed at home, and calls from transpontine and barbaric regions came fast upon him as his pop

ularity grew. Here are some forty printed poems, which cheered that lucky class of '29, and how many others went before and after them we know not. Among college-poets the paragon—and surely this the ideal civic bard, who at the outset boasted of his town,

"Her threefold hill shall be
The home of art, the nurse of liberty,"

and who has celebrated her every effort, in peace or war, to make good the boast. . . . I have referred to the standing of Dr. Holmes as a life-long expert in the art of writing those natty lyrics, satires, and *jeux d'esprit*, which it has become the usage to designate as society-verse. . . . And yet society-verse, meaning that which catches the secret of that day or this, may be—as poets old and new have shown us—picturesque, even dramatic, and rise to a high degree of humor and of sage or tender thought. The consecutive poems of one whose fancy plays about life as he sees it, may be a feast complete and epicurean, having solid dishes and fantastic, all justly savored, cooked with discretion, flanked with honest wine, and whose cates and dainties, even, are not designed to cloy. Taken as a whole, Holmes's poetry has regaled us somewhat after this fashion. His pieces light and wise—'Contentment,' the 'Epilogue to the Breakfast-table Series,' 'At the Pantomime,' 'A Familiar Letter,' etc.—are always

enjoyable. One or two are exquisite in treatment of the past. 'Dorothy Q.,' that sprightly capture of a portrait's maiden soul, has given, like 'The Last Leaf,' lessons to admiring pupils of our time. For sheer humor, 'The One-hoss Shay,' and 'Parson Turell's Legacy' are memorable—extravagances, but full of character almost as purely Yankee as 'Tam O'Shanter' is purely Scotch In various whimsicalities, Holmes sets the key for Harte and others to follow. 'The First Fan,' read at a bric-à-brac festival in 1877, proves him an adept. . . . Good and bright as these things are, some of his graver work excels them. Where most in earnest he is most imaginative; this, of course, is where he is most interested, and this again, in moods the results of his scientific bent and experience. Here he shows himself akin to those who have both lightness and strength. Thackeray's reverential mood, that was so beautiful, is matched by the feeling which Holmes, having the familiarity with Nature that breeds contempt in graver men, exhibits in his thoughts upon 'The Living Temple.' . . . . There are charity and tenderness in 'The Voiceless,' 'Avis,' 'Iris,' and 'The Silent Melody.' . . . 'The Living Temple' and 'The Chambered Nautilus' doubtless show us their writer's finest qualities, and are not soon to be forgotten." The things which, after all, sharply distinguish Holmes from other poets, and constitute the bulk of his work, are the lyrics and metrical essays composed for special audiences or occasions. Starting without much creative ambition, and as a bard of mirth and sentiment, it is plain that he was subject to faults which an easy standard entails. With respect to his style, there is no one more free from structural whims and vagaries. He has an ear for the "classical" forms of English verse, the academic measures which still bid fair to hold their own—those confirmed by Pope and Goldsmith, and here in vogue long after German dreams, Italian languors, and the French rataplan had their effect upon the poets of our motherland across the sea. His way of thought, like his style, is straightforward and sententious; both are the reverse of what is called transcendental. When he has sustained work to do, and braces himself for a great occasion, nothing will suit but the rhymed pentameter; his heaviest roadster, sixteen hands high, for a long journey. A phantasmagory of the songs, odes, and rhymed addresses of so many years; collegiate and civic glories; tributes to princes, embassies, generals, heroes; welcomes to novelists and poets; eulogies of the dead; verse inaugural and dedicatory; stanzas read at literary breakfasts, New England dinners, municipal and bucolic feasts; odes natal, nuptial and mortuary; metrical delectations offered to his brothers of the medical craft—to which he is so loyal, bristling with scorn of quackery and challenge to opposing systems—not only equal to all occasions, but growing better with their increase. The half of his early collections is made up from efforts of this sort, and they constitute nine-tenths of his verse during the last thirty years. Now, what has carried Holmes so bravely through all this, if not a kind of special masterhood, an individuality, humor, touch, that we shall not see again? Thus we come, in fine, to be sensible of the distinctive gift of this poet. The achievement for which he must be noted is, that in a field the most arduous and least attractive he should bear himself with such zest and fitness as to be numbered among poets, and should do honor to an office which they chiefly dread or mistrust, and which is little calculated to excite their inspiration. As Holmes's humor had relaxed the grimness of a Puritan constituency, so his prose satire did much to liberalize their clerical system. This was not without some wrath and objurgation on the part of the more rigid clergy and laity alike, and at times worked to the disadvantage of the satirist and his publishers. The notable prose essay on Edwards excites a wish that he oftener had found occasion to indulge his talent for analytic characterization. He has few superiors in discernment of a man's individuality, however distinct that individuality may be from his own. Emerson, for example, was a thinker and poet whose chartered disciples scarcely would have selected Holmes as likely to proffer a sympathetic or even objective transcript of him. Yet, when the time came, Holmes was equal to the effort. He presented with singular clearness, and with an epigrammatic genius at white heat, if not the esoteric view of the Concord Plotinus, at least what could enable an audience to get at the mold of that serene teacher and make some fortunate surmise of the spirit that ennobled it. Holmes, among our poets, is another original writer, but his prose is a setting for brilliants of a different kind; his shrewd sayings are bright with native metaphor; he is a proverb-maker, some of whose words are not without wings. As a New Englander he long ago was awarded the highest sectional praise—that of being, among all his tribe, the cutest. His cleverness and versatility bewilder outside judges. Is he a genius? By all means. And in what degree? His prose, for the most part, is peculiarly original. His serious poetry scarcely has been the serious work of his life; but in his specialty, verse suited to the frolic or pathos of occasions, he has given us much of the best delivered in his own time, and has excelled all others in delivery. Both his strength and weakness

lie in his genial temper and his brisk, speculative habit of mind. The brilliancy of his literary career so far outshone his achievements as a physician that very little has been preserved concerning his services in medical science, but those services were considerable, and should not be overlooked in any story of his life. Besides the three prize essays mentioned above, he wrote two papers on "Homeopathy" in 1842, which still rank as the most scholarly exposition ever given by an opponent of that school of medicine, and in 1843 he wrote an essay on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," upon which rests his chief claim to a permanent reputation in medicine. He pointed out that puerperal fever was frequently due to contagion conveyed by the hands of the physician, and although his views were opposed by the leading obstetricians of his day, they are now generally recognized as correct. He was intensely interested in the subject of anatomy, and his lectures at the medical school were very popular with the students. He was one of the early microscopists and a very good one. That instrument was not among the tools of the instructing physicians when he was studying medicine in Paris, but it soon afterwards came into general use, and Dr. Holmes brought one with him from Europe. "He was no mean authority on this subject in his day," says Dr. D. W. Cheever. For three years he was one of the physicians at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and held the Parkman professorship at the Harvard Medical School for thirty-five years. As a practitioner he was opposed to overdosing, believing in the self-limitation of disease. The misuse of drugs he expressed well by saying that if all the drugs in the Pharmacopœia, with a very few exceptions, were thrown into the sea, it would be all the better for mankind and the worse for the fishes. In association with Dr. Bigelow he edited an American edition of Marshall Hall's text-book on the "Theory and Art of Medicine"; in 1860 he published an address on "Currents and Countercurrents in Medical Science," while a volume of his "Medical Essays" was published in 1882. The date of Dr. Holmes' marriage to Miss Jackson was June 15, 1840, and their three children were: Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., (q. v.), associate justice of the United States Supreme Court; Amelia Lee, who married Turner Sargent, and Edward Jackson Holmes, who inherited much of his father's wit and humor, but who died in 1884 while practicing law. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1894.

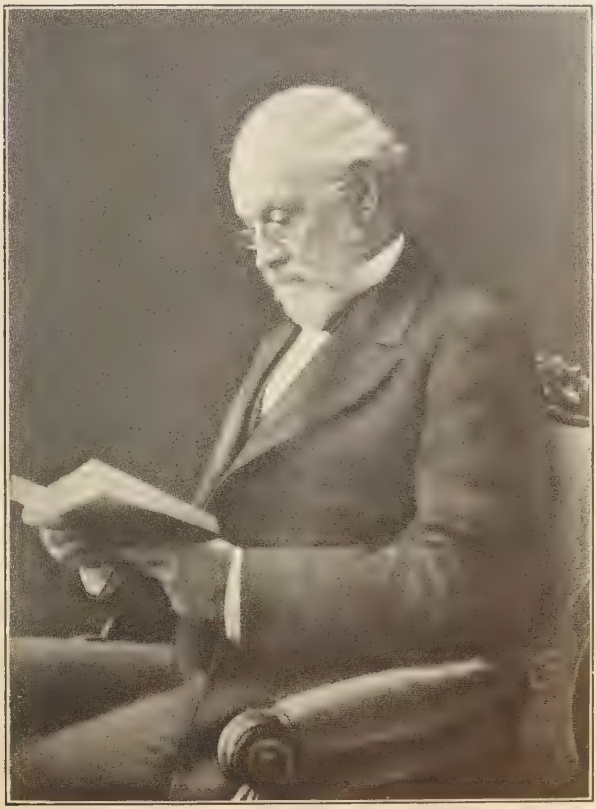
COAN, Titus, missionary, was born in Killingworth, Conn., Feb. 1, 1801, son of Gaylord and Tamze (Nettleton) Coan; grandson of Mulford and Mary (Stone) Coan, and great-grandson of George Coan, the first of the family in America, who married Jane Leete. He received his education under private tutors, and after teaching for nearly ten years entered the Andover Theological Seminary. Graduated in 1833, he undertook for the Boston Board of Missions an exploration of southern Patagonia for the purpose of establishing a mission. He narrowly escaped with his life, returned to this country in the following year, and was sent as missionary to the Hawaiian Islands, where he served for forty-eight years. He was regarded by the Hawaiians with an affection that was well-nigh veneration, and his work among them was attended with important results. In his account of a visit to Hawaii in 1873, Charles Nordhoff gives the following sketch of his life and work: "When Dr. and Mrs. Coan came to the island of Hawaii its shores and woods were populous, and through their labors thousands of men and women were instructed in the truths of Christianity, inducted into civilized habits of life, and finally brought into the church. As you sail along the green coast of Hawaii from its northern point to Hilo, you will be surprised at the number of quaint little white churches which mark the distances almost with the regularity of milestones; if later you ride through this district or the one south of Hilo, you will see that for every church there is also a schoolhouse; you will see native children reading and writing as well as our own at home; you may hear them singing tunes familiar to our own Sunday-schools; you will see the native man and woman sitting down to read their newspaper at the close of the day. And you must remember that when, less than forty years ago, Dr. and Mrs. Coan came to Hilo the people were naked savages with but one church and one schoolhouse in the district, and almost without printed books or knowledge of reading." He received 13,000 converts into his church districts, Hilo and Puna —a hundred miles of coast line. He was an indefatigable student of volcanic phenomena; every eruption from Kilauea or Mauna Loa found him near the lava torrent; and nearly all that is known of those volcanoes during the first thirty years of his residence is recorded in his letters to the "American Journal of Science," the "Missionary Herald," and other periodicals. His own books are autobiographical: "Patagonia" (1880) and "Life in Hawaii" (1882). Dr. Coan was married Nov. 3, 1834, to Fidelia, daughter of Samuel Church, the founder of Churchville, N. Y., and had two sons, Titus Munson Coan (q. v.) and Samuel Latimer Coan, and two daughters, Harriet Fidelia and Sarah Eliza Coan. He died in Hilo, Hawaii, Dec. 1, 1882. (Portrait opposite page 343.)

PLATT, Orville Hitchcock, U. S. senator, was born in Washington, Conn., July 19, 1827, son of Daniel Gould and Almira (Hitchcock) Platt. The first of his family in America was Richard Platt, a native of England, who came to America in 1638, and settled at Milford, New Haven co., Conn. From him and his wife Mary the line of descent is traced through their son Isaac, who married Elizabeth Wood; their son Jonas, who married Sarah Scudder; their son Obadiah, who married Mary Smith; their son Jonas, who married Elizabeth Sanford; their son John, who married Elizabeth Parmelee, and who with his father served in the revolutionary army; he was the senator's grandfather. He was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the famous Gunnery school at Washington. He studied law in the office of Gideon W. Hollister of Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two. He practiced in Pennsylvania for a short time and finally settled in Meriden, Conn., which became his permanent home. He was clerk of the Connecticut senate during 1855–56, and in 1857 was elected secretary of state under Gov. Holley. In 1861 he was elected state senator; became a member of the house of representatives in 1864, and five years afterward was made speaker of the house. When Grant was elected president in 1868, Mr. Platt distinguished himself as chairman of the Republican state central committee. From that period he took an active interest in state and national politics, and his work always brought results. Meanwhile his law practice was increasing, and he

numbered among his clients the largest manufacturing interests of the state. In 1877 he was made judge of probate, and was appointed state attorney for New Haven county, retaining that position until 1879 when he was sent to the U. S. senate to succeed William H. Barnam. He was his own successor in 1885, and remained in the national senate continuously thereafter until his death. Sen. Platt was a thorough-going abolitionist. He assisted in the shaping of the tariff laws of 1883, the McKinley Law of 1890 and the Dingley Tariff Act of 1897. He was an advocate of the annexation of Hawaii and the retention of the Philippine Islands. With rare foresightedness he opposed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of 1890, maintaining that the bill was not only loosely drawn, but that its strict enforcement would do more harm to the country than would be done by the monopoly which it aimed to punish or prevent. During his career in the senate he served on the committees on pensions, contingent expenses, Indian affairs, patents (chairman), revision of laws (acting chairman), and territories (chairman). As chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the copyright bill passed in 1891, he did more than almost any other member to bring about the enactment of that law, and to him belongs the credit for a large part of the legislation which has been raising the Indian in the social scale and preparing him to take his place as a citizen. He was the author of the so-called Platt amendment to the army appropriation bill of 1901 (see McKinley), by which the republic of Cuba was prohibited from entering into any entangling alliance with a foreign power, and by it also the United States was directed to intervene to defend the independence of Cuba from attack, either without or within, and to protect life and property there if the government of Cuba should find itself either unwilling or unable to do so. The amendment was adopted as a part of the Cuban constitution of 1902. He served on the judiciary committee, and was chairman of the committee on finance. Toward the close of his career, Pres. Roosevelt paid Sen. Platt the following tribute: "I do not know a man in public life who is more loved nor honored, nor has done more substantial and disinterested service to the country. . . . I have now been associated with him intimately during four sessions of congress, and I cannot overestimate my obligations to him, not only for what he has done by speech and vote, but because it gives me heart and strength to see and consult so fearless, high-minded, practical and far-sighted a public servant." Sen. Platt was prominently connected with the religious and philanthropic movements of the city of Meriden, and in a quiet and unostentatious way befriended the needy and troubled. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1897. He was married: first at Towanda, Pa., May 15, 1850, to Ann Bull, daughter of James Perry, and had two children: James Perry and Daniel Gould Platt; second, at Upper Montclair, N. J., Apr. 29, 1897, to Jeannie Penniman, daughter of Truman Smith and widow of George A. Hoyt of Stamford, Conn. He died at Washington, Conn., Apr. 21, 1905.

RANKIN, Egbert Guernsey, physician and surgeon, was born at Astoria, N. Y., July 19, 1856, son of James Murdock and Anna Evelina (Schenck) Rankin, and grandson of Henry Rankin, a prominent Scotch merchant who came to the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was graduated at Columbia in 1876 and received the degree of A. M. in 1879. He studied medicine under Dr. Egbert Guernsey, and received his M. D. degree in the medical department of New York University, in 1878. After one year at Ward's Island Hospital, New York, as an interne, he opened an office in New York, being associated with Dr. William Tod Helmuth, and later with Dr. Egbert Guernsey, his old friend and preceptor. He was appointed visiting surgeon of Ward's Island in 1885; was surgeon to the Western Dispensary during 1880-87 and surgeon and medical director to the House of the Good Samaritan until that institution was consolidated with the Hahnemann Hospital. In 1902 he became professor of the practice of medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, a position which he has since filled. He was visiting physician of the Metropolitan Hospital, Tuberculosis Infirmary, Flower Hospital, etc., in New York City. He was the author of "Digest of Eternal Therapeutics" (1899, 1900, 1902); and of "Diseases of the Chest" (1905). He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Academy of Pathological Science, and Sons of the Revolution.

WHITNEY, William Dwight, philologist, was born in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1827, second son of Josiah Dwight and Sarah (Williston) Whitney. The founder of his family in America was John Whitney, who, with his wife, Elinor ———, came over from England in 1635, settling in Watertown, Mass. From this first American ancestor the line is traced through John's son Richard, who married Martha Coldam; their son Moses, who married Sarah Knight; their son Moses, who married Elizabeth Gary; their son Aaron, who married Alice Baker, and their son Maj. Abel, who married Clarissa Dwight, and was the grandfather of our subject. His father, Josiah Dwight Whitney, was a successful merchant and president of the Northampton Bank; his mother a daughter of Rev. Payson Williston of Easthampton, Mass., and sister of the founder of Williston Seminary there. And several brothers also became distinguished: Josiah Dwight Whitney as a geologist; Henry Mitchell Whitney as professor of English in Beloit College, and James Lyman Whitney as one of the heads of the Boston Public Library. William Dwight Whitney was fitted for college in Northampton, and entering the sophomore class of Williams College, was graduated valedictorian of his class in 1845. Too young to choose a vocation, but with a decided bent towards natural science, he spent three years as teller in the Northampton Bank, of which his father was president, devoting his leisure hours to the collection of birds and plants. A case of birds stuffed by him at this period is in the Peabody Museum, New Haven. He studied Sanskrit for a year in New Haven under Prof. Edward E. Salisbury and in company with James Hadley, and then went to Germany for further study, spending three years at the Universities of Berlin and Tubingen under Franz Bopp, Albrecht Weber and Rudolph Roth, the foremost philologists and Sanskrit scholars of that day. Having copied in Berlin all of the unpublished manuscripts of one of the oldest and most important Hindu scriptures, Atharva-Veda, he planned an edition of it in conjunction with Prof. Roth, and on the way home in 1853 stopped in Paris, Oxford and London to collate the remaining European manuscripts. The first volume, containing the text only, was published in Berlin in 1855 and



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

O. H. Platt

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W. D. Whitney

1856; a complete Index Verborum to it was added at New Haven in 1881. He became professor of Sanskrit at Yale College in 1854; eking out his small salary by teaching French and German privately, and held that chair until his death. Upon the establishment of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, he had charge of the department of modern languages. This work led to his preparing a series of textbooks, consisting of two German grammars (1869 and 1885), a German reader with notes and vocabulary (1870), a German dictionary (1877), a number of annotated German texts, and a French grammar (1886). In 1864 he delivered a series of lectures on the "Principles of Linguistic Science" at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, repeating the course before the Lowell Institute. The lectures were subsequently published under the title of "Language and the Study of Language" (1867). He became a member of the American Oriental Society in 1850, and distinguished himself among his learned associates by the number and worth of his contributions to its transactions, being the largest contributor to Volumes VI.-XII. The most important of those contributions are an annotated translation of a Hindu treatise on astronomy (The Surya-Siddhanta, 1860); the texts and translations of two Sanskrit grammatical treatises (Atharva-Veda Praticakhya, 1862, and Taittiriya-Praticakhya, 1871; to the latter work has awarded the Bopp prize by the Berlin Academy as the most important Sanskrit publication of the triennium), and the Atharva-Veda Index Verborum mentioned above. Some of his minor articles in the same journal were collected and published in two volumes entitled "Oriental and Linguistic Studies" (1873 and 1874). To Prof. Whitney belongs the honor of being one of the four collaborators who, next to the authors, Bohtluijk and Roth, contributed most to the great seven-volumed Sanskrit-German lexicon (1852-75), published by the Imperial Academy of Russia. He also wrote: "Life and Growth of Language" (1875), which was translated into French, Italian, German, Swedish, Russian, Netherlandish and Modern Greek; "Essentials of English Grammar" (1877); "Roots, Verb Forms and Primary Derivatives of the Sanskrit Language" (1885, in both English and German); "Max Müller and the Science of Language: a Criticism" (1892), and a number of articles on Language, Philology and kindred titles in the "New American Cyclopedia," "Johnson's Cyclopedia" (1876), and the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" (1885). He also assisted in the preparation of the 1864 edition of "Webster's Dictionary," rewriting the definitions of many important words and was supervising editor-in-chief of the "Century Dictionary" (1891). He was librarian of the American Oriental Society during 1855-73, its corresponding secretary, 1857-84, and its president, 1884-90, and was first president of the American Philological Association in 1869. Prof. Whitney was one of the most distinguished of American scholars. He secured more than any other of his day the admiration both of those who could appreciate his achievements and of the general public, having won his commanding position in the scientific world by the force and dignity of his intellectual character. Besides his great achievements in the study of Sanskrit, he rendered notable public service in two directions, namely, the popularization of his science and the recording and explaining of our mother tongue. He centered his attention on the fundamental question of the origin and growth of language, maintaining that words are only signs associated with conceptions, that every language is a body of conventional signs for ideas, in opposition to Max Müller's theory that language gives conceptions that could not exist without speech. The following honorary degrees were conferred upon him: Ph.D. by Breslau University in 1861; LL.D., by Yale College in 1868, by William and Mary College (Virginia) in 1869, by Harvard in 1876, and by Edinburgh University in 1884; J.U.D., by St. Andrew's University, Scotland, in 1874, and L.H.D., by Columbia College in 1887. He was an honorary member of Oriental or Asiatic societies of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Bengal, Japan and Peking, and of the Philological Society of London. He was married, Aug. 28, 1856, to Elizabeth Wooster, daughter of Roger Sherman Baldwin, governor of Connecticut and U. S. Senator, and had four children that lived to maturity: Edward Baldwin, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General under Cleveland; Marian Parker; Emily Henrietta, and Margaret Dwight Whitney. Prof. Whitney died in New Haven, Conn., June 7, 1894.

McCOY, William Edward, manufacturer, was born in Augusta, Ga., Nov. 14, 1840, son of Charles M. and Frances A. (Tutt) McCoy, of Scotch descent. He received an academic education, and had entered a mercantile business as bookkeeper when the civil war broke out. He enlisted in the 6th Georgia infantry in May, 1861, and saw active service in the battles of Santa Rosa Island, near Pensacola, Fla., Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Farmington, Miss. After the battle of Murfreesboro he was detailed in the field quartermaster's department. Returning to Augusta he clerked until 1868, and then became bookkeeper for the Graniteville Mills of South Carolina. He resigned in 1878, and after spending a year in New York purchased the Augusta Waste Works, which formed the nucleus of the present large business, of which he was the head. In 1881 the business was incorporated under the name of the Riverside Mills, of which Mr. McCoy was president until 1895, when he resigned to accept the newly created office of vice-president. Under his management the growth of the business, which was the first enterprise of its kind in the South manufacturing cotton batting, machinery waste and paper stock, was rapid and continuous. Maj. McCoy was also a director of the John P. King Cotton Mills, the Augusta Land Co., the Georgia Railroad and Banking Co., and the Insurance Mutual Aid Society, and was secretary and treasurer of the Southern Manufacturers' Association. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and past grand captain general of Georgia Grand Commandery of Knights Templars. He was twice married: first Mar. 5, 1878, to Mrs. Katharine Gregg, eldest daughter of James H. Hammond, governor of South Carolina; and second Sept. 24, 1889, to Mrs. Jenette H. Redfield, daughter of Benjamin D. Hamlin, president of the Pennsylvania senate. He died at his home on the Hill, Augusta, Ga., Nov. 17, 1919.

MITCHELL, John Lendrum, U. S. senator, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19, 1842, a son of Alexander and Martha (Reed) Mitchell. His father (q. v.), a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, was one of the most conspicuous and influential figures in the early financial history of Wisconsin, and served two terms in the U. S. congress. The son was educated in the Milwau-

kee public schools; a military school at Hampton, Conn., and in schools in Geneva, Munich and Dresden, in Europe. On the outbreak of the civil war he returned home and helped to organize Company I, 24th Wis. volunteer infantry, of which he was second lieutenant, and later first lieutenant, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Hoovers Gap and the campaigns about Chattanooga. Later he was made an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Sill and chief of the ordnance department, but owing to impaired eyesight, was compelled to resign and return home. As a means of curing his trouble and in pursuance of a natural inclination, he started farming at Greenfield, Wis., reclaiming four hundred and eighty acres of wilderness, which he turned into one of the finest farms in Wisconsin. He gained a national reputation as a judge and breeder of blooded stock and was very often appointed to adjudicate awards at shows and fairs. He was chairman of the livestock committee at the World's Columbian Exposition. He also served for years as president of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, the Northwestern Trotting Horse Breeders' Association and the Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Association. Mr. Mitchell's first appearance in politics was in 1872, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Wisconsin senate. He was re-elected in 1875, and declined to run for a third term. In 1884-85 he was president of the Milwaukee school board, the beginning of his activity in educational matters, which was productive of very valuable results, especially to the poor of Milwaukee. For many years he left a standing order with the superintendent of schools to furnish school books at his expense to every child in Milwaukee whose parents were unable to supply them. He also established at the state university a short course in agriculture and twenty scholarships to poor boys. In 1886, by a joint resolution of the congress, he was appointed a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; was reappointed in 1892 and elected vice-president of the board in 1895. In the latter capacity he had charge of the northwestern branch, near Milwaukee. An old soldier himself, keenly interested in everything concerning his comrades in arms, he found the work particularly congenial. He was a member of the national Democratic campaign committee of 1888, and two years later was elected for the congress in a district that previously had been strongly Republican, and was re-elected in 1892. During his first term he was chosen chairman of the Democratic congressional committee which conducted the campaign of 1892. For four years he was Wisconsin representative on the national Democratic committee, and he was also treasurer of the Democratic state central committee of Wisconsin. In 1893 he was elected to the United States senate to succeed Philetus Sawyer, and served until Mar. 31, 1899. While in the national legislature he served on the military and pensions committees, supported the income tax and opposed the free coinage of silver. In addition to his agricultural and legislative activities, Sen. Mitchell succeeded to the business interests of his father and held a prominent place in financial circles in Wisconsin. He was president of the Marine and Fire Insurance Co.'s Bank and the Milwaukee Gas Co. and vice-president of the Northwestern Fire Insurance Co. He was a trustee of the Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee College and Milwaukee Hospital, and was a member of the G. A. R., the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. He was married in 1878 to Harriet Danforth, daughter of Abram Becker, of South Worcester, and was survived by seven children: William, Martha, Janet, Harriet, Ruth, Katharine and John L., Jr. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., June 29, 1904.

SCOTT, Walter, one of the founders of the Disciples of Campbellites, was born at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Oct. 31, 1796, remotely related to his great namesake. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh and emigrated to the United States in 1818. Three years later, while in Pittsburgh, Penn., he met Alexander Campbell and his father Thomas Campbell, then Baptist ministers. Together they studied the Scriptures, and by a literal application of the standards of the New Testament found that Christendom had departed from the purity of the apostolic age. Wishing to return to this, and to cure or check the evils of sectarianism without bringing in another sect, they labored as independent preachers, but in 1827 they were excluded from fellowship with the Baptists, and felt impelled to organize a body of their own. Scott was a partner in Campbell's plans and efforts, wrote much for the "Christian Baptist and Millennial Harbinger," and carried on the work in the West, preaching with much power against the wide-spread apostasies from primitive faith and practice. He compiled a hymn-book, and published "The Gospel Restored" (1854); "The Messiahship; or, The Great Demonstration" (1858), and published a pamphlet on "The Union" (1860). He was much exercised over the prospect of civil war, and the first guns fired at Fort Sumter hastened his death which occurred at May's Lick, Mason County, Ky., April 23, 1861.

ABBOTT, Austin, lawyer was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1831, the son of Jacob and Harriet (Vaughan) Abbott, and brother of Lyman, Benjamin V., and Edward Abbott (q. v.). His first paternal American ancestor was George Abbott, who emigrated from England, and was among the first settlers of Andover, Mass., in 1643; his house there was used as a garrison in the early Indian wars. George Abbott's wife was Hannah Chandler, and the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife Dorcas Hibbert; their son Joseph and his wife Deborah Blanchard; their son Jacob and his wife Lydia Stevens; their son Jacob and his wife Betsey Abbott, who were the grandparents of Austin Abbott. His father was a well known clergyman, and author of the famous "Rollo Books." Entering New York University in 1847, when his parents moved to New York, Austin Abbott was graduated in 1851. He subsequently studied law in New York, was admitted to the bar in 1852 and began practice with his brothers, Benjamin Vaughan and Lyman Abbott, under the name of Abbott Brothers. Subsequently the brothers separated and Austin Abbott, continuing alone, was chiefly engaged as counsel in cases of note and preparing many important briefs and opinions for use in court. He won a national reputation as counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in the suit of Theodore Tilton against him, and the U. S. Government sought his advice on the question of insanity, and on the practice of the selection of jurors in the Guiteau case. In 1891

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John L. Mitchell

TITUS COAN
MISSIONARY

AUSTIN ABBOTT
LAWYER

ROSWELL P. FLOWER
GOVERNOR

GRACE KING
AUTHOR

he became the dean of the New York University Law School, with the chair of Pleading, Equity and Evidence. Under his management the undergraduate courses were enlarged, and graduate and special courses established, with a large increase in the membership of the school. He was a legal writer of great reputation, his published writings including: "Legal Remembrances," (1871); "The Decisions of the New York Court of Appeals" (1850-69); "New Cases; Decisions of the Courts, State of New York" (1874-90), (26 vols. (1877-91), and a series of works intended to aid in the clearing and simplifying of technical difficulties of procedure entitled: "Trial Evidence" (1880); "Table of Cases Criticised in New York Reports" (1886); "Principles and forms of Practice" (1887); "Briefs for the Trial of Criminal Cases" (1889); "Brief on the Facts" (1889); "Brief on the Questions Arising on the Pleading of Civil Cases" (1891); and "Forms of Pleading," completed and published by a collaborator after his death (1898). He wrote in conjunction with his brothers, Benjamin Vaughan and Lyman Abbott the novels "Cone-Cut Corners," and "Mathew Caraby," under the pseudonym "Benauly," a combination of the first syllables of the names of the three brothers. His legal works were adopted as textbooks, and as desk books for the bench all over the United States. Speaking of them, the Albany Law Journal said: "The treatment is in every way admirable. The series is indispensable to the safe conduct of cases, civil and criminal. There is no other lawyer who devotes such shining powers to the benefit of his profession in such unambitious and practical ways." He was consulted often by other lawyers, and he frequently read papers of great value at the meetings of the New York Bar Association. In 1887 he received the degree of LL.D. from New York University. Mr. Abbott was prominent in the Mohawk conference of the Indian Rights Association and was an early advocate of a tribunal for international arbitration. He was a member of the Union League Club, a deacon of the Broadway Tabernacle, for thirty years, and one of the founders of the Y. M. C. A. of New York City. A man of high Christian character, and tireless energy, his best efforts were devoted to the betterment of mankind. He took a particular interest in young lawyers, and aided many to success in their chosen profession. He was married, Nov. 2, 1854, to Ellen Louisa Dummer Gilman, daughter of Samuel Kinsman Gilman, of Hallowell, Me. She died in 1877, leaving one daughter, Lucy Gilman Abbott, who married Rev. Paul Martin; and he was married (2), Sept. 24, 1879, to Mrs. Anna Rowe Worth, of New York. Dr. Abbott died in New York City, April 19, 1896.

SMITH, James, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and lawyer, was born in Ireland in 1719, son of John Smith, a well-to-do farmer, who in 1729 followed others of his family to Pennsylvania, and settled in the new county of Lancaster near the Susquehanna, in what later became York county. The son, James Smith, received his education in the College of Philadelphia, where he studied surveying. Later he decided upon the study of law. In 1740, with George Ross, he settled in a community later known as Shippensburg. Here he found his talents as a surveyor more in demand than his legal advice, although, in 1750, when Cumberland county was organized, he and his friend tried the first case in its court. Later he settled in the town of York, and until 1759 was the only lawyer there. His adventurous spirit led him into various enterprises, one of which, in 1769, was the capture of the fort at Bedford, which made him claim that he was the first American to capture a British fort. It is said that in 1774 he raised the first volunteer company in Pennsylvania for the Revolution, while he was a delegate to the provincial conference of that year in Philadelphia, and was one of the committee to draft instructions to the assembly, ordering them on the 21st of July to elect delegates to the first continental congress. He issued an essay on "The Constitutional Power of Great Britain Over the Colonies in America," and as a consequence was chosen to the second provincial conference in January, 1775, supporting Massachusetts in resistance. He was made a colonel of militia, and was a power in consolidating the growth of the demand for independence in Pennsylvania. He attended the third provincial conference at Carpenter's Hall, on June 18, 1776, to secure a change in instructions enabling Pennsylvania's delegates in the continental congress at Philadelphia to vote for independence. This provincial conference virtually took over the new government of Pennsylvania and called a constitutional convention. On July 20th, this body elected him to the convention and the continental congress, both of which met on the first floor of the state house. He was therefore able to sign the engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence on August 2nd, although he had not been in time to vote for it the previous month. He and John Bayard and others were appointed to organize volunteers to protect Philadelphia. He aided in making the state constitution, although he was against the dominant party which insisted on a single chamber assembly. Col. Smith served in congress for two years and four months, and was a member in 1777-78, after the fall of Philadelphia. The board of war held its meetings in his law office at York. In October, 1780, he was chosen to the assembly, and aided in the reorganization of the state under the new constitution. Major Smith was appointed to the high court of errors and appeals, November 20th, but he resigned in the following May, 1781. In 1782, he was made a brigadier-general of militia, and in 1784 the state made him one of her counsel in the case before the congressional court of appeals on the claims of Connecticut to the upper part of Pennsylvania. In 1785, when the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania again appointed him a delegate to congress he resigned because of his desire to recoup his great losses during the revolution. He was a friend of Washington, James Wilson and all those who advocated the national constitution, and became after its adoption one of its defenders and a vigorous Federalist. He continued in practice until 1801, and was said to be the oldest lawyer in the state. He was married in 1760 to Eleanor, daughter of John Armor of Delaware. He died in York, Pa., July 11, 1806, leaving a wife and two children.

EVARTS, Jeremiah, philanthropist, was born in Sunderland, Vt., Feb. 3, 1781, son of James and Sarah (Todd) Evarts, and a descendant of John Evarts, a native of Hertfordshire, England, who came to America in 1634, settling in Concord, Mass., and subsequently in Guilford, Conn. His wife was Elizabeth Parmelee, and the line of descent is traced through their son James, who married Lydia Gattridge; their son James, who married Mary Carter; their son Reuben, who married Orva Evarts, and their son James, the

father of the philanthropist. Jeremiah Evarts was fitted for college under the private tuition of Rev. John Eliot, of Guilford, Conn., and entered Yale College in 1798. After his graduation he taught a short time in the Peacham (Vt.) Academy, studied law in the office of Judge Chauncey, of New Haven, and opened a law office there in 1806. Four years later he removed to Charlestown, Mass., where he continued to reside until his death, devoting himself exclusively to religious work. He was editor of the "Panoplist," a religious monthly, from 1810 to 1820, and of the "Missionary Herald," the official organ of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1820 to 1831. He was elected treasurer of the board in 1812, a member of its prudential committee in 1813, and its corresponding secretary in 1821. His death was undoubtedly hastened by his excessive exertions in behalf of the cause he had most at heart. He died at Charleston, S. C., May 10, 1831. His memoirs were written (1845) by Ebenezer C. Tracy. He was the author of twenty-four essays on the rights of the Indian, published under the pseudonym of William Penn. He was married to Mehetable, daughter of Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his son was William Maxwell Evarts, a prominent lawyer of New York.

FLOWER, Roswell Pettibone, thirty-third governor of New York, was born at Theresa, Jefferson co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1835, the son of Nathan Monroe and Mary Ann (Boyle) Flower. From his first paternal American ancestor, Lamrock Flower, of English origin, who settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1685, the line of descent is traced through Lamrock Flower, Jr., through his son Elijah and his wife Abigail Seymour; their son George and his wife Roxaline Crowe, who were the grandparents of Roswell P. Flower. The governor's father was the proprietor of a woolcarding and cloth-making business. Dying when the son was eight years old, the latter was early thrown on his own resources and he worked on a farm, in a brickyard, and in a country store, while attending school. After his graduation at the Theresa High School, he taught school for a time and was clerk in the Watertown post office. Six years later he acquired half interest in a jewelry store, and after two years bought out his partner. He continued this business until 1869 when he was called to New York to manage the estate of Henry Keep, the millionaire railroad magnate, for his widow. Mrs. Keep was a sister of Mrs. Flower, and her estate grew from four to ten million dollars under Mr. Flower's management. In New York he became a member of the brokerage and banking firm of Benedict, Flower & Co., which was dissolved in 1872. Later, with his brothers, Anson R., and John D. Flower, and his nephew, Frederick S. Flower, he organized the commission firm of R. P. Flower & Co. In 1881 he was elected to the forty-seventh congress to fill out the term of Levi P. Morton, resigned. He refused a renomination in 1884, but in 1888 consented to represent the twelfth congressional district of New York in the fifty-first congress. In congress he was an important member of the ways and means committee, and of the committee on location and support of the World's Fair; he was an opponent of the McKinley tariff and Force bills, a champion of irrigation, and a friend of the civil war veterans. In 1890 he was chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, and his work was important in securing a great Democratic congressional majority. In 1891 he was elected by the Democrats governor of New York state. He made himself conspicuous by his efforts to safeguard the interests of the people, particularly in legislation involving the granting of franchises. In 1892 the cholera scourge, borne to America on European steamships, threatened New York, and it was due to his energetic efforts that an epidemic was checked. His handling of the Buffalo strike situation of 1892 won universal approbation. During his term the state debt was wiped out, and preparations for the state care of the insane were completed. In the Democratic convention of 1896, which nominated William Jennings Bryan for the presidency, he opposed the "free silver" currency platform. Gov. Flower's financial career was likewise notable. He was identified with the strongest financial interests in New York. An almost boundless generosity was one of his striking traits of character. He not only contributed liberally to the Democratic party, but some of his better-known public gifts were: $50,000 to St. Thomas' House, New York city; the Flower Hospital, New York; the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Theresa, N. Y., and the Trinity Episcopal Church edifice in Watertown, N. Y. In his home city two memorials were raised in his honor: one, the Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library, erected by his daughter, Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor; the other a statue by the sculptor St. Gaudens, which was erected by popular subscription and stands in Watertown's public square. Gov. Flower was married Dec. 26, 1859, to Sarah M., daughter of Norris M. Woodruff, of Watertown, and they had one daughter, Emma, who married John B. Taylor, of Watertown, in 1890. He died at Eastport, L. I., May 12, 1899. (Portrait opposite page 343.)

KING, Grace Elizabeth, author, was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 29, 1852, daughter of William Woodson and Sarah Ann (Miller) King. Her father, a native of Georgia, was one of the noted jurists of New Orleans, having been prominently identified with the political and social life of that city before the civil war. Miss King was educated in Creole schools in New Orleans and by private tutors, devoting special attention to the languages. Her literary work commenced in 1886, when she published "Monsieur Motte," a novel formed from some stories of Creole life contributed to the "New Princeton Review." This was followed by "Earthlings," (1889); "Tales of a Time and Place," (1892); "Balcony Stories," (1893), and "Pleasant Ways of St. Medard," (1916). Her aim in these stories, which are all typically Southern, was to portray the different phases of woman's character developed in Louisiana by a commingling of races, the institution of slavery and the sudden plunge into poverty which the civil war compelled the aristocratic families to make. The books were favorably received and pronounced by the critics faithful delineations of character. Miss King has long been a student of Louisiana history; she is a member of the Louisiana Historical Society, and has written a number of historical sketches and biographies of merit. These include a sketch of the explorer Iberville; a school history of Louisiana and stories from Louisiana history, in colloboration with Prof. Ficklen of Tulane University; "Sieur de Rienville," compiled from original research, (1891); "New Orleans, the Place and Its People," (1897); "De Soto and His Men in the Land of Florida," (1898), and an essay on Charles Gayarre, the historian. Miss King is a member of the Royal Society of Arts of England. In 1910 she received the degree of D.L. from Tulane University. (Portrait opposite page 343.)

RINEHART, William Henry, sculptor, was born on a farm near Union Bridge, Md., Sept. 13, 1825. He was a son of Israel Rinehart, an early settler of Carroll county, Md. Upon his farm is a stone quarry and a mill made historic as the scene of the Lind murder. At that stone quarry, young Rinehart, after attending school at Westminster, worked as an assistant stone-cutter, and here he produced the first evidence of his future greatness—an image of his mother, preserved in the old homestead. At an early age, through the influence of Andrew Gregg, Rinehart secured a position in the marble-yards of Baughman & Bevan, on North Howard street, Baltimore. His leisure hours were spent at the Maryland Institute of Design. Mythology, history, anatomy, architecture, art and artists were his themes and interests. Before reaching manhood his skill had secured him a high reputation and the finest work of the firm. Frederick List gave him his first lessons in design. At twenty-three years of age he was made foreman. His casts and finished statues had already brought him praise. William T. Walters, of Baltimore, was his friend. In 1855 Mr. Rinehart went to Florence and worked for ordinary wages. In 1857 he returned to Baltimore, bringing two *basso relievo* pieces, "Night" and "Morning," which were bought by Augustus J. Albert. Mr. Rinehart then opened a studio in Carroll Hall, Baltimore. In 1858 he returned to Italy, remaining until 1866. In those eight years he turned out many works of art. The result of his visit to Baltimore in 1866 was an order for a bronze statue of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, which was unveiled in Annapolis, Dec. 10, 1872. Severn Teackle Wallis, the orator, in his magnificent address, said: "The artist has chosen to present us his illustrious subject in his robes of office, as we saw him when he sat in judgment. The statue is heroic, but with that exception the traits of nature are not altered or disguised. The weight of years that bent the venerable form has not been lightened, and the lines of care, and suffering, and thought, are as life traced them. The figure has been treated by the artist in the spirit of that noble and absolute simplicity which is the type of the highest order of greatness, and is, therefore, its grandest though its most difficult expression in art." Mr. Rinehart again returned to Rome with orders for a lifetime. His "Woman of Samaria" and "Christ and the Angel of Resurrection" are in London; "Love Reconciled with Death" is in Greenmount cemetery; "Atalanta," "Latina and her Children," "Diana," "Apollo," "Endymion" and "Rebecca" are in the Corcoran Art Gallery. Mr. Rinehart completed the bronze doors of the capitol at the dying request of Mr. Thomas Crawford, who began them. While in Washington he made the statuettes on the clock in the house of representatives. He also completed a large number of statues of distinguished men. His "Clytie" has been considered his masterpiece. It was bought by John McCoy, of Baltimore, and is now in the Rinehart gallery of the Peabody Institute. His estate was turned over, as a separate fund, to the Peabody, and the gallery is now the depository of all works found in Mr. Rinehart's studio at his death. Mr. Rinehart died of consumption in Rome, Italy, Oct. 28, 1874. At his own request, he was buried in Baltimore.

FRENCH, Francis Ormond, banker, was born at Chester, N. H., Sept. 12, 1837, tenth in descent from Edward French, one of the founders of Ipswich, Mass., 1636, who removed in 1652 to that part of Salisbury, which by change of boundaries of the colony, 1741, became Southampton, N. H. His father, Benjamin Brown French, was clerk of the U. S. house of representatives 1845–47, commissioner of public buildings under Lincoln, and interested with S. F. B. Morse and Amos Kendall in the practical introduction of the electric telegraph in this country and was president of the first company organized to construct a line between Washington and New York city. His mother, Elizabeth Richardson, was daughter of Chief Justice W. M. Richardson, of Chester, N. H.; a family also descended from early settlers of Charlestown, Mass., which furnished a participant to the "Boston Tea Party" and a captain in the revolutionary army. Francis O. French passed his youth in Washington, D. C., fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, entered the sophomore class at Harvard in 1854, and was graduated with the class of 1857 in due course. He was secretary of the Hasty Pudding Club and class poet; a pupil of James Russell Lowell, he then had aspirations and encouragement for a literary career, but he began the study of law, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1859 at Harvard Law School, of which he was librarian one year. He completed his law studies in the office of Thomas Nelson, New York city, where he was admitted to the bar in May, 1860. In March, 1861, he married Ellen, daughter of Amos Tuck, of Exeter, N. H., and removed there to practice law. In September, 1862, he was appointed deputy naval officer of customs at Boston, and April, 1863, deputy collector of that port. He was frequently acting collector, and during the draft riots of 1863 put the custom-house and sub-treasury in condition to stand siege; a precaution fortunately not required. In 1865 he resigned, to enter the banking firm of Samuel A. Way & Co., Boston, and later on the banking firm of Foote & French, where he continued until October, 1870, when he removed to New York at the invitation of Jay Cooke & Co., who, in connection with Hugh McCulloch, formerly secretary of the treasury, was organizing the London firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. On failure of Jay Cooke & Co. in 1883 he continued to represent the London firm which, in face of this great calamity did not suspend, but continued successively as McCulloch & Co., and Melville Evans & Co. In February, 1874, he was one of a group who acquired control of the First National Bank of New York city, and was engaged in the several funding operations of the United States loans. His paper upon the payment of the U. S. four per cent's in gold coin was adopted by Secretary Sherman and circulated throughout Europe and the United States during the negotiation of that loan. In 1880 he disposed of his interest in the bank and retired from active business. He was president of the Harvard Club and the Manhattan Trust Co., both of New York, and was a trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy. He died in Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1893, leaving one son, Amos Tuck French, and two daughters, Elizabeth R. and Ellen French.

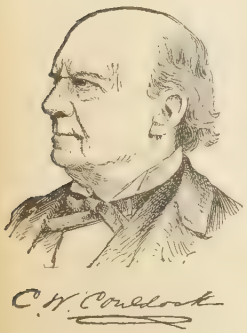
REED, Benjamin E., clergyman, was born in St. Louis, May 2, 1844. He was educated in Maryland, and at Alleghany College, W. Va., served through the war on the Southern side in Gilmore's battalion, then entered the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, was ordained 1868–69, and passsd from the rectorship of Brandon, Va., to that of Mount Calvary, St. Louis, where he is highly esteemed as a preacher, pastor and citizen. He has been president of the State Chautauqua Association, has lectured much on temperance, written for the press, and published several sermons.

FEW, William, senator, was born in Baltimore county, Md., June 8, 1748. His ancestor, William Ffew came with William Penn to America. In 1758 the family removed to Orange county, N. C., and here with but little more than a year's attendance at a public school the early years of the subject of this sketch were spent in farming. Owing to an insatiable thirst for knowledge his spare time was spent in reading whatever came in his way and in attending county court. He was colonel of the Richmond county (Ga.) regiment in the revolutionary army and did gallant service in several engagements with the British and the Indians. After he had studied law, he was admitted to the bar and began his practice at Augusta in Georgia, to which state he had removed in 1776, and of whose executive council he was speedily elected a member. From 1778 he was surveyor-general and presiding judge of the Richmond county court. From 1780 to 1782 and in 1785–88 he was in the Continental congress from his adopted state and in 1787 he had a seat in the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was one of the first two Georgia senators under the new federal government, his term expiring in March, 1793, and in 1794 he was made judge of the Georgia circuit court serving three years. In the summer of 1799 he removed to New York city of which he became mayor later. He also served in the New York legislature from 1801 to 1804, and was U. S. commissioner of loans, and rendered important service to the state of New York in adjusting Indian difficulties. He died at Fishkill, N. Y., July 16, 1828.

LEARNED, William Law, jurist, was born in New London, Conn., July 24, 1821, the son of Ebenezer and Lydia Coit Learned. He comes of English stock, his ancestor, William Learned, having emigrated to America about 1630, and settled in Charlestown, Mass. His grandfathers, Amasa Learned and Joshua Coit, both members of congress about the beginning of the nineteenth century, were men of learning, ability and irreproachable character. His father was a lawyer, and subsequently became cashier of one of the state banks of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch was prepared for college at Union School in his native town. In 1837 he entered Yale, from which he was graduated in 1841, the salutatorian of his class. Deciding to adopt the profession of the law he became a student in the office of William F. Brainard of New London, and afterwards went to Troy, N. Y., where he studied in the law office of Gould & Olin. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar at Rochester during the meeting of the old supreme court of judicature of the people of the state of New York. He removed to Albany in 1845, and a few years later formed a partnership with Gilbert L. Wilson. Mr. Wilson subsequently retiring he entered into partnership with James C. Cook, the style of the firm becoming Learned & Cook. In 1867 Mr. Cook permanently gave up the practice of law, and Mr. Learned continued the business alone. In 1870 he was appointed by Gov. Hoffman to fill a vacancy on the bench of the supreme court, and in the fall of the same year he was nominated and elected by the democrats, justice of the supreme court in the third judicial district for a full term of fourteen years. He was appointed a member of the faculty of the Albany Law School in 1874, and was subsequently made president of the faculty and of the board of trustees. The Albany Law School has been for many years a branch of Union University, and as president of the board of trustees Judge Learned was also one of the governors of the university. In 1875 he was appointed by Gov. Tilden presiding justice of the third department to fill the place of Theodore Miller, who had been elected to the court of appeals. "His numerous opinions which have so enriched the volumes of Hun, are expressed in a style of great perspicuity, vigor and terseness, with a most thorough examination and analysis of the intricate cases under consideration. His charges to juries are noted for their direct, able and impartial presentation of the points of law." Judge Learned was renominated in 1884 by the democrats as a justice of the third judicial district, and was re-elected in the fall of that year. He was again appointed by Gov. Cleveland in 1884 presiding justice of the third department. This position he continued to hold until Dec. 31, 1891, when he returned to the practice of his profession in Albany. He published a genealogy of his family, and edited one or two books. In 1878 Yale College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was president of the Albany Female Academy, vice-president of the Albany Institute, and trustee of the Albany Academy. He was twice married: first, May 29, 1855, to Phœbe R., daughter of Alexander Marvin of Albany, and, second, Jan. 15, 1868, to Katherine, daughter of Clinton DeWitt of New York. He died in Albany, Sept. 20, 1904.

COULDOCK, Charles Walter, actor, was born at Long Acre, London, England, April 11, 1815. When about four years old he lost his father, and thereafter, until reaching his majority, resided with his paternal grandparents, attending the common schools and beginning to learn carpentering in his step-father's shop. Being dissatisfied with this trade, he obtained employment in a silk warehouse, where he remained nearly nine years. Meantime his tastes had begun to lean decidedly toward the stage, and but for the opposition of his grandmother, whom he loved devotedly, he would undoubtedly have become an actor earlier in life. He, however, amused himself with elocutionary studies, reciting selections from Shakespeare, Byron and other favorite poets before a literary society of his friends. Finally, in his twenty-third year, his grandmother now being dead, he made his professional début at Sadler's Wells Theatre, London, in the rôle of Othello, having previously secured the manager in the experiment by the purchase of ten pounds' worth of tickets, which he distributed among his friends. His talents were so highly approved on this occasion that £50 were raised, forthwith, to enable him to continue on the stage, and he entered on his professional career as general utility man in the stock company at the Theatre Royal, Buck's Head Inn. Later he joined a high-class traveling company, under the lead of a noted manager, Jackman by name, which played but three nights each week, and produced its pieces with great care and elaborateness of detail. While with this troupe at Bicester, Oxfordshire, he made the acquaintance of a young lady named Foster, who became engaged to him, with the understanding that he leave the stage. Accordingly, he obtained

a position in a wholesale dry-goods store in London, where he remained for two years meantime finding expression for his dramatic instincts in the exercises of the Shakespearean Club, which regularly presented such plays as "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice" and "Romeo and Juliet" for the entertainment of their friends. In the end, however, the charm of the old life proved too strong for him, and, terminating his engagement by mutual consent, he again entered the ranks of the profession at Gravesend. During the next eight years he played a great variety of parts throughout the United Kingdom; was leading man in several stock companies, and supported such prominent actors as Macready, Vandenhoff, Charles Kean, Buckstone, Webster, Ellen Tree, Charlotte Cushman and Fanny Kemble. In 1849 he refused an engagement with Macready, and came to America with Miss Cushman, making his first appearance in the title-rôle of "The Stranger," at the old Broadway Theatre, New York city, Oct. 8, 1849. During this tour he appeared in a number of Shakespearean and other high-class plays throughout the States, and at its close in the following summer determined to make America the scene of his future professional labors. Having, therefore, sent for his family, he entered upon a four-year connection with the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as leading man. It was here he supported Mme. Céleste during her American tour, beginning in May, 1852, first appearing with her as Luke Fielding in the "Willow Copse," an English adaptation by Dion Boucicault of a French piece, "La Closerie des Genets." In this part he made so decided a hit that Mme. Céleste presented the play to him, and, after tentative experiments at the Chatham Street Theatre, New York, and in Pittsburgh, Pa., he starred in it throughout the country for a number of years. Owing to the financial depression of 1857, he gladly relinquished his independent activity to accept an engagement at Laura Keene's Theatre, New York, opening the season of 1858–59 with the "Willow Copse," followed by his other notable success, Boucicault's version of Delavigne's "Louis XI." It was early in this engagement that "Our American Cousin," the foundation of the success of both E. A. Sothern and Joseph Jefferson, was first produced, Couldock also winning considerable applause in the part of Abel Murcott. It is a curious fact that both he and Sothern at first utterly refused to appear in the piece, finally consenting only at the persuasion of Miss Keene, who gave the latter permission to "guy" the part of Lord Dundreary, thus making possible the longest run ever before known by any play on the American stage. In the following year Couldock became a member of John E. Owens' company in New Orleans, and after a season with him again starred for a number of years with his two old successes, "The Advocate," "The School of Reform," "The Chimney Corner," "Daddy Gray," and a number of other pieces of lesser merit. In 1878 he appeared with a stock company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, in support of Mme. Modjeska in "Adrienne" and "Camille," and in 1879, under the management of Steele Mackaye, went on the road in the character of Dunstan Kirke in the "Iron Will," afterward renamed "Hazel Kirke." This play saw 275 consecutive performances in New York, and was seen on the road for five years. The part of Dunstan, he declared, "was only Luke Fielding over again"; and later Couldock again presented his former masterpiece. These familiar successes practically closed his professional career, although during the next ten years he appeared irregularly in such plays as "Hamlet" and "Othello" with the Salvini-Booth combination (1886); in "The Great Metropolis" (1891); "New Blood" (1894), and "Humanity" (1895). In the last-named he made his final appearance. The occasion of his retirement was celebrated by a benefit performance of "The Rivals," with an all-star caste, including such eminent actors as William H. Crane, Henry Miller, Thomas W. Keene, Joseph Jefferson, Nat. C. Goodwin, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, De Wolf Hopper, Mrs. John Drew, Viola Allen and Nelly McHenry. The result was a total of $6,000, which was presented to the veteran actor in the form of an annuity of $1,200. Couldock was noted through a long career as an impressive actor and the possessor of one of the most powerful voices on the stage. He was married, in 1841, to Louisa Smith of Bristol, England, and had one daughter, an actress, who died in 1872, and one son, Sydney, a resident of New York. He died in New York, Nov. 27, 1898.



C. W. Couldock

WATSON, James, senator, was born in Woodbury, now Bethlehem, Conn., April 6, 1750, a descendant of John Watson, an early settler of Hartford. He was graduated at Yale College in 1776, and immediately afterwards received the appointment of lieutenant in Col. Bradley's state regiment, in which he served until the end of the campaign around New York. He became captain Jan. 1, 1777; but, on account of a disagreement, he resigned July 15th. Removing to New York city after the war, Watson became a successful merchant and prominent citizen. He was appointed naval officer; in 1791 was sent to the assembly; was elected speaker; and was state senator for two terms (1796–98). He then resigned to take his seat in the U. S. senate as a Democrat, retiring March 19, 1800. It was largely under his auspices that the New England Society in New York was organized, and he was a member of the Connecticut and New York Cincinnati societies. He died in New York city, May 15, 1806.

PAYNE, John Howard, actor, playwright and author of "Home, Sweet Home," was born at 33 Broad street, New York city, June 9, 1791, son of William and Sarah (Isaacs) Payne, the latter the daughter of a convert from the Jewish faith. He was descended on the paternal side from an early settler of Massachusetts. His grandfather was a military officer and a member of the Massachusetts provincial assembly. His father was a physician, but turned to school-teaching; and, after living in New York city, took up his residence in East Hampton, L. I., where he was principal of an academy. The East Hampton home of the Paynes (see illustration on next page) is said to have been in the mind of the poet when he wrote his now famous song. In 1796 William Payne removed to Boston to take charge of an academy in that city. In 1805, John Howard Payne went to New York, and obtained employment as a clerk. About this time he undertook the editorship of a periodical, "The Thespian Mirror," of which thirteen numbers appeared. The remarkable ability displayed by the young editor induced a Mr. Seaman, of New York, to offer him a course at Union College, which was gratefully accepted. He remained at Union for only two terms, the bankruptcy and failing health of his father compelling him to leave college and seek some employment to maintain his father and the younger members of the family. He determined to adopt the theatrical profession, for which he had a strong liking, and he made his début as an actor at the Park Theatre, New York, Feb. 24, 1809, in the part of Norval in the tragedy of "Douglas," in which he made an immediate success. His acting showed

remarkable ease and finish considering his age, and he speedily became the favorite of the hour. During his first engagement he was seen as Zaphna in "Mahomet," Octavian in "The Mountaineers," Salem in "Barbarossa" and Tancred in "Sigismonda." For his benefit, March 15, 1809, he appeared as Romeo; the receipts were over $1,400, a sum considered extraordinarily large at that time. He was seen for the first time in Boston on April 3, 1809, as Young Norval, and repeated there the success he had won in New York. In May and September he played engagements in New York and then in Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is recorded that in Baltimore sums ranging from $5 to $25 were paid for admission to the theater, and on the occasion of his benefit there one gentleman gave $50 for a single ticket. Traveling through the South and North he was greeted as the American juvenile wonder and tested the seating capacity of the theaters everywhere. He appeared for the last time in New York, March 1, 1811, playing Edgar to King Lear of George F. Cooke; and in Boston, March, 1812, the Hamlet to Mrs. Duff's Ophelia. By the advice of George Frederick Cooke he went to London in 1813. In England and France with varying fortune as actor, manager and playwright he remained for nearly twenty years. His first play, a translation from the French, he sold to the managers of Covent Garden for £150. During his subsequent career he wrote, translated and adapted more than sixty plays, among them "Brutus," "Mahomet," "Married and Single," "Two Sons-in-Law," "Spanish Husband," "Paoli," "Judge and the Attorneys," "White Maid," "Post Chaise," "Mrs. Smith and Boarding School." Of the pieces included in this list, "Brutus or the Fall of Tarquin" created the strongest impression when first produced, and is best remembered at the present time. It was written in London in 1818 and produced at Drury Lane theater in December of that year with Edmund Kean in the title rôle. It ran for fifty nights in London; and in America, where it was first produced in March, 1819, it speedily became a favorite character of Cooper, Forrest and the elder Booth. When Charles Kemble became manager of the Covent Garden theater and applied to Payne for aid, the latter offered him a collection of manuscripts for £250, £30 being the price for "Clari; or, the Maid of Milan." Kemble bought the collection, and at his request Payne turned "Clari" into an opera. The sister of Ellen Tree took the principal part and sang for the first time "Home, Sweet Home." The opera was enormously successful. Miss Tree made the part of Clari a great feature, and every one realized a fortune except Payne. He then wrote "Charles II.," a very popular play, but fortune still refused to smile upon him, and he returned almost penniless to this country. Here he essayed various projects, but none of them prospered. He went as consul to Tunis in 1843, but was recalled in 1845, and on his return he vainly sought a more congenial locality, but finally accepted a reappointment, and it was in Tunis that he died and was buried. There his body rested quietly for thirty years, not in a "neglected spot," but in a garden of carnations, roses and heliotropes. There, too, his memory has been kindly cherished by Europeans and the native inhabitants. On June 5, 1883, his coffin was disinterred and borne, attended by his old Arab dragoman and a few personal friends, to the little Protestant church of Tunis where the chancel window is inscribed with his name. As his remains were brought into the church an Englishman at the organ softly played "Home, Sweet Home," which an American lady sang with much feeling. The body was left during the night to be guarded by the faithful dragoman. It was

John Howard Payne

placed upon a French steamer, in the morning transferred at Marseilles to a steamer for New York, and in June, 1883, reinterred in Washington, D. C., while a thousand voices joined in singing his immortal melody of "Home, Sweet Home." The name of Payne will live in the hearts of many generations by the pathetic tenderness of this single song. The original manuscript is now in the possession of an elderly lady living in Athens, Ga. The words as first written are much interlined with here and there an endearing expression from the writer to the lady who now owns the manuscript. To her Payne was devotedly attached. She has many of his letters and has refused a large sum for the manuscript of the poem. Payne died April 9, 1852, in Tunis, Africa.

KIMBALL, Sumner Increase, superintendent of the United States life-saving service, was born at Lebanon, Me., Sept. 2, 1834. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1855, subsequently began the study of law in the office of his father Increase S. Kimball, was admitted to the New York county bar in 1858 and at once commenced the practice of his profession at North Berwick, Me. He was elected in 1859 to the Maine house of representatives of which he was the youngest member, and served on the committee on the judiciary. He accepted a clerkship in the office of the second auditor of the United States treasury in 1861 and rapidly passed through the successive grades until he became chief clerk. In 1871 at the request of the secretary of the treasury he undertook the management of the revenue cutter service, which was radically improved under his administration. In connection with this service he found the nucleus of the present life-saving service. This consisted of a few rude boat-houses on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts, which had been erected by the government to protect from the weather a surf-boat and some primitive apparatus stored in each for the voluntary use of fishermen or others who might be willing to attempt rescues on occasions of shipwreck. Each house was under the nominal charge of a keeper who often lived at a great distance from the station, and was appointed without much regard to his qualifications. Mr. Kimball at once set about developing a systematic life-saving organization. In this he was eminently successful, and by 1878 efficient stations manned by disciplined crews had been established not only upon all the ocean coasts of the United States, but also upon the great lakes. Congress soon deemed it advisable to create a separate bureau to administer the affairs of the service. The act was passed June

18, 1878; the president immediately nominated Mr. Kimball for general superintendent, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the senate without the usual reference to a committee. Mr. Kimball's assumption of the new office was marked with vigor. He devised and put into execution important plans for extending and improving the service, such as the patrol system, the use of signals to warn off vessels in case of danger, and the establishment of telephonic connections between adjacent stations. A board of life-saving appliances was also organized to examine and pass upon the merits of new devices. The absolute divorcement of the service from politics has been insisted on from the start. Mr. Kimball's uncompromising efforts in this direction finally resulted in obtaining the enactment of a law placing the service on a non-partisan basis and expressly providing that "the appointment of district superintendents, inspectors and keepers and crews of life-saving stations shall be made solely with reference to their fitness and without reference to their political or party affiliations." This is believed to be the first statutory provision of the kind in relation to any branch of the public service. Under its operation the service has been able to employ the best men obtainable, and to command entire public confidence, so that to-day it is universally recognized as the foremost institution of its kind in the world. In 1889, Mr. Kimball was appointed by the president one of the delegates to represent the United States in the international marine conference which convened in Washington that year, and served as chairman of the committee on life-saving systems and devices. He made an elaborate report, containing a number of valuable recommendations for promoting the safety of life at sea all of which were unanimously adopted by the conference. His paper on the "Organization and Methods of the United States Life-Saving Service," read before the committee, is regarded as the best treatise on the means for saving life from shipwreck ever published. Mr. Kimball is a member of several scientific societies, and in 1891 received from Bowdoin College the degree of Ph.D.

REED, Henry, professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1808. His grandfather, Joseph Reed, was president of the second provincial congress, military secretary of Gen. Washington, member of Continental congress, and governor of Pennsylvania. His father, Joseph Reed, was the author of "The Laws of Pennsylvania" and attorney-general of the state. Henry Reed was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar. In 1831 he was elected assistant-professor of English literature and moral philosophy in the university, and four years later was made professor of rhetoric and English literature, which position he filled until his death. Prof. Reed was a diligent student of the English classics during his whole life, and became an accomplished scholar and an excellent writer and a fine thinker. As an instructor he met with great success, and left lasting impressions upon the university. He was early brought into intimate relations with Wordsworth, whom he assisted by the supervision and arrangement of an American edition of his poems in 1837. "The New York Review" in 1839 contained an elaborate article on Wordsworth from his pen. He edited an edition of Alexander Reid's "Dictionary of the English Language" in 1845; American reprints of Arnold's "Lectures on Modern History" in 1845; Graham's "English Synonyms" in 1847; Lord Mahon's "History of England" in 1849; the "Poetical Works of Thomas Gray" in 1850, and wrote a life of his grandfather Joseph Reed. His courses of lectures at the university were published after his death by his brother William B. Reed. He was a member of various literary and scientific societies, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1846. His son, Henry Reed, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1865, since 1886 has been a judge of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, and is the author of a work, in three volumes, on the "Statute of Frauds," published in 1884. In 1854 Prof. Reed obtained leave of absence from the university and visited people of the highest literary and political distinction in England. With three hundred other passengers he lost his life at sea Sept. 27, 1854, when nearly in sight of his native land by the sinking of the steamship Arctic, upon which he had embarked from Liverpool a few days previously.

ANGIER, Nedom L., ex-mayor of Atlanta, Ga., and ex-state treasurer of Georgia, was born at Acworth, N. H., Nov. 10, 1814. He was of Huguenot extraction, and his father was an early settler and distinguished citizen of Acworth. The subject of this sketch was thoroughly educated, taught school several years and studied medicine in his leisure hours. In 1839, at twenty-five years of age, he went to Georgia and taught school four years in Coweta, at the same time continuing his medical studies. In 1843 he attended lectures at the New York Medical University, and began to practice in Randolph county, Ga. In 1847 he removed to Atlanta, then a village, where he was physician and druggist. In 1850 the gold fever took him to California for a year, but he returned to Atlanta and by 1860 had made a handsome fortune in real estate. Dr. Angier had married in 1843 Elizabeth A. Herring, a cultivated lady of a prominent Southern family. Dr. Angier opposed secession, and in 1863 went to Havana and then to the North, returning to Georgia after the war. He was appointed revenue collector with an office at Augusta, Ga., but resigned after nine months and returned to Atlanta. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1867; treasurer of Georgia in 1868 for four years; was mentioned for governor in 1871 upon Gov. Bullock's resignation, and in 1876 was elected mayor of Atlanta for two years. Dr. Angier had a notable and eventful life, and left a grateful memory of useful service to the people of Georgia. A member from conviction of the party which reconstructed the state and did many individual and public wrongs, Dr. Angier in a time of general moral laxity and public injustice held his personal integrity and fought to the end every misdeed of his colleagues, and stood unflinchingly by the weal and honor of the state and the rights and interests of the people. He took a noble attitude for honesty and battled single-handed against the plunder of the state by his party allies who warred fiercely against him because he thwarted their robbery. His conduct was the more heroic because he was a sincere republican by principle and thus

antagonized party associates. Leaving the state during the war because of his opposition to secession and love for the Union he, full of devotion to his adopted state, went to Washington and pleaded with Mr. Lincoln for months against the harsh proscriptive measures that Stanton, Thad. Stevens and other men were attempting against the South. A signal example of his integrity was when, as revenue officer, he found it impossible to get honest deputies with the best citizens disfranchised, he urged Secretary McCullough in a famous letter to have the "test" oath modified so as to allow southern gentlemen to hold office, and upon that official and congress refusing he gave up his office. He resisted every villainy of carpet-bag rule, fighting every financial enormity, and when the infamy of "prolongation" was attempted he was the foremost figure at Washington against it, and his powerful letter to Congressman Beck was the chief instrumentality in its defeat. He did valuable work in the constitutional convention of 1868. As mayor of Atlanta he took active part in locating the state capital there and raised the city bonds from seventy cents to par. He had previously aided in forming the new city charter. He served both city and state well. At the time of his death the press of the country paid him warm tribute. His sons have all made fine men, and one, Alton, is the United States consul to Rheims, and another, Edward A., is assistant United States district attorney. Mr. Angier died Feb. 3, 1892.

STRICKLER, Givens Brown, clergyman, was born at Strickler's Springs, Rockbridge Co., Va., April 25, 1840. His father, Joseph, whose grandfather was a Lutheran preacher, was of German, and his mother, Mary Brown, of Scotch-Irish descent. He entered the war in the Washington College company from Lexington, Va., the 4th regiment "Liberty Hall Volunteers," "Stonewall Brigade;" became its captain; served gallantly; was twice wounded; was made a prisoner at Gettysburg, and held in custody to the war's close. He was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1868, and in 1870 from Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. He became pastor of Tinkling Spring church, Virginia, in 1870, and continued such for twelve and a half years. He received the degree of D.D. from Washington and Lee University, and that of LL.D. from Davidson College, North Carolina, and in 1883 became pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, Atlanta, Ga., where he now is. He was chosen professor in Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, in 1885, but his presbytery would not allow him to accept, and he afterwards declined a professorship in Columbia Seminary. He was elected moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at St. Louis in 1887. He has had calls or been approached with reference to a call from a score or more of prominent churches and literary and theological institutions, and was elected chancellor of the Georgia State University, but declined to serve. He is a trustee of the Agnes Scott Institute at Decatur, Ga. Dr. Strickler is one of the ablest and most influential divines of the South, and on account of his christian statesmanship and solid conservatism has been chosen to lead in great issues of the church. He was made chairman of the conference committee in the general assembly at St. Louis, which considered the question of the union of the southern and northern Presbyterian churches. He was a great doctrinal preacher and a fine orator and was deeply loved by his congregations. He was married Nov. 6, 1871, to Mary Frances Moore of Fancy Hill, Rockbridge co., Va., and left five children: Nettie, who married Rev. C. F. Rankin; Dr. Cyrus Warren; Jane, who married George H. Denny; Effie Virginia, who married Rev. R. K. Timmons, and Mary Ramsey. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 4, 1913.

G. B. Strickler

LEGGETT, Mortimer D., soldier, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., April 19, 1821, the son of Isaac and Mary Strong Leggett. His father removed to Ohio with his family in 1836, and settled on a farm where Mortimer worked until he was eighteen years old. He then went to Kirtland Seminary from which he was graduated first in his class, subsequently studied law, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar, receiving the degree of M.D. from the Willoughby Medical College the same year. He took a profound interest in the common schools of Ohio, and in 1846 went to Akron where he established the first free graded school system west of the Alleghany mountains. In 1850 he began the practice of law, and in 1856 he was made professor of pleading and practice in the Ohio State College at Poland. The following year he removed to Zanesville, O., still continuing to hold his professorship. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, he went with Gen. McClellan to West Virginia, and later in the same year was commissioned by Gov. Dennison to raise the 78th Ohio volunteer infantry. At the expiration of forty days he had enrolled 1,040 men and was commissioned colonel of the regiment. Col. Leggett commanded the 78th Ohio infantry at Fort Donelson, Shiloh where he was wounded, and at Corinth. He was in command of a brigade, June, 1862, captured Jackson, Tenn., and defended Bolivar, Tenn., against a force largely superior to his own and was again wounded at Champion Hills and at Vicksburg. He served with distinction in most of the important battles and passed through successive grades of rank, being breveted major-general in 1863, assigned to command the 3d division, 17th army corps, and placed in charge of the post at Vicksburg. He commanded the 3d division of the 7th corps in Gen. Sherman's march to the sea. At the grand review of the armies at the close of the war no general officer was more warmly welcomed by the president than was Gen. Leggett, who was that day recognized as a national hero. Aug. 21, 1865, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, but resigned on the 28th of September following. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Zanesville, O., was appointed commissioner of patents in 1871, and held that office until 1875, when he resigned and moved to Cleveland, making patent law a specialty. He subsequently became one of the organizers of the Brush Electric Co., of which he was president until 1884; he was also president of the Cumner Engine Co. and vice-president of the Cowing Steel Casting Co., of which Judge S. Burke was president. He was deeply interested in educational matters, and served for two years on the Clevcland board of education. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was twice married, first, July 9, 1844,

M. D. Leggett

to Marilla, daughter of Absalom Wells of Montville Centre, O.; she died in 1876, leaving one daughter and four sons, and he was again married in 1879, to Weltha, daughter of H. C. Post of Sandusky, O., who survived him. His daughter married H. A. Seymour of Washington, D. C., and of the four sons only two survived, L. L., who was associated with his father in the practice of law, and W. W. Leggett, a lawyer of Detroit. Gen. Leggett was a man of indomitable courage and energy. He died in Cleveland, O., Jan. 6, 1896.

KETCHUM, Alexander P., lawyer, was born in New Haven, Conn., May 11, 1839, but during his infancy his parents settled in New York city, where he has since resided. He is the eldest son of Edgar Ketchum, who was one of the prominent lawyers of New York city, and for a number of years in that city registrar in bankruptcy of the United States. Alexander attended the city public schools and was graduated in 1858 from the Free Academy, now College of the City of New York. He was subsequently for one year tutor of mathematics in that institution, and then entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1860. The same year he began the practice of law in New York city. In the autumn of 1862 he went to South Carolina as civil aid to Gen. Rufus Saxton, the military governor of South Carolina. There he established the office of registrar of deeds and mortgages for the protection of negroes who had purchased lands sold by the United States tax commissioners, and was also placed in charge of the pay department of the freedmen. He entered the army as first lieutenant, company H., 56th regiment, New York infantry volunteers Sept. 30, 1864, was subsequently commissioned captain in the 128th regiment, United States colored troops, and placed as military aide on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Rufus Saxton. He was on staff of Gen. Saxton at Port Royal, and remained in this position until the capture of Savannah. He was then ordered to northeastern Georgia to reorganize home guards for the protection of the people of that section and to devise means for supplying their needs. He was retained in this position for about eight months, when he was transferred to Charleston, and by orders of the war department placed on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard as acting assistant adjutant-general, with headquarters at Charleston and later at Washington. In 1867 he resigned from the army with the rank of brevet colonel and resumed his law practice in New York city. In April, 1869, he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the ninth district of New York, in 1872 collector of internal revenue for the same district, and in 1874 general appraiser for the port of New York, which position he retained until 1885, when he was given the chief appraisership of the port of New York. The last named office he held until President Cleveland's administration. In 1873 he married Clara McFarland Dwight, daughter of John Dwight of New York city, one of the New England Dwights, of whom John Dwight of Dedham, Mass., was the progenitor. Mr. Ketchum has been active in the grand army of the republic since its foundation. He is a member of the Bar Association, the Republican Club of New York, the Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York and president of the Presbyterian Union. He was chairman of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for a number of years, and during 1891 was a member of its board of management. He commanded the educational division of the centennial industrial civic parade, May 1, 1889.

BURTON, William Evans, actor, was born in London, England, Sept. 24, 1804. His father, who was a printer, intended him for the ministry and to that end he received a careful education at St. Paul's School, London, but the father's death, when the son was eighteen years old, forced the latter to contribute to the support of the family. For a while he managed the printing-office left by his father and also edited a magazine, "The Cambridge Quarterly Review." His bent was always in the direction of the stage, and after playing for some time in a band of amateur actors he made his professional début as a member of a strolling company performing in Norwich, Sussex and Kent. His ambition was tragedy, but discovering that his forte was comedy he so carefully cultivated his talent in that direction that he soon became leading comedian in the company of which he was a member. He was introduced to a London audience at the Pavillion theater as Wormwood in "The Lottery Ticket" and after this he filled for a time the place of the veteran Liston at the Haymarket. In 1834, he was invited by Robert C. Maywood, to visit the United States, and accepting the invitation he made his American début at the Arch street theater, Philadelphia, as Dr. Ollapod, in "The Poor Gentleman" and Wormwood in "The Lottery Ticket." Mr. Burton remained at the Arch street theater for four years, appearing in a wide range of parts and in farces without number. His powers during this period of his professional career matured rapidly, and before he left Philadelphia he had come to be recognized as a comedian of singular excellence. While advancing to the fore as an actor he also gave much attention to literary matters. Stories and sketches from his pen appeared in various periodicals of the day, and he was also the founder of a monthly publication called, "The Gentleman's Magazine." After leaving Philadelphia, he was seen as a star in nearly all the leading cities of the country. In March, 1841, he became the manager of the Church street theater, New York city, and within the next five years he also assumed the management of theaters in Baltimore and Philadelphia. In 1848 he leased a play-house in Chambers street, New York city, which he renamed Burton's theater, and this for eight years thereafter was the home of comedy in America. The fame of Burton's theater is unrivaled in the dramatic annals of America. All the famous actors of the period appeared upon its stage, and it was the training school of many players who have since gained national reputations. Among those who were at different times members of the company of which Mr. Burton was the chief, were Henry Placide, William Rufus Blake, John Brougham, Lester Wallack, Lawrence Barrett, George Jordan, George H. Barrett, John Dyott, Lysander Thompson, George Holland, Charles Fisher, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Buckland, Agnes Robertson, Fanny Wallack and Mary Taylor. Here were seen for the first time Mr. Burton's splendid creations of Captain Cuttle, Micawber, Aminadab Sleek and Timothy Toodles. Here were also given nearly all of Shakespeare's comedies, Mr. Burton appearing in them as Bottom, Sir Toby Belch, Caliban, Autolycus and Falstaff. Upon leaving the

Chambers street theatre, in 1856 he leased a larger play-house on Broadway, the Metropolitan, which he opened as Burton's New Theatre, and which afterwards became the Winter Garden. The new house was only partially successful, and after conducting it for two years, Mr. Burton relinquished the cares of management to become a star. His reception wherever he appeared was extraordinary in its warmth, and a new and profitable future was opening before him when death cut short his career. His last public appearance was made at Hamilton, Canada, Dec. 16, 1859, when he acted Aminidab Sleek, and Good Luck, in the "Services Family," and "John Jones." The former part was acted by him 640 times. Mr. Burton was a man of many parts; he was a capable manager and a skillful stage director. As a writer and adapter of plays he showed great talent, and his other literary performances were of a meritorious character. He established the "Gentleman's Magazine" in New York in 1837, and edited a "Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor," in 1858. He retained his habits of study and research until the last, and was one of the best and most appreciative Shakespearean scholars of his time. A partial list of the different characters in which he appeared as an actor numbers over 180, and gives evidence of his wonderful versatility. He was the prince of comedians. Sympathy and appreciation appeared in all that he undertook; his humor was rich and unfailing, his conceptions luminous and his execution sure. He was twice married, and left a widow and two daughters. He died of heart disease, at his house in New York city, Feb. 10, 1860, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn.

SHERMAN, Roger, jurist and statesman, was born at Newton, Middlesex co., Mass., April 19, 1721, third child of William Sherman and (Mehetabel) Wellington, his second wife, a granddaughter of Roger Wellington, of Watertown, Mass., and great-granddaughter of Dr. Richard Palgrave, of Charlestown. Dedham, Essex, was the seat of the Sherman or Shearman family in England as early, certainly, as the middle of the sixteenth century; there for generations they were clothiers, and there one of them, Edmond, founded a school that is still in existence. By his second wife, Anne Cleave, Edmond Sherman had several sons, from one of whom the present earl of Rosebery is descended. Another, John, had a son of the same name, who about 1634 emigrated to New England, with his cousins, Rev. John and Samuel, the last named the ancestor of Gen. William T. and U. S. Senator John Sherman. John, ancestor of Roger, became known as captain for his services in the militia. He settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1635, with his wife, Martha, daughter of Roger Palmer, of Long Sutton, Southampton, England, the lands granted him adjoining those owned by the ancestors of Pres. Garfield. He was a surveyor as well as a farmer, aiding Gov. Winthrop in fixing the northern boundary of Massachusetts; was clerk of Watertown, besides representing it in the general court, and, further, was steward of Harvard College. His son, Joseph, a blacksmith by trade, selectman, assessor and representative in the general court, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. Edward Winship, of Cambridge, and begot eleven children, the ninth being William, Roger Sherman's father. Soon after his marriage to Mehetabel Wellington, William Sherman removed to Newton, Mass.; thence to what is now Canton, Norfolk co., but then was a part of Stoughton. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and his son Roger worked with him, studying continually to supplement the rudimentary knowledge he had gained in district schools, and always keeping a book open on his cobbler's bench. Mathematics, law and politics were favorite subjects with the ambitious young man; but his range widened from year to year, for all his life he was a student. In 1742 he united with the Congregational church at Stoughton, and from that time on was active in religious work. In 1741 his father died, and as the oldest son, William, had settled in New Milford, Conn., the family in 1743 removed to that place, Roger journeying on foot. He had intended to make surveying his business; but inasmuch as part of the family's support had fallen on him, he stuck to his last for a time, besides cultivating a little farm. In October, 1745, he was appointed surveyor for the county of New Haven, in which New Milford was then included, and in 1752 to the same position in Litchfield county, which he held for six years, also doing work for individuals and investing in lands, by all of which means he accumulated a handsome property. He was a deacon in the church; represented the town in the general assembly almost continuously from 1755 until 1761, and held in different years nearly every local office. In 1750 he joined his brother William in opening a country store, and on the latter's death, in 1756, became successor to the business and carried it on until 1760. At the request of friends, he in 1750 published an almanac, and this was followed by others, perhaps regularly, the last appearing in 1761. During the same period he put forth a pamphlet, purporting to be by "Philenomos," in which he denounced the practice of allowing the irredeemable bills of credit of the neighboring colonies to circulate as a medium of exchange in Connecticut, and in addition suggested that a large excise be laid upon rum imported into the colony or distilled therein, as a means of checking the evil of intemperance. Meanwhile Mr. Sherman had made considerable progress in the study of the law, and in February, 1754, he was admitted to practice. In May, 1755, he was appointed a justice of the peace for Litchfield county, and a year later a justice of the quorum for the same county, becoming *ex officio* a member of the county court. During his term of service in the legislature he served on important committees, including that "to consider how the treasury should be supplied with money or bills of credit to pay the charges of this government for the expedition to Crown Point," and in May, 1759, he was appointed "commissary to reside at Albany to receive, secure and forward the supplies for the Connecticut troops, and take into custody guns and other stores that shall be returned from the army, and ship them to the commissaries in the colony." In July, 1760, Mr. Sherman opened a store in Wallingford and also in New Haven, and on June 30, 1761, he removed to the latter place. One of his residences is still standing, though altered for business purposes, facing the Yale Art School. He continued in trade until December, 1772, when he was succeeded by his son William. Mr. Sherman took great interest in Yale College, of which, from 1765 until 1776, he was treasurer, and from that institution he received in 1768 the honorary degree of M.A. He early became a member of what is now known as the United Church (Congregational) of New Haven, and as a member of various committees did much to promote its usefulness. His position in the town finally became "almost autocratic." He led the movement to secure a city government, became the first mayor, receiving twenty-

Roger Sherman

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Roger Sherman

three votes more than his opponent, a tory, and held the office until his death. In October, 1764, Mr. Sherman was elected to the legislature, and in 1765 was re-elected. In 1766 he was returned, taking a seat in the upper house, and was annually re-elected for nineteen years. In January, 1774, he was appointed on a committee to consider the claims of the settlers near the Susquehanna, and prepared a statement of their controversy with Pennsylvania, in which the colonists were upheld. In May, 1765, he was appointed a justice of the peace for New Haven county, and in October a justice of the quorum. One of the offenders tried by him in 1766 was Benedict Arnold, who was accused of riotous conduct. In May, 1766, he was appointed a judge of the superior court, and this office he held for twenty-three years by annual reappointment. Roger Sherman was concerned in several important events preceding the revolution. In 1766, on the repeal of the Stamp Act, he was one of a committee appointed by the legislature to prepare an address of thanks to the king. In 1770 he was one of a committee of New Haven merchants to secure the enforcement of the non-importation agreement. In April, 1772, he, in the words of his biographer, Boutell, "went a step beyond that taken by most of the advocates of American rights up to this time," claiming, in a letter to Thomas Cushing, of Boston, the independence of the colonies. He was elected to the Continental congress in August, 1774, was present at the first session, Sept. 5th, and made a speech Sept. 8th, in which he said: "There is no other legislature over the colonies but their respective assemblies." He was continued in congress by annual re-election until November, 1781, and was, as John Adams in later years testified, "one of the soundest and strongest pillars of the revolution." Bashful, reserved, awkward in his gestures, and lacking oratorical skill, he was, nevertheless, so sagacious, prudent and fair-minded that he commanded the admiration of his associates. He was one of the committee that formed the famous declaration of rights; signed the non-importation agreement; served on a committee appointed May 6, 1776, to devise ways and means to raise the sum of $10,000,000, and with Gens. Washington, Gates and Mifflin served on another, appointed May 25th, to concert plans for the ensuing campaign. He was one of a committee of five—the others being Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and Livingston—appointed June 11, 1776, to draft a declaration of independence; on June 12th was placed on a committee to prepare articles of confederation; on June 13th was placed on the board of war and ordnance, and on Sept. 20th was placed on a committee of three to visit headquarters and inquire into the state of the army, and the best means of supplying its wants. In the debates on the Articles of Confederation he took an active part, and when the method of voting was discussed proposed that votes should be cast by individuals as well as by colonies. "In this proposition," says Boutell, "he anticipated the compromise plan which, eleven years later, he suggested and carried through the constitutional convention of 1787." The year 1777 added to his burdens. He was the Connecticut delegate to a convention of the New England states and New York called to consider the depreciating state of their paper currency, and to consider the acts relating to monopoly and oppression; was placed on committees having as their respective duties the devising of ways and means to support the credit of the Continental currency and supply the treasury with money; to reinforce and re-equip the army; and to confer with Gen. Gates on the general state of affairs. He also served on the marine committee. In the controversy over the recognition of Vermont as an independent state, he supported the Green Mountain settlers. In 1778 he was a delegate from Connecticut to a convention of the New England and some of the middle states to devise a plan for the regulation of prices, and was chairman of the committee to prepare a report of the convention. During this year and 1779 and 1780 he was placed on a number of important committees, including that on instructions to commissioners to foreign courts, that on Indian affairs, and that on western frontiers. On June 23, 1780, he was chosen a member of the treasury board. After two years' absence from congress he was returned Oct. 13, 1783, for another year, making his term of service eight years in all. In 1783, together with his associate on the bench of the superior court, Richard Law, he revised and codified the statute laws of Connecticut. In January, 1784, with James Wadsworth, he was authorized to convey to the United States all the land claimed by Connecticut west of Pennsylvania, excepting the tract that became known as the Western

Reserve, and "to satisfy the officers and privates in the Connecticut army for the lands to which they are entitled by the resolves of congress." Mr. Sherman was a member of the Connecticut council of safety in 1777–79 and again in 1782. He was occupied with his duties as mayor and judge from November, 1784, until he was elected to the constitutional convention. With William Samuel Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth he was elected to the constitutional convention assembled at Philadelphia in May, 1787, and next to Franklin was the oldest delegate. In the controversy over the rule of suffrage in the national legislature he took a middle course between the Nationalists, who thought representation in both houses should be according to population, and the Confederates, who thought the states should have an equal vote in both houses. He not only introduced what was called the Connecticut compromise, by which the states were to be represented according to population in the house, and to be equally represented in the senate, but "he bore the brunt of the contest in its favor." Another compromise suggested by him and adopted was that in case electors failed to choose a president, the vote should be by the house of representatives, each state having one vote. He opposed giving the president an absolute veto power, also the plan of taxing exports; and though he disapproved of the slave-trade, thought it impolitic to interfere with it, especially as in his opinion the states would eventually abolish slavery. "He showed the highest qualities of a statesman," says Boutell, "in knowing how to compromise and when to be firm. He insisted upon an equal representation of the states in the senate; but to obtain this he was ready to give up many things which he at first advocated; such as a single legislative house, and the election of representatives as well as senators by the state legislatures. While inflexible in his determination to

give the states the power which he deemed essential to protect them from the general government, he was equally firm in his refusal to give the states the power to emit bills of credit, which he deemed injurious to the general welfare." Of the members who signed the Constitution, Mr. Sherman was "the only one who also signed the three other great national compacts; namely, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence and the Association of 1774." He influenced the people of Connecticut in favor of the Constitution, both by articles in newspapers and as a member of the convention called to ratify that instrument. In January, 1789, Mr. Sherman was elected to congress, and accordingly resigned his position on the bench of the superior court. In his speeches, which were many in number, he displayed the same "genuine good sense and discernment" which had characterized his public utterances in other assemblies. He favored deriving revenue from imports rather than from direct taxation in the matter of tonnage duties; opposed a discrimination in favor of nations having commercial treaties with the United States; deprecated proposed amendments to the Constitution, which he thought congress was not in circumstances to make better; advocated the assumption by the general government of state debts incurred for the common defense; and, on more than one occasion, made known his opposition to slavery, though his attitude was ever conciliatory. In May, 1791, Mr. Sherman was appointed U. S. senator to succeed William Samuel Johnson, resigned. His speeches have not been preserved, the sessions of the senate at that period being secret. He was still in office when he died. "In Roger Sherman," says Boutell, "the quality of good sense was so highly developed that it resembled genius. . . . He had a remarkable sagacity in judging not only what measures were best for a community, but what the people were willing to bear. His influence over men was greatly strengthened by his strong sense of justice; and his remarkable success in so often securing the adoption of the measures he advocated was owing to the fact that he was believed to be not only a wise man, but a wise man striving to do right." Theodore Sedgwick says: "He was the man of the selectest wisdom that I ever knew. No law or part of law that Mr. Sherman favored failed to be enacted." Patrick Henry ranked him with the greatest statesmen of his acquaintance. Richard Henry Lee praised "his sound and virtuous patriotism." Jefferson characterized him as "a man who never said a foolish thing in his life," while Gen. Winfield Scott thought him entitled to be considered the fourth man in importance of the chief actors in the revolutionary period and the formation of the new government. His power of self-control was one of his marked characteristics, and this he learned to exercise before he came of age, his passions being naturally strong. In the acquisition of knowledge, as Pres. Dwight, of Yale College, testified, "he spent more hours than most of those who are professedly students. In his progress he became extensively acquainted with mathematical science, with natural philosophy, with moral and metaphysical philosophy, with history, logic and theology." In addition he was a constant student of the Bible. In 1798 he wrote and published in New Haven "A Short Sermon on the duty of self-examination preparatory to receiving the Lord's Supper, with an Appendix containing extracts from Richard Baxter's works." In 1790 he had a correspondence with the theologian, Dr. Samuel Hopkins, on the theory of "disinterested submission." The letters were published in 1889 by the American Antiquarian Society. Mr. Sherman had a high appreciation of collegiate education. Four of his sons were graduated at Yale, as were, by his aid, his own brothers Nathaniel and Josiah, and the latter's son, Roger Minott Sherman, the eminent jurist. Mr. Sherman was twice married: first, at Stoughton, Mass., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Deacon Joseph Hartwell, who bore him seven children. Three of them, John, William and Isaac, entered the revolutionary army, Isaac becoming a lieutenant-colonel, his brothers lieutenants and paymasters. Their sister Chloe was married to John Skinner, M.D., of New Haven, grandfather of Hon. Roger Sherman Skinner, mayor of New Haven, and of the wife of Pres. Timothy Dwight, of Yale. Mrs. Sherman died at New Milford, Oct. 19, 1760. On May 12, 1763, Mr. Sherman was again married to Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Minott) Prescott, of Danvers, Mass., a lady noted for wit, common sense and beauty. She was a granddaughter of Rev. Benjamin Prescott, and also was descended from Francis Higginson, and through him from a sister of the poet Chaucer. She bore her husband eight children, all but one of whom lived to maturity. Their eldest son, Roger, became a prosperous merchant in New Haven, and wrote a history of the revolutionary war. Their daughter Martha was married to Jeremiah Day, president of Yale; Rebecca was married to Judge Simeon Baldwin, of New Haven, and became the mother of Roger Sherman Baldwin, governor and senator; Mehetabel was married to Jeremiah Evarts, and was the mother of Hon. William M. Evarts; Sarah, the youngest daughter, was married to Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord, Mass., and was the mother of Hon. George F. Hoar. Mr. Sherman died suddenly in New Haven, Conn., July 23, 1793. The tablet that covers his tomb in Grove street cemetery describe him as "a man of approved integrity; a cool, discerning judge; a prudent, sagacious statesman; a true, faithful and firm patriot." A statue by Ives stands in the state-house at Hartford. A portrait by Earle is in the possession of the White family of New Haven. A concise but most admirable life of the statesman, by Lewis Henry Boutell, was published in 1896.

HARLOW, William Burt, author, was born at Portland, Me., April 4, 1856, son of William and Julia L. (Burt) Harlow. His father was also a native of Portland; his grandfather having come thither from Plymouth, Mass., where Sergt. William Harlow, the pioneer of the family in America, settled in 1637. The Harlows were originally from the village of Harlow, in Essex co., England. William's mother was a native of Longmeadow, Mass., and a direct descendant of Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Burt, of the revolutionary army. His father removed to Syracuse in 1861, where William received his early education in the public schools. He then entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1879. The following year he was appointed professor of English literature, composition and rhetoric in the Syracuse High School. Mr. Harlow has devoted much of his time to literature and travel. In 1884 he published a volume, called "Early English Literature from the Day of Beowulf to Edmund Spenser." The same year he went abroad, traveling through Great Britain and on the continent. He is quite as familiar with his own country, having extended his travels to the Pacific coast. In 1885 the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. were conferred upon him by Syracuse University. In 1890 he published "Songs of Syracuse, and Other Poems": in 1894,

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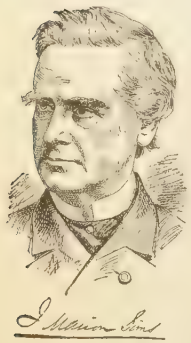
"Columbia Redeemed," an epic on the civil war; in 1898, "Aunt Elvira Abroad," a comic dialect story with a glossary of New England dialect words and expressions; in 1900, "Scenes Abroad and Other Poems;" 1903, "John Burt," a novel; 1905, "A Score of Sonnets," and 1916 "Harlow Genealogy." He has contributed articles to the "Science Education," New York "Tribune," "Christian Register," the "Academy," "New England Journal of Education," and leading newspapers. In 1906 he went abroad with his family, spending three years in study and travel in Great Britain, France, Italy and Switzerland. He was married at Springfield, Mass., Apr. 29, 1899, to Gertrude I. Morehouse of Syracuse, N. Y., and had two sons, one of whom, William Morehouse Harlow, lived to mature years.

BUTLER, John Maynard, lawyer, was born at Evansville, Ind., Sept. 17, 1834, son of Calvin and Malvina (French) Butler. His father, a graduate of Middlebury College and Andover Theological Seminary, was a Presbyterian minister who was prominent in the work of developing the church in the new state of Indiana. The son was educated in the schools of Evansville, where his father was founder and pastor of the leading Presbyterian Church. After graduating at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, in 1856, he was principal of the Female Seminary, Crawfordsville, for two years and of Crawfordsville High School three years. Meanwhile his spare time was used in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and began the practice of his profession in Crawfordsville. His first case was won in the trial court and affirmed on appeal in the state supreme court. His practice grew rapidly and he quickly attained prominence throughout the State. In 1871 he formed a partnership with Joseph E. McDonald (q.v.) in Indianapolis, under the firm name of McDonald and Butler, which lasted until the former's death. Mr. Butler's practice was largely in the federal courts and the supreme courts of Indiana and the United States, and he was frequently called into other states. His success as a trial lawyer was due to his careful study of his cases, his ability to present his views with clearness and precision, and the constructive character of his legal and social thought. These qualities soon drew to him cases of magnitude and importance, involving intricate facts and novel and important questions of law. Many of his cases grew out of the reorganization of railroads in the middle West, and in this branch of his profession he became an acknowledged expert. In the case of Rogers Locomotive Co. vs. Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, he effected a notable reform. It had become the practice for the managers of railroads to create a large amount of debt for supplies and labor and then have a receiver appointed, foreclose and bar these debts. Mr. Butler's client, the Rogers Locomotive Works, had sold a number of locomotives to the railway, and before they were paid for they had been rendered almost worthless by hard usage and lack of care; there were numerous other bills outstanding, and the wages of the employees were largely in default. Basing his argument on the interests of the public and the proposition that "he who seeks equity must do equity," Mr. Butler contended that a court of equity, in fixing the terms of a receivership asked for by the mortgage bondholders, could provide that they should not receive the benefit of labor and material furnished for the maintenance and operation of the railroad within a reasonable prior period, without paying for them. The court sustained this position, then without a precedent, and also entered the same rule in a number of other cases involving that principle which were appealed to the supreme court. The first case set for argument (Fosdick vs. Schall, 99 U. S. p. 235) was not Mr. Butler's case, but, from the importance of the principles involved, the supreme court opened the argument to lawyers having similar cases pending. Mr. Butler briefed and argued the case before the supreme court, which sustained his point; and this rule, originated by Mr. Butler, is now well established in American law. It was said of him: "It is not by his powers of persuasion that he wins a case, but by the irresistible force of his argument. He drives the jury and court before him, and by force of his reasoning compels them to yield to his views of the case." And again: "He has retained in a remarkable degree the respect of those whom he has opposed. His political speeches have been extensively published, and he is a popular orator as well as a learned and successful lawyer. As a jurist he stands in the front rank of a bar which embraces in its list many of the ablest lawyers in the country." He was a member of the Republican party from its birth; a campaign speaker in request throughout Indiana from the day he left college; a trusted adviser of, and worker with Gov. Morton throughout the civil war and of great influence to the end of his life in the national and state councils of the party. He was a man of striking personal appearance, his strong features showing the force and intensity of his character as well as his kindness and benevolence. He was a man of warm friendships and large charity, quiet in his tastes, strongly devoted to his family and to his church and church work. He was married Apr., 1857, to Susan Williams, daughter of Ozro P. Jennison of Crawfordsville, and left two children: John Maurice, and Margaret Maynard, wife of Alpheus Henry Snow of Washington, D. C. Mr. Butler died in New York city, Sept. 15, 1895.

GOULD, George, jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 2, 1807, son of Judge James and Sally McCurdy (Tracy) Gould; grandson of William, and great-grandson of William Gould, a native of Devonshire, England, who emigrated in 1720 and settled in Branford, Conn. His eldest brother, William Tracy Gould, was a judge of the supreme court of Georgia. He was graduated at Yale College in 1827 and studied law under his father, at whose school he was a student for two years. He removed to Troy, N. Y., in 1829 and the year following was admitted to the bar. He was married Nov. 10, 1840, to Sarah McCoun, daughter of George Vail of Troy, who was president of the State Agricultural Society and was said to be the first importer of Durham cattle, which he brought from the famous herd of Thomas Bates of Devonshire, England. From the time of his admission to the bar Mr. Gould practiced his profession with constantly increasing success up to 1855 when he was elevated to the bench of the supreme court of New York state. He was a Republican in politics and during the civil war a sincere and earnest patriot. He was not only a political supporter but a personal friend of Henry Clay, with whom he was in familiar correspondence up to the time of his death. However, he never could be induced to leave his professional duties for political life or official position and steadfastly refused all requests to accept a nomination for congressman. He was gifted with a

logical and judicial mind, and displayed a thorough knowledge of the practice of the law, but also that higher and more comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence which makes its possessor a veritable "jurist." His appearance and carriage were singularly striking and dignified and in perfect keeping with his position on the bench. Charles O'Conor spoke of him "as a man of high legal attainments, added to rare abilities, inherited from a family which is illustrious in legal lore," and John K. Porter said, "Judge Gould will need no monument other than that which is found in the reports of the state of New York." Although eminently a man of peace, he was endowed with remarkable moral and physical courage. Judge Gould was especially selected to hold the court of oyer and terminer in New York city at which the notorious Billy Mulligan was to be tried, because of the former's acknowledged superiority to intimidation. It had been stated that any judge who sentenced Mulligan would not leave the court-room alive. Nevertheless Judge Gould went to New York, held the court, received the verdict and sentenced the prisoner to a long term at Sing-Sing; and not only left the court alive, but went about the city, both during and after the trial, declining a guard which the sheriff of the county offered and which his friends begged him to accept. He died at Troy, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1868.



J. Marion Sims

SIMS, James Marion, surgeon, was born in Lancaster county, S. C., Jan. 25, 1813, son of John and Mahala Sims, and a descendant of Sherrod Sims, an early settler of Virginia. His mother was the daughter of Charles and Lydia MacKay of South Carolina. He was graduated at South Carolina College in 1832; studied medicine under a local physician, and then entered Charleston Medical School on its opening, in November, 1833. He finished his studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1835, and began practice in Lancaster, where his parents resided; but he soon removed to Mount Meigs, Montgomery co., Ala. After his marriage in 1836, he again removed to Macon county, and in 1840, for the sake of his health, to the city of Montgomery, where he remained until 1852. He soon acquired an extended reputation, especially for operations for strabismus and for club-foot; being the first physician in the South to have success in treating these disorders. In 1845 he announced a new hypothesis in explanation of trismus nascentium, attributing the disease to mechanical pressure on the base of the brain. This hypothesis was explained in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" in 1846 and 1848, and more fully in "Essay on the Pathology and Treatment of Trismus Nascentium, or Lockjaw of Infants" (1864). In the same year he conceived a method of curing vesico-vaginal fistula,—an affection believed to be incurable,—and established and supported at his own expense a hospital into which he collected cases. In 1849 his experiments were crowned with success, and from that time on he was known chiefly as a gynecologist. The peculiarity of his operation consists in the use of silver wire instead of silk sutures, these being subsequently used by him in every department of surgery where sutures are needed. During his experiments he invented several instruments of great usefulness, especially the duck-bill speculum, to which his name is now attached. His health becoming impaired, he removed to New York city in 1852, and soon began a movement for the establishment of a woman's hospital. An association of ladies was formed and an appropriation of $2,500 obtained from the common council, which, a few years later, made another appropriation of $10,000, and gave a site for the building. A temporary hospital was leased in 1855, and steps to build a permanent one were taken; but Dr. Sims was dissatisfied with the architect's plans, and in 1861 went to Europe to study hospital architecture. He returned in 1862, and persuaded the board of governors to adopt the pavilion system. While in Europe, he operated by request, and before large classes in hospitals in Paris, Brussels, London and Dublin, and for physicians in private practice. The French government conferred upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor, and the Belgian government was about to honor him with the order of Leopold I., when the American minister at the Belgian court objected to his receiving it, because he was a southerner, the civil war being then in progress. Dr. Sims went back to Europe in 1862, for the purpose of leaving his children there to be educated; but, through the importunity of friends and the opportunities afforded of obtaining a lucrative practice, was led to remain, making his home in Paris, and in 1864 in London. In 1868 he returned to New York city. In 1870 he visited Paris, where his wife and younger children were staying; and when the Franco-Prussian war began, was urged by the American colony in that city to take charge, as surgeon-in-chief, of an ambulance corps it had organized. A little later he organized the Anglo-American ambulance corps, and arrived at Sedan immediately before the battle, his ambulance being the first to reach the city. About 1,600 Frenchmen and 1,000 Germans were treated by this organization. He resigned at the end of a month, and was succeeded as surgeon-in-chief by his son-in-law, Dr. Thomas T. Pratt. A record of the work done at that time was prepared by his first assistant, Prof. William MacCormac, surgeon to St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and was published in London in 1870. He returned to New York in 1871, and in January, 1872, was reappointed surgeon-in-chief to the Woman's Hospital; but on Dec. 1, 1874, resigned, on account of a regulation made by the board of governors that seemed to trespass upon his rights. In 1875 the American Medical Association elected him to preside over its meetings at Philadelphia, and in 1876 he delivered the centennial annual address before that body. In 1881 he served as president of the American Gynecological Society, and in that same year he was given the degree of LL.D. by Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He received the iron cross of Germany, medals from the Italian government, and decorations from the Spanish and Portuguese governments. He was an honorary member of many learned societies in Europe, and of the medical societies of New York, Connecticut, Virginia, South Carolina and other states. Among his published works were: "Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery" (London, Paris, Berlin, 1865); "Intra-Uterine Fibroid Tumors"; "Microscope in the Sterile Condition"; "Treatise on Ovariotomy" (1873); "History of the Discovery of Anæsthesia," and "The Story of My Life" (1884). He was, at

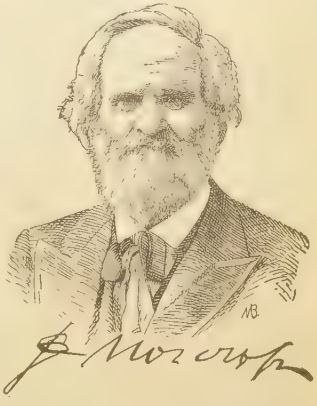
S. Shellabarger

many periods in his life, far ahead of his medical contemporaries; he revolutionized the practice of gynecology, and he added a brilliant name to the long list of eminent physicians of southern birth. Dr. Sims was married, Dec. 21, 1836, to Eliza Theresa, daughter of Dr. Bartlett and Theresa Jones. They had nine children. A handsome bronze statue, of heroic size, was erected to his memory in Bryant park, New York. He died in New York, Nov. 13, 1883.

SHELLABARGER, Samuel, congressman, was born Dec. 10, 1817 in Clark county, O. A well-authenticated "family line" shows that Rudolph Schellenberger and his brothers were of the thirty-three patriots who met at the meadow of Grüth, November, 1306, and laid the foundations of Swiss liberty, and were proprietors of a well-known mountain in the Canton of Uri, in Switzerland, called the Schellenberg, meaning "Echoing Mountain." From this the family and the name is derived, with some change in orthography. His maternal grandfather was Thomas McCurdy of Belfast, Ireland, and his maternal grandmother an Adams of Amboy, N. J. Mr. Shellabarger was educated in the common schools and seminary and in Miami University, whence he was graduated in 1841, and from which he received the degree of LL.D. in 1891. He entered the profession of the law in 1846, was elected to the legislature of Ohio in 1851, continued the practice of the law, at Springfield, O,, until elected to Congress in 1860, taking his seat July 4, 1861, and was a member of the thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-second congresses. His first conspicuous speech in the thirty-seventh congress, and one which attracted some attention from the administration, was on the lawfulness of suspension by Mr. Lincoln, in absence of an act of congress so authorizing, of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. During the protracted and intense struggle in which the enactment of the reconstruction act was involved (approved March 2, 1867, 14 U. S. Stats., 228) at about midnight, Mr. Shellabarger moved what is, in exact substance, now the sixth section of said act (14 Stats., 329) which, in short, provides that the seceded states should be under provisional governments, with the right of voting secured to all, without distinction of color, until such states were restored by act of congress to full relations as states, and it was under this provision that the seceded states were restored to the Union. In the thirty-ninth congress Mr. Shellabarger made his famous speech in support of the measure for reconstruction then under discussion. No better proof of the effect and value of this utterance can be given than the comment on it by Mr. Blaine in the second volume of his "Twenty Years of Congress" pages 134–136, where a considerable portion of the argument is reproduced. This speech was made in reply to one by Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Blaine says concerning it: "Other speeches have gained greater celebrity, but it may well be doubted whether any speech in the house of representatives ever made a more enduring impression, or exerted greater convincing power upon the minds of those to whom it was addressed. It was a far more valuable exposition of the reconstruction than that given by Mr. Stevens. It was absolutely without acrimony, it contained no harsh word, it made no personal reflection, but the whole duty of the United States, and the whole power of the United States to do its duty, were set forth with absolute precision of logic. The reconstruction debate continued for a long time and many able speeches were contributed to it. While much of value was added to that which Mr. Shellabarger had stated, no position taken by him was ever shaken." In the forty-second congress as chairman of the committee on commerce Mr. Shellabarger reported a bill for the revival of our ocean-going commerce, and made a most careful and elaborate speech, showing the conditions, wants and influences of such commerce and the remedies for its restoration. In this session of congress, which commenced on March 4, 1871, Mr. Shellabarger reported to the house and managed on the floor the bill which became known as the "Kuklux Law" (17 U. S. Stats., p. 13). This session was devoted almost exclusively to the consideration and passage of this act. Its most material provisions were drawn up by Mr. Shellabarger and in support of it he made two logical arguments, one at the introduction and the other at the conclusion of what was a most protracted debate ending in the passage of the bill. He was minister to Portugal in 1869, and at the expiration of his term became a member of the civil service commission. He was married May 25, 1848, to Elizabeth Brandriff and had four children. His last years were spent in Washington practicing law, and he died there Aug. 6, 1896.

Samuel Shellabarger

NORCROSS, Jonathan, merchant, was born at Orono, Me., April 17, 1808. He came of Puritan stock, which settled in Massachusetts in 1635, running back three hundred years to Norcross Manor, Lithers, England His father was a clergyman. Jonathan had a common school education and was taught the trades of mill-wright and machinist. He put up a mill for sugar-making in Cuba, afterward attended the lectures of the Franklin Institute on mechanics and science in Philadelphia, taught school in North Carolina in 1833, in 1835 opened a school in Augusta, Ga., afterwards taking charge of lumber interests in southern Georgia for northern capitalists, and removed to Atlanta in 1844, where he became a leading merchant. He was elected mayor in 1850, president of the Air Line Railroad in 1858, and was nominated in 1876 for governor of Georgia by the republican convention. Mr. Norcross has been a forceful man. He had far-sightedness, self-reliance and good business judgment. To him was mainly due the first Atlanta Bank. He prophesied the future of Atlanta and has been one of its fathers, public-spirited and active. He worked early and steadily for railroad facilities, and secured the charter for the Air Line Railroad, becoming its president, and laying the basis for its completion. He has helped almost every enterprise for Atlanta's benefit; and gave twenty acres near Atlanta worth $10,000, to the Baptist denomination of Georgia, to found a general orphan's home in 1888, for which he has received a warm vote of thanks from the state Bap-

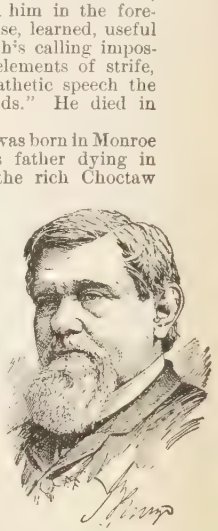


J. Norcross

tist convention. He opposed secession, was a strong whig and Federal man before the war, and a firm republican leader of fearless convictions since. He has been a vigorous and prolific writer. As a young man at the Franklin Institute he wrote an essay on "Mercantile Integrity"; in 1875 he printed a pamphlet against state sovereignty, and made a powerful speech on the need of public schools; and in 1844 he published "The History of Democracy," and has written a second work to show that democratic rule ever tends to wreck the government. He took a vital part in the agitation that produced the interstate commission. He married in 1845 Mrs. H. N. Montgomery, and in 1877 Mary A. Hill.

CHISHOLM, Walter Scott, lawyer, was born in Columbus, Ga., Nov. 17, 1836. His father was Murdoch Chisholm, of Scotch descent, and his mother, Georgia Barnard of Savannah, Ga., both of whom died before he was twelve. He had schooling amid the cultured citizenship of Liberty county, Ga., that nursery of eminent men, and was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1855, was admitted to the bar in Savannah in 1857, forming a partnership with Julian Hartridge, and at his death he made the firm of Chisholm & Erwin, later Chisholm & du Bignon. He was judge of the Savannah city court from 1863 to 1878, his only public office. He organized and was captain of the Savannah cadets early in the war, but delicate health forbade the service he wished, and he was made the head of the military examining board. He became in 1877 counsel for the bondholders of the failed Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and then general counsel for the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, and the Southern Express Co. He became also president of the Alabama Midland Railroad; vice-president Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, Charleston and Savannah Railway, and the Plant Investment Co., and of the Southern Express Co.; director of Richmond Terminal Co., East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Co., South Florida Railway Co., Central Railroad and Banking Co. of Georgia, and Brunswick and Western Railroad. His law judgment was unerring, and a wise mercy tempered his justice. To the profoundest legal knowledge he added an instantaneous grasp of principles, like intuition, while his lucid statement and close argument made his speeches masterpieces of potent reasoning. Richly endowed with analytical power, he fortified it by thought and wide study. And with his intellectual force he combined an even placidity of spirit, wonderful because he was ever confronted by physical ill. He was engaged in the greatest cases of the South. His intellectual versatility was shown when he so ably bore heavy business responsibilities in vast railway systems. He spent in these new duties the last five years of his life in New York, handling large corporate and financial problems against the strong men of the country's commercial center. He married in 1861, Eliza, daughter of that noble citizen Capt. John W. Anderson of Savannah. The universal outpouring at his funeral in Savannah showed the exalted esteem in which he was held at home, while no citizen ever had more eloquent public tributes from the illustrious men of his state. The following is an extract from the tribute of respect paid to his memory by the bar of his native city: "His constant growth, the unimpaired vigor of his mind, the versatility of his powers commanded, as they received, the admiration of his fellow-citizens, whilst their manifestations placed him in the foremost rank of his profession—a wise, learned, useful lawyer, in the skilled exercise of his calling imposing peace upon the discordant elements of strife, and quieting with kindly, sympathetic speech the anxious doubts of troubled minds." He died in New York Dec. 5, 1890.

GEORGE, James Z., senator, was born in Monroe county, Ga., Oct. 20, 1826. His father dying in 1828, his mother attracted by the rich Choctaw Indian lands, moved in 1834 to Noxubee county, Miss., and two years later to Carroll county. His school facilities were limited, but by hard study and extensive reading he acquired a fine English and fair classical education. Though but a youth at the time he served in the Mexican war as a private in Col. Jefferson Davis's famous regiment of Mississippi rifles. He read law, began practice in 1847 with Wm. Cothran, his brother-in-law, and was elected state reporter in 1854. He was a member of the Mississippi secession convention in 1861, enlisted as a private in the 20th Mississippi regiment, became lieutenant and captain, and was captured at Fort Donelson. He was commissioned brigadier-general of state troops in 1862, and colonel of the 5th Mississippi Confederate cavalry in 1863. He was captured in a gallant charge at Colliersville, Tenn., and was a prisoner on Johnson's Island until the close of the war. He resumed the practice of the law after the war, moving to Jackson in 1872 and forming a partnership with Judge Wiley P. Harris. He was chairman of the democratic state executive committee in 1875–76, and the guiding spirit of the civil revolution of that period. Gov. Stone in 1879 appointed him judge of the supreme court, which elected him chief justice. Resigning his seat in 1881, he was elected to the U. S. senate, and re-elected in 1886. Profoundly versed in the principles of law, as a reporter, practitioner and judge, he was an undisputed leader in the profession. His ten volumes of reports of the decisions of the Mississippi supreme court are models of clear and accurate statement. These were followed by his "Digest of the Supreme Court Decisions" (1872), a work that is indispensable to a Mississippi lawyer. As chief justice of the supreme court of the state he sustained the great reputation he had made as a practitioner. His mind grasped the philosophy of jurisprudence, never being satisfield with a knowledge of laws that did not include the reason for them. He surpassed his career as a jurist, however, by his record as a statesman. Whether discussing in committee or on the floor legal or constitutional principles or questions of state, he was recognized as a master spirit of the senate. His able minority report on the national inquest bill, his powerful speech for the treaty with Great Britain which was rejected by the senate, his exhaustive discussion of the race question, his argument against the constitutionality of the federal elections bill at the close of the fifty-first congress as well as his effective defense of the constitution of Mississippi, were all masterpieces of logic. It was a high tribute to his statesmanship and an evidence of popular trust that he was called home from the senate temporarily to aid in making a constitution



for his state—a work for which he was admirably adapted by his analytical and constructive talent. He took a large part in the framing of that constitution (1890), drafting a clause on the right of suffrage. In addition to his reports mentioned above, he was the author of "The Political History of Slavery in the United States" (1898). He was elected a third time to the U. S. senate in 1892, and died while still in office. Sen. George was married in 1847 to Elizabeth Young of Carrollton, Miss., and left a son, J. W. George. He died at Mississippi City, Miss., Aug. 14, 1897.

ABBOTT, Frank, dental surgeon, was born at Shapleigh, York co., Me., Sept. 5, 1836, son of Jacob Abbott and his wife, Susan Cook. At the age of twenty he became a student in the office of Dr. J. E. Ostrander, a dental surgeon at Oneida, N. Y., and two years later began the practice of his profession at Johnstown, N. Y. In 1862 he entered the Federal army as first lieutenant, co. E, 115th N. Y. volunteers, and after taking part in several engagements was captured at Harper's Ferry. After his release he returned to Johnstown, N. Y., but a year later settled in New York city, where he attended the medical department of New York University, and received the degree of M.D. in 1871. In 1866, a year after the organization of the New York College of Dentistry, he was appointed clinical professor. He established the college infirmary in the following spring, was its superintendent for ten years and in 1868 was elected to the faculty as professor of operative dentistry. In April, 1869, upon the retirement of Dr. Norman W. Kingsley, he was made dean of the faculty, a position he held until his death. Dr. Abbott was actively identified with the period of development and growth of the New York College of Dentistry, to which he contributed more than any other man. During its first session it had thirty students. There was no marked increase in the second and third years, because of the reputed severity of its entrance and graduation requirements, but from the time that Dr. Abbott took hold, the classes began to increase until at the time of his death it was one of the most largely attended dental schools in the country. He was an extensive writer and made many valuable contributions to the literature of dentistry. Among his papers and monographs are: "Alveolar Abscess, Its Causes, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment" (1872); "Caries of Human Teeth" (1879); "The Mouth and Teeth," written for Wood's "Household Practice of Medicine" (1880); "Absorption of the Roots of Temporary Teeth" (1884); "Studies of the Pathology of Enamel of Human Teeth, with Special Reference to the Etiology of Caries" (1885); "Hyperostosis of Roots of Teeth" (1886); "Teeth of Rabbits" (1887); "Contributions to the Knowledge of Tumors of the Jaws" with Carl Heitzman, M.D. (1888); "Growth of Enamel" (1889); "Disease of the Antrum Due to Dental Complications, and Its Treatment" (1889). As a dental educator his reputation was worldwide. Microscopical research was his favorite diversion and he spent much of his leisure time in his study during the last twenty years of his life. He was an enthusiastic collector of prints relating to American history, and was said to have owned the finest collection of its kind in the country. He was a member of the First District Dental Society of New York, Dental Society of the State of New York, New York Odontological Society, American Dental Association, American Academy of Dental Science, New York County Medical Society, New York Academy of Sciences, New York Academy of Medicine, Society for the Advancement of Dental Science, American Numismatic and Archaeological Society and University Club. He was married Oct. 26, 1859, to Catherine Ann, daughter of David Henry Cuyler of Johnstown, N. Y., and had three children: Dr. Frank Abbott, Jr., Helen M., wife of Willet C. Ely, and Catherine C. Abbott. He died in New York city, April 20, 1897.

VOORHEES, Daniel Wolsey, senator, was born in Butler county, O., Sept. 26, 1827, son of Stephen and Rachel (Elliot) Voorhees. His paternal ancestors, who came from Holland, were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey, the original name being Van Voorhees; his mother was a native of Maryland, of Irish ancestry. Soon after the Revolution his grandfather, Peter Voorhees, removed to Kentucky where he married a Miss Van Arsdale whose father fought in the battle of Blue Lick under Daniel Boone against the Indians. Senator Voorhees's father was born in Kentucky, but removed early in life to Ohio. In 1827, when Daniel was but two months old, his parents removed to Indiana and purchased land in Fountain county where Daniel grew to manhood on the farm. He attended common school, and in 1845 entered Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University where before his graduation in 1849 he gave evidence of superior mental ability and displayed fine oratorical powers. He studied law at Crawfordsville, in the office of Lane & Wilson and in 1851 commenced its practice in Covington, the seat of justice of Fountain county, Indiana. After hearing young Voorhees deliver a Fourth-of-July oration, U. S. senator Hannegan of Indiana asked him to become his law partner which he did in April, 1852. In 1853 he was appointed by Gov. Wright prosecuting attorney for the circuit court, and he soon established for himself a reputation as an able criminal lawyer. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. He removed to Terre Haute, Ind., in 1857, and from 1858 to 1861 was U. S. district attorney for Indiana. In 1859, at the request of Gov. Ashbel P. Willard of Indiana, he went to Charlestown, Va., to defend John E. Cook, brother-in-law of the governor and one of the associates of John Brown in the Harper's Ferry tragedy. His able defense of his client and remarkable speech to court and jury on that occasion were published all over this country and translated into several languages. He acquired thereby a national reputation as a lawyer and orator. In 1860 he was elected to congress and was re-elected in 1862 and 1864. In 1866 his seat was successfully contested by Henry D. Washburn, but he was returned in 1868 and re-elected in 1870, but was defeated in 1872 by Morton C. Hunter. On Nov. 6, 1877 he was appointed to the U. S. senate as a democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton. He was subsequently elected by the legislature for the full term ensuing, and served by successive re-elections in the senate until 1895. He served on many of the leading committees in both houses of congress and took prominent part in the discussion of leading questions of legislation. Senator Voorhees was a strong partisan by nature, but was a man of generous impulses and uniformly secured the personal good will of his political opponents. Few party leaders exercised as great an influence as he upon the people of his state. He was familiarly known as the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash." His speeches were published under the title of "Forty Years of Oratory" (1899), edited by his sons and daughter. He died in Washington, April 10, 1897.

AGASSIZ, Jean Louis Rodolphe, naturalist, was born at Motier, on lake of Morat, Canton Fribourg, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, the son of Louis Rodolphe Agassiz, a Protestant clergyman, whose ancestors for six generations had been ministers. His mother was Rose Mayor, the daughter of a physician of Cudrefin, on Lake of Neuchâtel. He showed a fondness for natural history from his early childhood, and even as a boy had, in addition to his collection of fishes, a numerous family of a variety of pets which he reared with the utmost care. He showed little inclination for books in his boyhood, and received his first lessons from his cultured mother, who was throughout life in thorough sympathy with him in all his scientific pursuits, his taste for which she had recognized and fostered. When he was a mere child, at the age of ten years, he was sent to the college for boys at Bienne, where he was joined a year later by his brother Auguste. He remained at this school for four years, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the languages, both ancient and modern, and devoted his leisure to his investigations in natural history. It was during his stay at this place that he made his first collection of fishes. At the age of fifteen he entered the college at Lausanne, and subsequently, upon the advice of his uncle, Dr. Mathias Mayor, a physician of prominence, he was allowed to enter the medical school at Zurich, where for the first time he came in contact with men who were engaged in original researches, and derived especial benefit from his associations with Prof. Schiroz, who occupied the chair of natural history and physiology. In 1826 he left Zurich and went to the University of Heidelberg. It was here that he formed the acquaintance of Alexander Braun, which matured into a lifelong friendship. Braun shared his knowledge of botany with Agassiz, while in turn Agassiz taught him zoölogy, and when Braun was made director of the botanical gardens at Berlin, it was probably from this early association with Agassiz that he acquired the reputation of knowing more of zoölogy than any other botanist. Agassiz devoted much of his time at Heidelberg to the study of anatomy under the celebrated Prof. Tiedeman, at that period chancellor of the university. In 1827 Agassiz and Braun together entered the University of Munich, where even a more stimulating intellectual life awaited them, and where they came under the influence of such celebrated men as Döllinger, Martius, Zuccarini, Schelling, Von Kobell, Oken, Wagler and Fuchs. Agassiz lodged at the house of Döllinger, who soon recognized his ability and encouraged his ambition to devote his attention exclusively to the study of zoölogy. During his residence in Munich Agassiz organized among the young naturalists there the society that was known as the Little Academy, where the friends gave lectures on a variety of subjects, especially on the modes of development in plants and animals. They made known their latest discoveries, and the meetings were attended not only by the students but by the professors, and it was there that Döllinger made known his new ideas before they were given to the public. In 1829 his first scientific work was published, when he was but little over twenty-one years of age. This was a description of the Brazilian fishes brought home by Martius and Spie from their celebrated journey to Brazil. The book was written in Latin, and dedicated to Dr. Cuvier. This publication at once raised him to a high standing among ichthyologists, and he continued his investigations in the museum at Munich and among all the available paleontological collections of central Germany. In the spring of 1829 he took his diploma in the faculty of philosophy from Erlangen, receiving the highest encomiums for his examination. He subsequently returned to Munich to continue his medical studies, and received his degree of M.D. from the university April, 1830. He was also at this time engaged on two very important scientific books, one of which, the "Poissons Fossiles," in a short time after its publication gave him a foremost place among European scientists. He was also occupied with his "Natural History of the Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe," which he never completed. He was assisted pecuniarily by his publisher, Cotta, of Stuttgart, in the preparation of this work, which was partly published in 1839–40. Through the generosity of his uncle, François Mayor, and M. Christinat, a Swiss clergyman, with whom he had been a great favorite since his boyhood, he was enabled to carry out his early wishes for a term of study in Paris. He made several stops on his road hither for the purpose of study, combining professional and scientific objects, visiting both hospitals and museums. He reached Paris Dec. 16, 1831, which at that time was the scientific centre of Europe, and included among its collections the most valuable upon the continent. He was cordially received by Cuvier and Humboldt, who gave him every facility for examining the scientific collections. Cuvier immediately became warmly interested in him, and, after a brief acquaintance, gave him a corner in one of his own laboratories, and also offered the young naturalist the material which he had been collecting for years for his work on fishes. He worked under Cuvier until the latter's death, and also adopted his views, in opposition to the development theory advanced by Geoffroy, and was afterward uncompromising in his opposition to the development theory advanced by Darwin. In 1832 he was offered and accepted the chair of natural history in the college at Neuchâtel, which position his friend Humboldt had been actively interested in obtaining for him. His opening lecture at this institution was upon "The Relations Between the Different Branches of Natural History and the Prevailing Tendencies of all the Sciences." This discourse was characterized by the same broad spirit of generalization that marked his later teaching. He was meanwhile busily engaged upon his work on fossil fishes; the first of the five quarto volumes, "Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles," was published in 1833, and the last volume ten years later. This work was without doubt his most valuable contribution to scientific literature; and with Johannes Müller's writings and Cuvier's "Valenciennes," is the basis of what is now known of fishes. In this book he partly described 700 species, and gave a full and complete description of 1,000. He made his presence felt in Neuchâtel, and the little town soon became a centre of scientific activity. He was one of the founders and first secretary of a society for the pursuit of natural sciences; was the originator of a well-ordered museum of natural history; and, besides his regular classes at the gymnasium, he lectured during the winter on botany, zoölogy and the philosophy of nature to a small audience of neighbors and friends. His reputation was soon assured, and he received flattering offers to other places: one of the first was from Heidelberg, which, after carefully considering, and consulting with his friend

Humboldt, he declined. In 1833 his collection was purchased by the city of Neuchâtel, and in October of that year he was married to Cecile Braun, the sister of his lifelong friend, Alexander Braun. His wife possessed much artistic talent, and some of the best drawings in the "Fossil Fishes and Fresh-Water Fishes" were done by her. Agassiz was at this time but twenty-six years old, and already he numbered among his correspondents the eminent scientists of Europe and America, who had become interested in his investigations, and he was known to all the museums of Europe as an untiring worker and collector. One of the principal of his correspondents was Charpentier, under whom Agassiz afterward began his inquiries into glacial phenomena. He made frequent excursions during the summer to the Jura and the Alps, and in 1840 published his "Études sur les Glaciers." He had a station built on the centre of the Aar glacier, twelve miles from any human abode, and at a height of 8,000 feet above the sea-level, where is now located the famous Hotel des Neufchâtelois. From this remote spot he conducted his experiments, and in 1847 gave to the public his "Système Glaciaire," wherein he discussed the chief phenomena of glaciers. In 1836–37 he published special memoirs on the echinoderms, to which he had given much time and study; and in 1839 the first part of his monograph on living and fossil echinoderms was published. Desor and Valentin prepared some parts of this work. In August, 1834, in fulfillment of a long-cherished hope, he visited England, where he met a cordial reception from the scientific men of that country, and in 1840 made a second visit to England to procure data for his work on fossil fishes, which resulted in his publishing monographs on "The Fossil Fishes of the Devonian System." In 1838 he established a lithograph printing establishment in Neuchâtel, which was continued for a number of years under his direction. His desire in engaging in this enterprise was not only to facilitate his own publications, but to raise the standard of the execution of works of a purely scientific character. In 1844 he published his monograph on the "Fossil Fishes of the Old Red Sandstone; or, The Devonian System of Great Britain and Russia," a large quarto volume accompanied by forty-one plates. He was already contemplating his visit to America, for which he sailed September, 1846, and arrived in Boston in October of that year. He desired to supplement by a course of lectures the income allowed him by the king of Prussia for the investigation of the natural history and geology of America, and had entered into correspondence with Chas. Lyell and John Lowell regarding a series of lectures to be delivered at the Lowell Institute, Boston. He succeeded in making a satisfactory engagement with them, and delivered for his first course his series of lectures on the "Plan of the Creation. Especially in the Animal Kingdom." His popularity was assured after the initial lecture, and he was immediately re-engaged to give a course of lectures on glaciers, the pecuniary success of which was secured in advance by private subscriptions. He subsequently visited New York, New Haven, Philadelphia, Washington, Charleston and other places to obtain material for his report to the king of Prussia. During his travels he came in contact with the leading naturalists and scientific men of America, who received him with the utmost courtesy and enthusiasm. In 1847 Agassiz established himself in a small house at East Boston, sufficiently near the sea to be a convenient station for marine collections, where some of his friends who had followed him to this country established themselves around him, and his house soon came to be the working quarters of these scientists, and assumed more the appearance of a laboratory than a home: every room was either in some way an aquarium or a studio, and the garret and cellar were devoted to collections. In the summer of 1847 he was invited by Dr. Bache, superintendent of the coast survey, to go as a guest on board the coast survey steamer Bibb on excursions along the coast in behalf of science. The Massachusetts shore was first surveyed, and some years later the coral reefs of Florida and the Bahama banks, and another long voyage from Boston to San Francisco was made on board the Hassler, a coast-survey vessel fitted out for the Pacific shore, where many valuable observations were taken. From the first he had been the recipient of such hospitalities in the United States, and had also found these fields and opportunities so invaluable to a naturalist that he decided to make America his home, and in 1848 obtained a release from his scientific mission for the Prussian government and accepted the chair of zoölogy and geology which had been created for him by Abbott Lawrence, through whose generosity the Lawrence Scientific School had just been established at Harvard University. In this year he also organized an expedition in which he was accompanied by some of his special pupils, some Harvard students, and a few volunteer members. Their purpose was to examine the northern and eastern shores of Lake Superior. He also made a careful geological survey

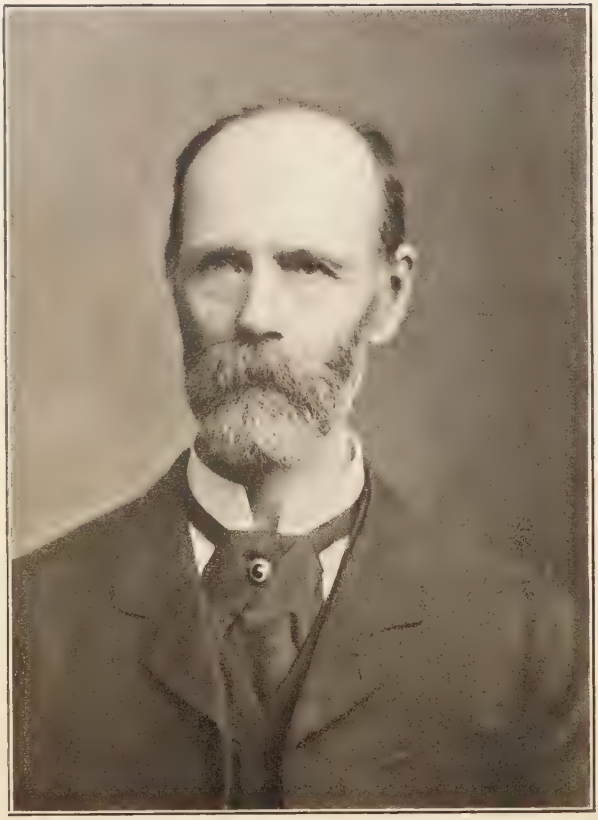
of the local geology of Lake Superior, particularly the system of dykes, and, as a result of the expedition, published in 1850, "Lake Superior, its Physical Characteristics, etc." This was not, however, his first publication in America, as in 1848 he had published with Gould his "Principles of Zoölogy." In the spring of 1850 he was married for the second time to Elizabeth Cabot Cary, daughter of Thomas Graves Cary, of Boston, which was an additional tie that bound him to America. In 1851 he accepted the professorship of comparative anatomy and zoölogy in the medical college at Charleston, S. C., where he studied the animals of the Southern coast. Finding the climate of the South uncongenial, in 1854 he returned to Cambridge and resumed his duties at the Lawrence Scientific School. He had meanwhile been tendered a chair in the new university at Zurich, in Switzerland: this he regretfully declined, hoping that in course of time he would be enabled to carry into execution his plan of establishing a museum after his own heart in the United States. During his former connection with the school at Harvard he had lectured throughout the country in all the larger cities of the United States, and had collected in his tours a vast number of specimens which were the foundation of the natural history museum in Cambridge, and in 1855 he resolved to resume these lectures, but his health was feeble, and from that time he virtually abandoned the lecture field. In 1854 he successfully completed his "Bibliographia

Zoölogiæ et Geologiæ" by publishing the fourth volume. This work comprises a complete list of the various zoölogical and geological periodicals, and an alphabetical list of authors and their writings in these departments. The next important work that he undertook was his "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." The conception of this work was vast, but owing to ill health and the pressure of engagements arising from the rapid development of the great museum which eventually became the absorbing interest of his life, the work was never completed as originally planned. In 1857 he received a flattering call to the chair of paleontology in the Museum of Natural History in Paris, but gave as an excuse his work in America for declining a position which he considered the most brilliant that could be offered to a naturalist. He continued his work at the museum, receiving all the time encouragement in his efforts, and in 1863 the first number of the "Museum Bulletin" was published, and in 1864 the first number of the "Illustrated Catalogue" followed. Both of these publications have since been regularly continued. In 1858 Francis C. Gray died, and bequeathed the sum of $50,000 for the establishment of a museum of comparative zoölogy. This was placed in the hands of the president and fellows of Harvard University, and was designated the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard. This title was insisted upon by Agassiz in opposition to the popular vote, which was that it be named after him. It is, however, most frequently called the Agassiz Museum. This legacy started a movement that daily became more active. The legislature granted lands to the amount of $100,000, the citizens of Boston and Cambridge subscribed the sum of $71,000, and Agassiz donated all the collections he had gathered in the preceding four or five years. The mere outlay made upon them was estimated at $10,000. The architects, Henry Greenough and George Snell, who were familiar with Agassiz's views regarding the internal arrangements of the building, offered the plan as their contribution, and in June, 1859, the cornerstone of the future museum was laid. It was completed and dedicated Nov. 13, 1860, and Agassiz became curator, and devoted much of the remainder of his life to the classification and arrangement of the specimens. He took active steps about this time for the establishment of the National Academy of Sciences, which was incorporated by congress in 1863. In 1864 he made an excursion into Maine, to examine the drift phenomena on the islands and coast of that state, and make a study of the so-called horsebacks. His health being impaired by overwork, by the intervention of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, who supplied the necessary funds, he went on a trip to Brazil, which developed into an important scientific expedition for the benefit of the museum. He returned to Cambridge in August, 1866, and immediately resumed his college and museum work. His first public appearance after his return was before the Lowell Institute. The demand for tickets to his lecture far exceeded the supply. He occupied his leisure during the winter of 1867 in arranging the collections he had brought from Brazil, and in publishing a journal of his trip. In 1868 he accepted the position of non-resident professor at Cornell University, assuming the responsibility of delivering annually a course of lectures on various subjects of natural history. In 1873, when the legislature of Massachusetts made their annual visit to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Agassiz laid before them his new plan for the establishment of a summer school of natural history on the coast of Massachusetts. His appeal to the legislature was read by John Anderson, a wealthy merchant of New York, who within a week offered him the island of Penikese in Buzzard's Bay, which was accepted, and the original gift at once endowed by that gentleman to the amount of $50,000 for the equipment of the school. Agassiz again declined to have his name attached to the school, and insisted that it should be called the Anderson School of Natural History. His long-cherished ambition was in another instance fulfilled in the establishment of this institution, where specimens were to be studied directly from nature without the intervention of textbooks. His increasing ill health did not check his interest and enthusiasm, and he frequently gave two lectures a day. The first season passed successfully, and the pupils little thought that death would overtake their revered professor so soon after the close of the session. He received the Monthyon prize of pathology for his work on fossil fishes from the Academy of Paris, and the Wollaston medal from the London Geological Society, and was awarded the degree of LL.D. from the universities of Dublin and Edinburgh. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, of the Royal Society of London, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Boston Natural History Society, and of most of the scientific organizations in Europe and America. He was a liberal contributor to the transactions and proceedings of these various societies, in addition to his other valuable contributions to scientific literature. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 14, 1873, and was buried at Mt. Auburn cemetery, Boston, where a fitting monument is erected to his memory in the shape of a boulder from the glacier of the Aar, and pine-trees brought from Switzerland.

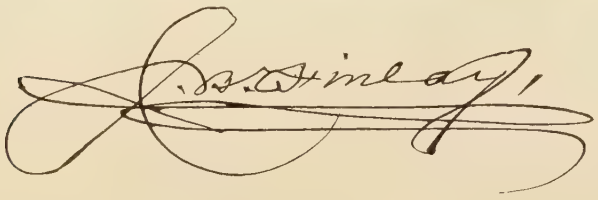
JENIFER, Daniel of St. Thomas, statesman, was born in Maryland about 1723. He received a liberal education, and was prominent in the politics of his state before the revolution. On Nov. 10, 1776, the Maryland convention adopted the declaration of rights and the constitution, and took into consideration the letter of Oct. 2d from the president of congress, in which he requested the convention to cause as speedily as possible a full representation of the state in congress. They thereupon appointed delegates to congress to serve until the following March, and a committee of safety, on which Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer was appointed to serve, and he subsequently became president of the committee. He was elected to congress in June, 1779, and was nominated for governor in 1782, but was not elected. In 1785 the assembly of Maryland appointed Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer "for this state to meet the commissioners appointed by the commonwealth of Virginia, for the purpose of settling the navigation of, and the jurisdiction over, that part of the Bay of Chesapeake which lies within the limits of Virginia, and over the Potomac and Pocomoke." At the earnest solicitation of Washington they met at Mt. Vernon March 28, 1785, when Maryland was represented by Mr. Jenifer. The commissioners mutually agreed to a formal compact; the report was presented to the Maryland legislature, and passed both houses. Mr. Jenifer was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States, and one of the signers. He died in Maryland Nov. 6, 1790.

NEW, Anthony, member of congress, was born in Gloucester co., Va., in 1747. The family appears in Virginia as early as 1655, when Richard New obtained a patent for 750 acres "on the

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



north side of James river and on the east side of the Chickahominy river.'' The ''Virginia Gazette,'' of Feb. 10, 1774, contains an advertisement of rent for a term of years of ''the Tavern, lately occupied by Mr. John New, of Gloucester Court House, a large two story house, billiard table, and offices of every kind, new and convenient, with a good garden paled in, and a lot posted and railed.'' Anthony New studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in the courts of Tidewater, Va. He was a colonel in the revolutionary army; and later, entering politics, was a member of the Virginia house of delegates from Caroline co. from 1785 to 1790. In 1792 he was elected to the national congress from Virginia as a Democrat, and served from Mar. 4, 1793, to March 3, 1805. He moved to Kentucky and settling at Elkton, Todd co., was elected from Kentucky as a Democrat in 1810 to the twelfth congress, defeating Matthew Lyon, his Federalist opponent, by a vote of 2,675 to 738, and served from Mar. 4, 1811, to Mar. 3, 1813. He was re-elected to the fifteenth congress, Mar. 4, 1817, to Mar. 3, 1819, and to the seventeenth congress, Mar. 4, 1821, to Mar. 3, 1823. He was married to Nancy Wyatt, and died near Elkton, Ky., Mar. 2, 1833.

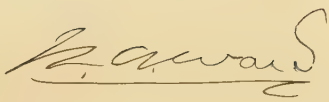
FINLAY, John Borland, clergyman and educator, was born in Moneyneagh, county Antrim, Ulster, Ireland, Feb. 13, 1826, son of Gawn Finlay, a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church of Clough, the adjoining parish for upwards of sixty years. He was educated at the Royal Academical Institution and Kilrea Academy, Belfast, Trinity College, Dublin, and in July, 1846, he was graduated M.A. and Ph.D. at the University of Leipzig. In 1847 he came to the United States on a visit and thence proceeded to Canada, where he was temporarily attached to the staff of the governor of Upper Canada, returning to the United States in 1849. Having been recognized as a licentiate by the presbytery of Philadelphia of the Reformed Presbyterian church in July, 1849, he assisted Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie of that city in pastoral work for three months, and afterward by ecclesiastical appointment, visited the different churches of that denomination in Cincinnati, Xenia, Cedarville and other parts of Ohio. During the winter of 1850-51 he delivered a course of lectures in reply to Archbishop Hughes's lecture on ''The Decline of Protestantism,'' which were published under the title of ''Evangelism, Catholicism, Romanism and Protestantism''; and he also edited a monthly magazine called the ''Protestant.'' About this time he delivered in Paterson, N. J., an address on Protestantism, the Only Propagator of Civil and Religious Freedom,'' which was also published. He edited for a time the ''True Freeman,'' a weekly paper published in New York, and wrote many of the leading articles for the Williamsburgh ''Daily Times.'' He resigned his pastoral charge in June, 1856. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1856, and four years later was admitted an attorney and counselor of the U. S. supreme court, but he did not practice law. He was elected chancellor of the University of Kittanning in 1858. He was president of the First National Bank of Kittanning and vice-president of the Kittanning National Bank from 1863 until 1874. During the next six years his business interests required his presence in Europe, and from 1880 to 1897 he divided his time between the United States and England. During his stay in Europe he was elected a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society of Literature and the Royal Asiatic Society, and also a member of the International Literary Association. He took a keen interest in British politics as a Unionist, and on three different occasions was pressed to stand for parliament for an Ulster Unionist constituency, but always declined. He contributed a series of articles to the London press supporting the Royal Titles bill advocating making Queen Victoria empress of India, which was before parliament in 1876-77. Among his other writings is ''Ireland and the Irish'' (1893). At the outbreak of the civil war Dr. Finlay was commissioned to organize a federal camp at Kittanning, from which were sent to the front one squadron of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, and for this service he was given the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. army. He was a commissioner to the World's Fair at Paris in 1866, and to the Vienna Exposition of 1873. The Ohio State and Union Law College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., in 1858, and D.C.L., in 1866. Dr. Finlay was a man of great intellectual attainment, and throughout his varied career he was the unfaltering advocate of right and a liberal supporter of education. Bellevue College, near Omaha, Neb., owed its successful and prosperous beginning to his efforts and liberal patronage. He was one of the founders of the Omaha Theological Seminary, and was president of the board of trustees of the University of Omaha. He was married Mar. 20, 1856, to Jane B., daughter of James E. Brown of Kittanning, and was survived by one daughter, Phoebe Rebecca Elizabeth Elwina, who was married to Adolphus F. Stuart-Linton of Brighton and London, England; the latter's children are: Charles Stuart-Linton, an officer in the British army and author of ''The Problem of Empire Governance'' (1912), and a contributor to British reviews, and Fryda, who married Ernest Gagné of Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Finlay died from injuries received in a street car accident in New York city, Sept. 10, 1897.

MURFREE, Mary Noailles (''Charles Egbert Craddock''), author, was born at Grantlands, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1850, daughter of William L. and F. Priscilla (Dickinson) Murfree, and great-granddaughter of Col. Hardy Murfree (1752-1808), a well-educated and intelligent man, who served with marked gallantry and bravery throughout the revolutionary war, particularly distinguishing himself at the capture of Stony Point, N. Y., where he commanded the North Carolina troops. The town of Murfreesboro, Tenn., was named in his honor. Miss Murfree was an indefatigable student, and as she was incapable of taking part in childish pastimes, because of a lameness which came from an accident, her natural bent had ample chance for development, and she read everything which came in her way. The summer home of the family while it enjoyed wealth was near the village of Beersheba, among the Tennessee mountains, a fact which accounts for these hills being so often the background of her stories. Her writings were first published in the ''Atlantic Monthly,'' and so carefully was her identity concealed that her reputation as one of the leaders in the new school of southern fiction writers was well established before even her publishers were aware that the masculine name, penmanship, and vigor of style hid the personality of a very feminine woman. Miss Murfree's family lived for a while in St.

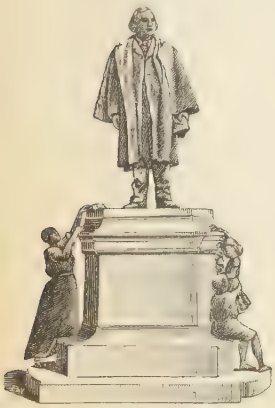
Louis, Mo., after their loss of fortune; then came East, but in 1890 made the West their permanent residence. Her first book was "In the Tennessee Mountains" (1884), of which the "Nation," supposing it to be written by a man, said: "He needed to tell but one story to show his power as a narrator. . . . But the eight stories now grouped together . . . present in their total effect much more than mere short stories. We have not only one mountain valley, but a whole country of hills—not a man and a woman here and there, but the people of a whole district—not merely a day of winter or of summer, but all the year—not lives, but life. Mr. Craddock is a master in the art of description. . . . It is hardly needful to add that the style is admirable, with marked characteristics of its own, which extend beyond the mere expression, and produce at times an effect of rhythm, not of words, but of thought." Her other works are: "Where the Battle Was Fought" (1884); "Down the Ravine" (1885); "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" (1885); "In the Clouds" (1887); "The Story of Keedon Bluffs" (1887); "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove" (1888); "His Vanished Star" (1894); "The Mystery of Witch-Face Mountain, and Other Stories" (1895); and "The Young Mountaineers" (1897). "Miss Murfree's stories all deal with the mountaineers of eastern Tennessee, for whose isolated, cramped and pathetic lives the solitude and grandeur of the mountains form a noble and melancholy background."

WARD, John Quincy Adams, sculptor, was born at Urbana, Champaign co., O., June 29, 1830, son of John Adams and Eleanor (Macbeth) Ward. He is descended from John Ward, of Norfolk, England, who emigrated to America in the ship Elizabeth in 1621, landing at Jamestown, Va.: he was living in "Elizabeth Cittie" in 1623. His son, Charles, settled in Botetourt county, and was the progenitor of James Ward, born in 1724, who lived in Greenbriar county. Ensign James Ward was with the Virginia forces sent in 1754 to resist French encroachments on the frontier. He began the fort at the forks of the Ohio, but was compelled to retire by the French, under Contrecœur, who completed the works, calling them Fort Duquesne. As a colonel, he was killed, in 1774, at the battle of Point Pleasant by the Indians, under the lead of the father of Tecumseh. Col. William Ward (1752–1820), son of James, was born in Greenbriar county, and saw much service in the frontier Indian wars. In 1789 he moved to Mason county, Ky., but in 1798 settled in the valley of the Mud river, being one of the earliest settlers in that part of the northwest territory. He owned large tracts of land in what are now Champaign and Clark counties, O., and in 1805 laid out and named the town of Urbana. John A. Ward (1783–1854), his son, was born in Greenbriar county, Va., and died at Urbana. His wife was a daughter of Alexander and Rachel (Whitehill) Macbeth. The latter's father, Robert Whitehill (1735–1813), was a member of the Pennsylvania council of safety, was elected to the first congress that sat in Philadelphia, and was a member of congress when he died. Eleanor (Macbeth) Ward possessed marked ability and artistic taste, which foreshadowed her son's talent. John Quincy Adams Ward attended the schools of Urbana, and finally came under the charge of John Ogden, a lawyer. He evinced a great disposition for modeling when a lad, especially figures of animals and men on horseback. The first work that represented a sculptor's art seen by him was a terra-cotta copy of a head of Apollo, by Hiram Powers, belonging to a citizen of Urbana. At the age of nineteen he visited a married sister in Brooklyn, N. Y., and by her was persuaded to visit the studio of Henry K. Brown, the sculptor, but had not courage to apply for admission as a pupil. Finally he ventured to make the request, and was asked to model something experimentally, whereupon he procured a copy of the Venus di Medici, and made a duplicate that was considered satisfactory. A wolf's head, for a fountain in Mexico, was modeled at Mr. Brown's request, and for this he received $10, the first sum earned by him. He remained with Mr. Brown until 1857, assisting in many of his instructor's important works. While Mr. Brown was engaged upon an equestrian statue of Washington, now in Union Square, New York city, the workmen who were doing the mechanical part struck, but were dismissed at Mr. Ward's advice, and the sculptor and his pupil completed the statue without additional aid. Mr. Brown was accustomed to say: "Ward has more genius than Greenough, Crawford, Powers and all the other American sculptors combined." The winters 1857–59 were spent in Washington, D.C., and there Mr. Ward modeled busts of Alexander H. Stephens, Joshua R. Giddings, John P. Hale, Hannibal Hamlin and other statesmen. He also, about this time, made the sketch for the "Indian Hunter," the first statue erected in Central park. To complete it he visited the Northwest and made many studies in wax of Indians. In 1861 Mr. Ward opened a studio in New York city, and has since practiced his profession there. He became an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1863; academician in 1865; vice-president in 1870; and president in 1874. His first full-length figure—a statuette called "The Freedman"—was executed in 1861, and with the "Indian Hunter," completed in 1864, was exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1867. The latter, considered one of Mr. Ward's finest works, stands in Central Park, New York city, and, in the words of an art critic, "brings us into the presence of the larger and fuller life of nature as do few other pieces of American sculpture." Mr. Ward has devoted much time and work to the general advancement of art. He has never remained abroad more than a few months at a time, believing that "an American sculptor will serve himself and his age best by working at home." A partial list of his important works, approximately in order of production, would include the "Good Samaritan," with reliefs in marble, commemorating the discovery of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic, erected in Boston; "Citizen Soldier" (7th Regiment memorial); "Shakespeare"; "Pilgrim" (erected by the New England Society), all these in Central park; "Commodore Matthew C. Perry," at Newport, R. I. (1866); "Israel Putnam (1874), at Hartford, Conn.; "Washington," at Newburyport, Mass.; "Lafayette," at Burlington, Vt.; "Gen. Daniel Morgan," Spartanburg, S. C.; "George H. Thomas," equestrian statue (1878), and "Garfield" (1887) (see illustration), both in Washington, D. C.; "Washington," heroic size, on the steps of the subtreasury building, New York city; Beecher monument, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Roscoe Conkling," Madison Square; "Horace Greeley," in front of the

Monument of Washington.



"Tribune" building; and "William H. Fogg," Academy of Design, all in New York city. Mr. Ward has also made many portrait and monumental busts of distinguished men, a few of them in marble, including Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio; William Gilmore Simms, Rev. Orville Dewey and James T. Brady. A later important work is an equestrian statue of Gen. Sheridan for the army of the Cumberland, to be placed in Washington, D. C. "Mr. Ward," said the critic already quoted, "is a sculptor who has, one might say, a truly pagan affection for the beautiful; who seeks nature because he loves her; who selects from a broad field what best will suit his purpose; and who possesses withal that dramatic instinct and training by which outward things are made to enter into himself, to become transformed by the mixture with them of his own personality, and to be reproduced fresh, living and sparkling. . . . He is possessed by an intellectual seriousness which never allows him to waste his strength upon commonplace, paltry, or merely pretty subjects, or to make use of tricks and artifices, conventional or individual; in the next place, his æsthetic instincts are keen, and he does not fail to please, to attract, to reach. . . . Again, he has an impassioned love for the free—the prairie, the Indian, the free social life of cities, the free republic of letters and of citizens. Still further, he is learned in his art, not often at a loss for the mechanical means necessary to the interpretation of human thought and emotion; and finally, he has listened, as Herakleitos would say, to the voice of the sibyl, 'who teaches what mere learning can never teach.'" Mr. Ward was a member of the Fine Arts Federation, the National Sculpture Society (president), the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, and the American Academy in Rome. He was thrice married: in 1859 to Anna Bauman; in 1878 to Julia D. Valentine, and in 1906 to Rachel M. Ostrander. He died in New York city, May 1, 1910.



SIBLEY, Henry Hopkins, soldier, was born at Natchitoches, La., May 25, 1816, nephew of G. C. Sibley. He was graduated from West Point in 1838, was assigned to the 2d dragoons, and served in Florida against the Seminoles. He was adjutant of his regiment 1841–46, was promoted to rank of captain in February, 1847, and in the war with Mexico was brevetted major for gallantry at Medelin, March 25th, and was engaged at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and in the taking of the capital. He was afterward stationed on the Texas border and in Kansas, served in the Utah expeditions of 1857–58 and 1859–60, and in that against the Navajos in the latter year. On the same day, May 13, 1861, he received his commission as major and left the U. S. army to enter that of the Confederate States, in which he was presently made a brigadier. Being then in New Mexico, he was given the command of that department. Raising over 2,000 men in Texas, he started from Fort Bliss in January, 1862, and in the action of Valverdo, Feb. 21st, gained some advantage over the inferior forces of Col. E. R. S. Canby, driving them into Fort Craig. Within the next few weeks he occupied Albuquerque and Santa Fé, but soon suffered a reverse at Peralta, and was forced to retire to Fort Bliss in April. His hopes of conquest thus dashed, his later service was in a subordinate station under Gens. R. Taylor and E. K. Smith. He was in the Egyptian army as a general of artillery 1869–74, and after his return to America delivered lectures on Egypt. While yet in the U. S. service he had patented the Sibley tent, which was based upon the Sioux lodge; it was conical, supported by a central pole resting on an iron tripod, well-ventilated at the top, and capable of holding twelve to fifteen men, and being warmed by an open fire or small stove. The government had introduced it, but its use was discontinued during the war, and payment refused on the ground of its inventor's disloyalty. Gen. Sibley's last years were spent in poverty and ill health. He died at Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 23, 1886. His claim was brought before congress by his friends, and rejected in February, 1889. His widow is said to have died on hearing the news.

CHRISTENSEN, Christian T., soldier, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 26, 1832. He received the good school training guaranteed to all the children in Denmark by reason of the stringent compulsory educational law. His parents gave him a good start in life, and at the age of fifteen he entered a dry-goods house in the city of Elsinore, then a place of considerable importance by reason of the "sound dues" levied there. In 1850 Mr. Christensen emigrated to America, arriving in New York city, June 10, 1850. Failing to obtain employment in the line of trade with which he was familiar, he accepted a position as bookkeeper with Davis & Henriques, wine importers, with whom he remained five years. In 1855 he became a partner in the note and brokerage firm of Pepoon, Nazro & Co. He remained with this firm five years, during which time he not only advanced the business, but found time to contribute to the advancement of his countrymen, who were seeking a home in the new world. He was president of the Scandinavian Society of New York, an association for literary and social purposes, which served to provide amusement, recreation, and counsel for young Scandinavians who sought its benefits. It also enabled them to not only keep up the associations of the fatherland, but to fortify and encourage each other in their efforts to found new homes, and establish themselves in business in the new country. Mr. Christensen's efforts in this direction were so highly appreciated, that when, in 1861, three days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he declared himself ready to take up arms for his adopted country, there rallied round him one hundred sons of Scandinavia, including every unmarried member of the society. With Mr. Christensen as their lieutenant, they joined the 1st New York volunteers, and subsequently were attached to Gen. Butler's forces at Fortress Monroe, and on June 10, 1861, took part in the battle of Big Bethel, the first engagement of the war. Mr. Christensen served throughout the war, passing through successive promotions until, at the close, he was made brigadier-general by brevet. On Nov. 30, 1862, the king of Denmark created Gen. Christensen a knight of the Order of Danebrog (instituted in the year 1214), and decorated him with the golden cross of the order, and on March 6, 1873, further decorated him with the military silver cross of the order. Gen. Christensen, after the close of the war, continued to maintain his interest in the militia, and July 12, 1880, was commissioned a full briga-

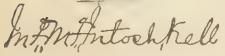
dier-general, N. G. S. N. Y., and for one year after the resignation of Gen. James Jourdan, he was in command of the 2d division, N. G. S. N. Y. After the civil war, he accepted the position of confidential clerk with the tea and coffee importing firm of B. G. Arnold & Co., New York, of which he became a partner in 1868. In 1877 he severed this connection to become cashier of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, owned by the famous bonanza firm of Flood, O'Brien, Mackay & Fair. He subsequently organized a branch of the Nevada Bank in New York city, and in 1879 accepted the position of manager of the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. In July, 1890, he was elected president of the Brooklyn Trust Co. For a number of years Gen. Christensen was Danish consul and acting *chargé d'affaires* at New York. He has also held a number of positions of trust and responsibility, and taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, especially in home rule for Brooklyn, irrespective of party obligations, and although an ardent republican ever since the formation of the party, he believes that good men and good measures should always be considered above all party obligations. He was married March 19, 1853, to Emmy Laura Schott, a native of Brooklyn, of Danish descent.

DREXEL, Joseph Wilhelm, banker, was born in Philadelphia Jan. 24, 1833. Mr. Drexel received a thorough education as a boy and young man, and then was given a clerical experience of a few years in the Philadelphia banking-house of his father, where subsequently he and his elder brothers were taken into partnership. For one year prior to the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he passed his time in Germany, but in 1861 he returned to this country and established a banking-house in Chicago, with which he remained until recalled to Philadelphia in consequence of the death of his father. In 1871 Mr. Drexel went to New York and organized the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., which at once took a position it ever afterwards held as one of the leading private banking institutions of the country. He continued with this concern until 1876, when he retired. From that time forward, until the close of his useful and benevolent life, Mr. Drexel devoted his whole time to public service and as a distributor of the large wealth which he had accumulated. His benevolent enterprises were extensive and useful, and very original in design. Among these was the purchase of 6,000 acres of land in Maryland and 8,000 in Michigan, which he divided into farms of from fifty to one hundred acres, building a comfortable five-room house with necessary outbuildings upon each, and selling the farms at prime cost to actual settlers at twelve years' time. By this means a farm of say fifty acres could be acquired for from $600 to $800 in twelve years, the annual payments being merely a low rent. This principle was followed on the Maryland property, where, also, a fine music-hall, a two-story school-house, and saw and planing-mills were erected and a little town built up, which is still flourishing. The Michigan property was divided into larger farms, but the principle followed there was the same as that in Maryland. Once Mr. Drexel bought a 200-acre farm in New Jersey, some forty miles from New York, with the avowed purpose of giving employment to those who were willing to work and could find nothing to do. Here he had fifteen to twenty men at a time, whom he caused to be fed, clothed, and instructed in farming, until other employment could be found for them. Some of these were tramps picked up in the streets of New York, who were saved from poverty, and possibly from crime, by the kindly charity of Mr. Drexel. Another of his experiments was opening free coffee-houses, in which he lost $15,000 without accomplishing anything, as people would not patronize the establishments. He also tried distributing coal tickets in charity, but the coal, it was found, did not reach the quarter intended. Mr. Drexel was devotedly attached to Gen. Grant, and when the distinguished chieftain was in his last days, he gave to him and to his family his cottage at Mount McGregor, where Gen. Grant breathed his last. This building was afterward presented by its owner to the state. Mr. Drexel devoted much of his leisure time to the cultivation of music. He was president of the New York Philharmonic Society, and his collection of musical works is said to be the finest in the United States, while there was scarcely a musical instrument known on which he could not perform. He was connected with many literary, philanthropic, scientific and other societies, including the Academy of Natural Sciences, the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, and the Saratoga Historical Society. He was also treasurer of the Cancer Hospital Society. By his will he left his musical library to be given to whichever of the following institutions would agree to keep it in a separate apartment to be named after him: The Lenox Library; the Astor Library, of New York, and the Mercantile Library Co., of Philadelphia. Mr. Drexel's entire estate, except that portion of it which was in Philadelphia, was left to his executors in trust for the benefit of his widow and children. He died in New York city, after a lingering illness, on March 25, 1888.

BRADLEY, Charles Trueworth, banker and manufacturer, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 5, 1818, and is descended from the Bradley family which settled in that place nearly three hundred years ago, when the Indians were hostile and very troublesome. The wife of one of the Bradleys of those days was captured by the Indians, taken to Canada, and sold to a French trader, in whose house she lived for two years, doing menial work. She was finally rescued by her husband, who accidentally learned where she was. Mr. Bradley was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, graduating in 1836. The firm whose employ he entered failing in the panic of 1837, he secured employment with the firm of Spofford & Tileston, boot and shoe and shipping merchants, in New York city. The firm soon learned to place implicit confidence in young Bradley, and entrusted him with many important transactions. In 1843 Mr. Bradley went to Milwaukee with William H. Metcalf, a fellow clerk, where they established a jobbing and manufacturing business, which they have continued on the same ground for nearly fifty years. The firm became known as one of the most prosperous and reliable in the Northwest and it long maintained that reputation. Mr. Bradley was one of the commissioners of the public debt of Milwaukee, and for more than twenty years was president of the Milwaukee National Bank. His opin-

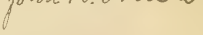
ion and advice were often sought upon questions of great importance in connection with the city government, and many large estates in bankruptcy were committed to his charge. Mr. Bradley's residence, one of Milwaukee's handsomest, occupied half a block in the aristocratic part of the city, and eight miles beyond the city limits he maintained a model farm of 600 acres. As a liberal patron of the fine arts, he not only adorned his own home with valuable paintings, but also presented a beautiful work of art to the Layton Gallery. The statue of Solomon Juneau, founder of Milwaukee, that adorns the Lake Front park, was the gift of Mr. Bradley and his partner to the city of Milwaukee. He died in Milwaukee, Feb. 19, 1893.

KELL, John McIntosh, executive officer of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, was born near Darien, Ga., Jan. 26, 1823. His father, John Kell, a lawyer of Liberty county, Ga., was of Irish descent, his grandfather, John, settling before the revolution at Old Sunbury. His mother, Margery Baillie, of McIntosh county, Ga., was of Scotch blood, the great-granddaughter of John Mohr McIntosh—chief of clan McIntosh—who emigrated from Scotland to Georgia with Gen. Oglethorpe, and settled at Darien, Ga., then called New Inverness. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and entered the navy in 1841 as midshipman. He served in 1846 in the Mexican war, and was present at the hoisting of the U. S. flag at Monterey, Cal., when formal possession was taken of that country in the name of the United States. He was an officer in Com. Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853. In 1854, as master of the U. S. frigate Mississippi, he circumnavigated the globe. He was in the Brazilian squadron when an expedition was fitted out against Paraguay to redress indignities to the U. S. consul by Dictator Lopez, and, volunteering his services, he joined the war sloop Preble. He was ordered to duty at the Pensacola navy-yard, and in 1856 was commissioned lieutenant. Upon the secession of his state he resigned, and tendering his services to the Confederacy was given command of a steamer for coast defence by Gov. Brown. In May, 1861, Adm. Semmes, his warm friend, who had championed him in an early naval trial, applied for him for the steamer Sumter as its executive officer. The Sumter was of 500 tons, with seventy-five men and five guns, was the first vessel that sailed the Confederate flag, captured seventeen ships, and after six months' service became unseaworthy, and these officers took command of the steamer Alabama, of 1,000 tons, with 130 men and eight guns. The Alabama had a dramatic and eventful career. In her twenty-two months' service she captured sixty vessels, pretty nearly clearing the ocean of merchant ships, sinking the Hatteras off Galveston in a thirteen minutes' fight, and rescuing the drowning crew. Her gallant and ill-fated battle with the Kearsarge, under Capt. Winslow, is historic. The orders were not to fight, but to destroy merchant-ships. Worn out, she was about to go into the docks at Cherbourg, France, but eager to try a bout, the fight was agreed upon and took place off the shore before thousands. It began at 10 A. M., and lasted one and one-quarter hours. The Kearsarge, in better trim, her machinery protected by chain armor, with heavier guns and better powder, sunk the Alabama, after an heroic struggle; thirty Confederates were drowned and killed, and the 100 drowning men were mostly rescued by the English yacht Deerhound and French pilot-boats. For his brave conduct Lieut. Kell was made captain. He commanded afterward the ironclad Richmond, in the James river, but at the surrender was ill at home. Since the war he has lived quietly in his pleasant home at Sunnyside, on the Macon and Atlanta Railroad until 1887, when he was made adjutant-general of Georgia by Gov. Gordon. He married, in 1856, Blanche Munroe, of Macon. Col. Kell was one of the ablest naval officers of the civil war, and connected with its most dramatic events, with honor to its cause and distinction to himself. The executive officer of the two most active cruisers of the South, he was engaged in the most romantic sea experiences of the war, and had a career of danger and excitement. He was a skillful sea-captain, and a bold and successful naval fighter. His career was a continuous naval romance, and a dramatic portion of the naval history of the late war. He has been an able and attentive adjutant-general of Georgia, and conducted the state and military affairs in an admirable manner.



SINNICKSON, Thomas, member of congress, was born in Salem county, N. J. He received a classical education, engaged in mercantile business, and at the same time entered public affairs. He was for many years a member of the provincial council of New Jersey, and was sent to the provincial congress in 1775. Joining the patriot army, he was made captain, and led his company in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and during the remainder of the war acted as correspondent of the committee of safety. Upon his return to private life he was sent to the legislature, then elected to the first congress, serving from March 4, 1789, until March 3, 1791, and was again a member from May 15, 1797, until March 3, 1799. He was a presidential elector in 1801, and presiding judge of the court of common pleas for many years. He died at Salem, N. J., May 15, 1817.

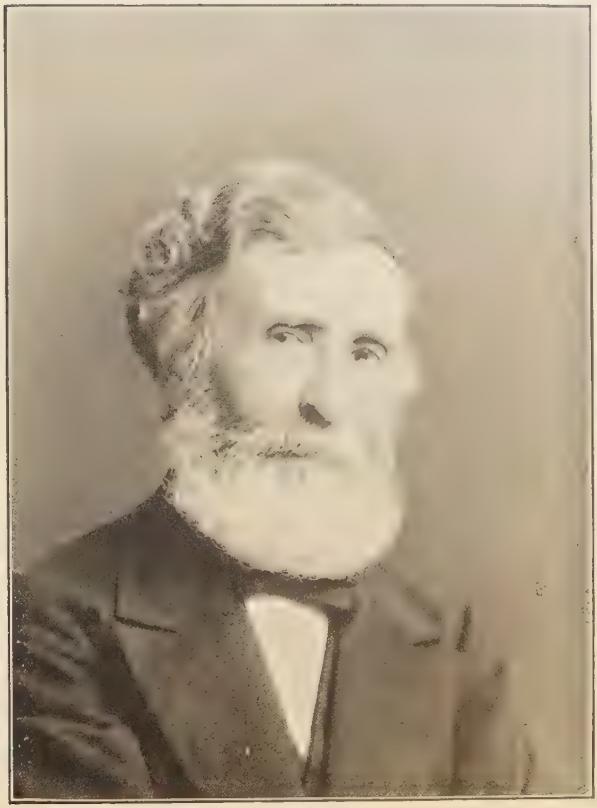
FRENCH, John Raymond, educator, was born at Pulaski, N. Y., Apr. 21, 1825. He was prepared for college at the Academy of Mexico, N. Y., being in 1848 admitted to the senior class of Union College, from which he was graduated the following year. Young French obtained the money for his college education by teaching school, beginning his career as an educator at the age of sixteen, as a teacher in the district school. He taught in Mexico Academy before he was graduated, and from 1855–59 was principal of that institution. From 1849–54 he taught in Falley Seminary. Mr. French pursued the study of law while engaged at his work as an educator, and was in 1859 admitted to the bar. He at once began the practice of his profession at Mexico, N. Y., in partnership with his brother, George G. French. In 1864 he was called to the chair of mathematics in Genesee College, at Lima, N. Y. In 1871 the faculty and students of Genesee College were removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and merged into the Syracuse University, and Mr. French held the chair of mathematics in the latter institution until his death. He was made dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Syracuse in 1872. He was awarded the degree of A.M. by Wesleyan University in 1852 and that of LL.D. by Allegheny College in 1871. He died in Syracuse, Apr. 26, 1897.



DURRETT, Reuben Thomas, lawyer and author, was born in Henry county, Ky., Jan. 22, 1824, son of William and Elizabeth (Rawlings) Durrett and grandson of Francis Durrett. He was descended from one of three brothers named John, Richard and Bartholomew Durrett, who came over from England early in the eighteenth century and settled in Spottsylvania county, Va. He was educated at Georgetown (Ky.) College and Brown University, being graduated at the latter in 1849. Entering the law department of the University of Louisville, he combined a two-years' course in one and was graduated LL.B. in 1850. The A.M. degree was given him three years later. He at once began the practice of his profession in Louisville, and acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, which enabled him to retire in 1880 and devote his attention to the study of history, for which he had always had a strong inclination. He was a frequent contributor to the newspapers and periodicals of his day, was editor of the Louisville "Courier" during 1857–59, and wrote a series of papers for the "Southern Bivouac" in 1886 on the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798–99 which corrected errors which had prevailed for three-quarters of a century and which place the resolutions and their authors in their true position in history. He also contributed valuable articles on historical subjects to the "Courier-Journal." He was one of the founders in 1884 and first president of the Filson Club of Louisville, named in honor of John Filson, the first historian of Kentucky. He wrote an exhaustive history of the "Life and Times of John Filson," which was read at the first meeting of the club. Mr. Durrett collected a large library of valuable books of reference, especially complete in the bibliography of Kentucky. He was married Dec. 16, 1852, to Elizabeth T., daughter of Caleb Bates, of Cincinnati, O., and had four children, one of whom survived him, Dr. William T. Durrett, of Louisville. He died in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 16, 1913.

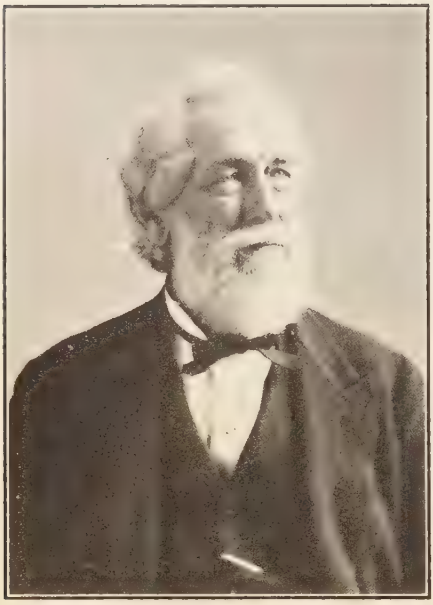
SMILLIE, James, engraver, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 23, 1807, son of David Smillie, a manufacturing jeweler. The father had a passion for mineralogy, and accompanied Sir George McKenzie and others on a scientific expedition to the Faroe Islands. The son was reared at Portobello, on the Firth of Forth, and was apprenticed for ten months to a silver engraver named James Johnson. In 1821 he accompanied his family to America, settling in Quebec, Canada, where he engraved visiting cards and did other commercial engraving. With an elder brother who had learned the jewelry business, he hired a shop and did considerable work for the local military establishment in making crests for harness and accoutrements. Among his earlier efforts were a couple of views of Dalhousie Castle, from drawings made by an army officer, which interested Lord Dalhousie, then governor-general of Canada, and the house of assembly gave him an order for a map showing a disputed boundary line between Canada and the United States, for which work he received a silver medal from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Sciences, of which he was elected a member. He busied himself also with the use of the pencil—presenting some specimens of his work to Lady Dalhousie, who gave him instructions in the use of water colors. Among his engravings was "A Picture of Quebec," an illustrated guide for travellers, which contained fifteen views. In 1830 he visited New York and meeting Robert W. Weir, who had recently returned from Italy, it was arranged that he should share Weir's studio and engrave his picture "The Convent Gate." Subsequently he undertook some work in association with A. B. Durand. "The Ruins of Old Fort Putnam" was engraved at this time. In the late '30's he was taken into partnership with Messrs. Rawdon, Wright and Hatch, under the firm name of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Smillie, assuming general superintendence of the engraving interests of the firm. In this connection he did work for the Boston "Token" and for a book called "Georgia Illustrated" published by William and T. Addison Richards. Subsequently he was commissioned by George R. Graham, of Philadelphia, to furnish all the engravings of his magazine. This work continued two years, during which he undertook, for the American Art Union, his first large plate, after A. B. Durand's picture, "The Capture of Major Andre" (the figures by Alfred Jones). In 1846 he made drawings and engravings for a large work on Greenwood and Mount Auburn Cemeteries and a number of plates for the government reports of the "Wilkes Expedition." In 1848 he engraved for the Art Union the plate of "Youth" and "A Dream of Arcadia," after Thomas Cole, "Dover Plains," after A. B. Durand, "Mt. Washington," after J. F. Kenssett, and "American Harvesting," after Jasper F. Cropsey, and in 1853 he made three other plates of Cole's "Voyages of Life," retouching and restoring the plate of "Youth," of that series, which he had engraved for the Art Union. On this series he was greatly assisted by Alfred Jones, and by his son, James D. Smillie. In 1859 he engaged to do a series of plates for "The Ladies' Repository," published in Cincinnati, selecting such pictures as appealed to him as representative of the best American painters. After engraving a number of his most beautiful plates for this work he was induced for pecuniary considerations to engage all his time to the American Bank Note Co. Under their auspices he engraved a large plate from Albert Bierstadt's "The Rocky Mountains," now owned by the Metropolitan Museum. This was his last important work, his subsequent services being devoted exclusively to the American Bank Note Co. He was a pioneer in the art of bank note engraving, and was a member of the National Academy of Design. He was married at New York, Mar. 29, 1832, to Catharine, daughter of Lambert Van Valkenburgh, of Lexington, Green Co., N. Y., and had nine children. He died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1885.

MARSHALL, Humphrey, U. S. senator, was born in Westmoreland co., Va., in 1756, son of John Marshall, and a descendant of John Marshall, a captain of English cavalry, who settled in Virginia in 1650, the line being traced through the emigrant's son, Thomas Marshall (1655-1702); his son known as "John of the Forest," and his son John Marshall, the father of the senator. Owing to his father's narrow circumstances, Humphrey's early educational advantages were limited, but, having been sent to live with his uncle, Col. Thomas Marshall, he studied there under Scotch tutors with his cousins. His education was interrupted by the revolutionary war, and joining the army he rose to the rank of an officer in the state cavalry in 1778. In 1782 he removed to Kentucky, where he became a landholder by the purchase of 4,000 acres of land in Lexington and studied law. Marshall's first appearance in public was in 1786, when he boldly opposed Gen. Wilkinson's scheme to separate Kentucky from Virginia, and showed so much ability that in 1787 he was sent as a dele-



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

James Smillie



REUBEN T. DURRETT
LAWYER AND HISTORIAN

ELEANOR C. DONNELLY
AUTHOR

gate to the Danville convention that was held to consider the question of separation, and largely influenced that body against the proposed measure. In the same year he was active in exposing the intrigue among the leaders of the separatists for an alliance with Spain as soon as Kentucky should become independent. In 1788 he was one of the fourteen delegates from Kentucky to the Virginia convention that ratified the Federal Constitution. Of these delegates, Robert Breckenridge, Rice Bullock and Marshall alone cast their votes in favor of ratification. It has been claimed that it was due to the position and influence of these Western members that the ratification was carried at all. Marshall was sent to the general assembly in 1793, and there opposed the enlistment of troops under Gen. George R. Clark to attack the Spanish settlements at the mouth of the Mississippi River, on the ground that it was a part of an intrigue by the French Minister, Genet, to entrap Kentucky into an alliance against Spain, a friendly power. The reaction against Genet was so great that the Federalists were able to send Marshall to the U. S. senate, where he served from Dec. 7, 1795, until Mar. 3, 1801, voting for the conditional ratification of Jay's treaty with Great Britain and opposing alliances with foreign powers. In 1806 a series of public letters, written by Marshall under the name of "Observer," exposed the conspiracy of Aaron Burr and his coadjutors, causing immediate action to be taken for the overthrow of the plot. Continuing his watchfulness over the best interests of Kentucky, Marshall, in another series of letters, proved the conspiracy of Judge Sebastian and other Spanish officials, who, nominally trying to make arrangements for the navigation of the Mississippi, sought to induce the Kentuckians to accept the protection of Spain. These facts led to an inquiry into the conduct of Judge Sebastian, who for years had been a paid pensioner of Spain, and forced his resignation from the bench of the court of appeals. Mr. Marshall was again a member of the legislature in 1808-09, and then had a dispute with Henry Clay upon his recommending that members should wear only clothes of domestic manufacture. This ended in a duel, in which both parties were slightly wounded. Mr. Marshall was the ablest leader of the Federalists in Kentucky, and a strong supporter of both Washington and Adams. Upon his political opponents he took ample revenge in his able but partisan "History of Kentucky" that was published first in 1812, and enlarged in 1824. He was married in 1784 to his cousin Mary, the daughter of his father's brother, Col. Thomas Marshall, and left two sons, John Jay Marshall (1785-1846), a reporter of the court of appeals and from 1836 until his death judge of the circuit court of Louisville, and Thomas A. Marshall (q.v.), a member of congress from Kentucky and chief justice of the Kentucky court of appeals. He died near Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1841.

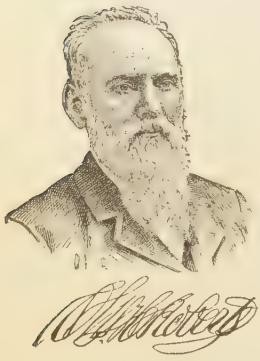
DONNELLY, Eleanor Cecilia, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1848, daughter of Dr. Philip Carroll and Catharine (Gavin) Donnelly and sister of Ignatius Donnelly, also an author from whom she received the most careful training. The Donnellys were among the oldest Catholic families of Philadelphia and Miss Donnelly's father was a distinguished physician of that city. She began to write in her childhood, and composed verses which were published when she was but nine years of age. In 1873 she published her first volume of poems, entitled "Out of Sweet Solitude"; two years later appeared "Domus Dei"; and in 1880 she published "The Legend of the Best Beloved, and Other Poems," for the benefit of the Irish famine sufferers. Other works followed in rapid succession, and Miss Donnelly soon became America's foremost Catholic poetess. One of her poems, "The Vision of the Monk Gabriel" aroused unusual comment and controversy, from the fact that Longfellow was supposed by some to have borrowed from it the idea of his "Legend Beautiful." Her name became a household word in the Catholic homes in the United States, and she was called "The Adelaide Proctor of America." She was honored by Pope Leo XIII and by Pope Pius X. Notable among her hymns is the "Jubilee Hymn," composed for the golden jubilee of Pope Leo XIII, December, 1887. In addition to the works already mentioned she was the author of: "A Tuscan Magdalen," "Christian Carols," "Rhyme of the Friar Stephen," "Prince Ragnal," "A Garland of Festival Songs," "The Conversion of St. Augustine, and Other Poems," "Hymns of the Sacred Heart," "Children of the Golden Sheaf"; also, (in prose): "Life of Father Felix Barbelin, S. J.," "Petronilla and Other Stories," "Our Birthday Bouquet," "Pearls from the Casket of the Sacred Heart," "Storm Bound," "Girlhood's Handbook of Women," "Amy's Music Box," "The Lost Christmas Tree," "A Klondike Picnic," "Lot Leslie's Folks," "Thoughts on Purgatory" (from the German), "Life of Sister Gonzaga," and "Blessed Youth." She was also a frequent contributor to periodical literature. She died at West Chester, Pa., Apr. 30, 1917.

COFFIN, Joshua, antiquarian and historian, was born in Newbury, Mass., Oct. 12, 1792, son of Joseph and Judith (Toppan) Coffin. His first American ancestor was Tristram Coffin, (q. v.), son of Peter and Joan (Thember, or Thumber) Coffin, who emigrated from Brixton, Devonshire, England, in 1642, and resided successively at Haverhill, Newbury, Salisbury, and Nantucket, Mass. Tristram Coffin's wife was Judith, daughter of Edmund Greenleaf and widow of Henry Somerby and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife Mrs. Sarah (Brocklebank) Dole; their son Joseph and his wife Margaret Morse, and their son Joshua and his wife Sarah Bartlett, who were the grandparents of Joshua Coffin. The latter was graduated at Dartmouth College with the degree A.B., in 1817. He became a teacher, and numbered among his pupils several young men who were famous in later life, among them, the poet Whittier, and Cornelius C. Felton. Whittier has testified to his regard for his teacher in his poem "To My Old Schoolmaster," which is addressed to Coffin. Joshua Coffin was much engaged in antiquarian pursuits. He was widely read, had a wonderfully retentive memory, and was sometimes called "the walking encyclopedia" by his neighbors. He contributed articles on genealogy, local history and other subjects to various periodicals, and was the author of "A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport and West Newbury, from 1635 to 1845" (1845); and "A History of some of the Descendants of Mr. Edward Woodman" (1885). Mr. Coffin was one of the early abolitionists of New England, was one of the founders of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, its first recording secretary, and an earnest worker in the cause. He was twice married (1) Dec. 2, 1817, to Clarissa Harlow, daughter of Samuel Dutch, of Exeter, N. H.; she died in 1821, and he was married (2) to Anna, daughter of Nathaniel Wiley, and widow of William Chase, both

of Philadelphia, Pa. He died at Newbury, Mass., June 24, 1864.

ROBERTS, Richard Brook, soldier, was born in 1758. He married Averade Catrina Sophia Van Braam, whose father, A. E. Van Braam, was a relative of Adm. Van Braam of the Dutch navy, was ambassador to China from Holland, and the first European admitted within the walls of Pekin. He resigned his ambassadorship, came to America, and bought 430 acres of land in Pennsylvania on the Delaware river, three miles below Burlington, N. J., known as "Mount Benger," and built there a palatial residence that he called "China's Retreat," but sold it in 1801 and returned to Holland. Richard was a major in the U. S. regular army, received his commission from President Washington, and fought as captain in the 4th South Carolina artillery, of which his father, Owen Roberts, was colonel, at the battle of Stone, S. C. The father, mortally wounded, said to the son: "Take this sword, which has never been tarnished by dishonor, and never sheath it while the liberties of your country are in danger. Accept my last blessing, and return to your duty," which dying injunction the son obeyed. Richard died at Burlington, N. J., Jan. 9, 1797, at the age of thirty-nine. Mrs. Roberts, his widow, married for her second husband, Staats Morris, a farmer living in Stillwater, N. J., and the brother of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence. She died at her husband's home in Stillwater, Feb. 3, 1816. Richard's son was Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Roberts, born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 12, 1788.

ROBERTS, Charles H., physician and business man, was born at Moreau, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1821, the son of Lucius Q. C. Roberts. He left home at the age of eighteen, and being entirely dependent upon his own exertions, labored upon farms in the summer season, and attended school in the winter. In 1842 he began the study of medicine at Glen's Falls, New York, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College, in the spring of 1846. Turning his attention to dentistry, he practiced it in neighboring towns. In 1848 he studied chemistry and surgery in Philadelphia, Pa., and in May, 1849, located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Here he used with success a painless process for destroying the exposed nerves of the teeth. Covering the entire plate over the roof of the mouth with gum and body, it is claimed, was first employed by Dr. Roberts. In 1856, his health being impaired by close attention to his calling, he visited Europe, and in Paris and Vienna was solicited by resident dentists to take up the practice of his profession in those cities. Upon his return to the United States he was married in 1866 to Katharine Aymar, youngest daughter of James Freeman, and granddaughter of Abraham Child, whose descent is traced direct from the French Huguenots. When in 1868 Dr. Roberts had retired from active work at Poughkeepsie, his attention was directed to commercial enterprises, and he began the entering of public lands in Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, after personal examination of the same. This led to his identification with railroading at the South. The Carolina Central Railway Company, organized in April, 1873, had absorbed the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co., of which Dr. Roberts had been a receiver, and he was made president of the new organization. His administration of its affairs included its extension to Shelby, a distance of 242 miles, and was such, that when in April, 1876, it was placed in the hands of receivers, he became its general manager, and soon put the property on a paying basis. In 1880 he withdrew from the road, and has since that time resided upon the west bank of the Hudson river, opposite Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he devotes his time chiefly to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. In 1887 he took down a fine residence, which, up to that date, he had occupied with his family, replacing it with a large and elegant mansion overlooking the Hudson and the city of Poughkeepsie, where he has surrounded himself with all the evidences of a cultivated and refined taste.



MUIR, Joseph Johnstone, clergyman, was born in Ireland, July 30, 1847, of Scotch-English parentage. His father, Alexander J. Muir, was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and his mother was Mary Faith Stothard, daughter of John Stothard, for many years collector of customs under the English government. The early education of Mr. Muir was acquired in Ireland and in Scotland, under the direction of his uncle, Rev. John Muir, a minister of the established church of Scotland; but on the death of his father, he entered the family of his grandfather, John Stothard. While yet a student he accepted the position of teacher in a school; had a few years' experience in business in Dublin, and then in 1863 he came to New York, where he also engaged in business pursuits for a period. In 1867 Mr. Muir turned his attention to the Christian ministry, and was licensed as a preacher of the gospel, by the Antioch Baptist church, New York city, and on August 4, 1869, was ordained, on the unanimous recommendation of a council called by the First Baptist church of Oxford, N. J. (now the Montana Baptist church), to examine into his qualifications for the ministry. He remained with that church until 1871, when he became pastor of the East Marion Baptist church, Long Island. In 1868 Mr. Muir married Lizzie Glover, of New York city, who has proved a helpmeet indeed in bearing the burdens of his ministerial life, and has been preserved in life and health to aid him in his responsibilities and duties. The result of this marriage has been a family of three sons and two daughters. In 1873 Mr. Muir was compelled by the state of his health to leave the seacoast, and he accepted a call from the First Baptist church, Ticonderoga, N. Y., which charge he filled for two years, when he accepted a call from the McDougal street Baptist church, New York city. In 1880 he accepted a call from the Baptist church at Port Richmond, N. Y., where he remained until 1883, when he removed to the city of Philadelphia, in response to a call from the North Baptist church there. In 1889 the "E" street Baptist church of the city of Washington, D. C., gave to Mr. Muir a most hearty and pressing call to become its pastor, which he accepted, and has since filled, with eminent success both as preacher and pastor. Mr. Muir has filled his sphere in the gospel ministry with marked fidelity, usefulness and credit to himself, and if Providence spares him in his work, he has an ample field before him in which to solve the problem of eminent success. Thus far, whether in an executive capacity, or as pastor and friend, or in the pulpit as a dispenser of the Word, he has filled the measure of his usefulness in a degree eminently satisfactory to his friends and parishioners.

RIDDLE, Albert Gallatin, lawyer and author, was born at Monson, Mass., of Scotch-Irish ancestry, May 28, 1816, the sixth of nine children born to Thomas and Minerva Riddle. When he was one year old his parents migrated to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and settled in Geauga county. His father died when he was seven, and the training of the children was left to a devoted mother, who, with diligent care, looked after their interests. The subject of this sketch attended the public school, worked on a farm and at the carpenter's trade, and spent his hours of leisure reading the books in the township library. He taught school a short time, and continued his studies at Painesville Academy. In 1838 he began the study of law in the office of Gov. Ford, of Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He obtained a local reputation as a public speaker in the memorable presidential campaign of 1840. This gave him prestige and influence, and the same year helped to secure his election as prosecuting attorney of Geauga county, which office, by re-election, he filled six years. In 1848 Mr. Riddle was elected a member of the legislature by the whig party. The same year he issued a call for a convention at Chardon, which originated the free-soil party in Ohio. He was re-elected to the legislature and became the acknowledged leader of the whig and free-soil party in the house, being defeated for the speakership by one vote. He introduced and secured the passage of a bill under whose provision the convention was called to frame a new state constitution, but declined the offer of becoming a delegate to that convention. In 1850 Mr. Riddle removed to Cleveland, at whose bar he soon took high rank. He filled the office of prosecuting attorney for Cuyahoga county, of which Cleveland is the county seat, from 1852 to 1858, and then declined re-election. During this period he won a brilliant reputation for his successful prosecution of many important cases. In 1859 Mr. Riddle acted as attorney for the defendants in the celebrated Oberlin slave cases, which created great excitement throughout Ohio and the entire North. He was elected to congress in 1860 as a republican, and took his seat at the extra session which was convened by President Lincoln July 1, 1861. Before going to Washington he was largely instrumental in raising the 7th and 41st regiments of Ohio volunteers. The colors of the latter, a present from Mr. Riddle's eldest daughter, was the first Union flag to be placed over the capitol at Nashville during the civil war. In January, 1862, he made a speech in congress favoring the arming of slaves as soldiers, which was the first public utterance on that subject. He was one of the first to favor the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. His speech in vindication of Lincoln and on a review of current events, was used as a campaign document. In December, 1864, Mr. Riddle was appointed U. S. Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, and while there was the means of the capture and detention of two blockade-runners and of breaking up a well-arranged plan for the construction of more of them. After his return the following year, he settled in Washington, D. C., where he has since been engaged in the practice of law. Being a personal friend of Mr. Stanton, Mr. Riddle was retained as attorney in many important military trials, and aided in the prosecution of John H. Surratt, one of the conspirators tried for the murder of Lincoln. For years he was the sole advocate and adviser of the colored race in Washington. He was one of the

A. G. Riddle

principal attorneys in the prosecution of the celebrated safe burglary case and the Babcock case. Though Mr. Riddle enjoyed a large criminal practice, he frequently appeared in the civil courts and before the U. S. Supreme Court in important cases. From 1877 to 1889 he was attorney for the District of Columbia. His eulogies on John Brown, Edwin M. Stanton, and Chief Justice Chase are fine specimens of oratory. A passion for books was his distinguishing trait, and he not only collected a large library of his own, but had charge of the law department of Howard University. His published works are "Law Lectures" (1873); "Bart Ridgely," a story of northern Ohio (1873); "The Portrait," a tale of the Western Reserve, drawn from the author's own life (1874); "Alice Brand," a story of Washington at the close of the war (1875); "Life, Character and Public Services of James A. Garfield" (1880); "The House of Ross, and Other Tales" (1861); "Castle Gregory" (1882); "Hart and His Bear" (1883); "The Sugar-Makers of the West Woods" (1885); "The Hunter of the Chagrin" (1882); "Mark Loan, a Tale of the Western Reserve" (1883); "Old Newberry and the Pioneers" (1884); "Speeches and Arguments" (1886); "Life of Benjamin F. Wade" (1886); and "The Tory's Daughter" (1890). Mr. Riddle was married in January, 1845, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Judge Avery of Chardon, O., by whom he had several children. He died in Washington, D. C., May 15, 1902.

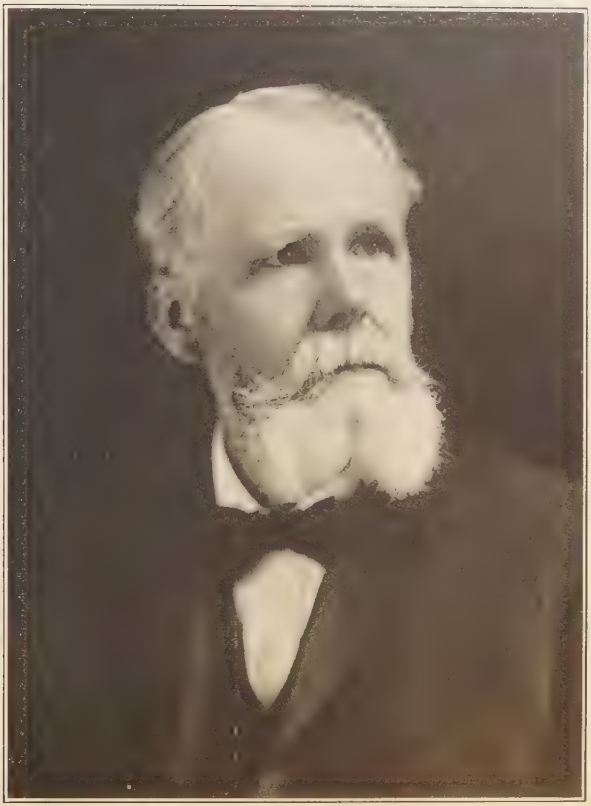
SMILEY, Charles Wesley, statistician, was born at Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 10, 1846. His father died in 1862, which necessitated his working to obtain an education. He was employed in a woodenware factory between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, and subsequently taught school until he accumulated sufficient means to enter Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1870. He was graduated from there in 1874, seventeenth in a class of thirty-five, and was admitted to the Beta Kappa honors. Mr. Smiley then for one year took a course of theology in connection with his duties as assistant librarian at Drew Theological Seminary; from 1875–77 was instructor in female colleges; in 1878 edited the ninth catalogue of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and was general secretary of this order for the years 1877–79; assisted in the work of the tenth census 1879–82; was one of the editors of the fishery reports in seven quarto volumes; in 1881–83 was one of the editors of the "Alumni Record" of Wesleyan University. In 1882 Mr. Smiley was elected chief of the publication bureau in the United States fish commission, and, while serving in this capacity, he edited five volumes of bulletins and six volumes of annual reports; some of the articles from his own pen were printed in pamphlet form and distributed widely by the fish commission, 1886–89. He was also librarian of the U. S. fish commission, which office he resigned to become special agent of fisheries of the eleventh census, and held this position in 1889–92, when he became editor and publisher of a microscopical literature. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, was elected a fellow 1885, was sev-

Chas. W. Smiley

eral times secretary of the section of economic science and statistics, and in 1889 was its president. He is also a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, the Biological Society, the Anthropological Society and the Microscopical Society of Washington, and of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He was editor and publisher of the "American Monthly Microscopical Journal" during 1887-1902, of "The Microscope," 1895-98, and of "Occult Truths," 1899-1902. His principal work after 1902 consisted of original researches in Greek philosophy and new methods of rendering New Testament Greek. He is the author of "La Petite Geographie de San Francisco," (1913), and "Occult Expositions of the New Testament," (1915). He was married in 1890 and divorced in 1898, and had an adopted son, Robert Wagner Smiley, who is an actor on the American stage.

SIMMONS, Joseph Edward, financier, was born in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1841, son of Joseph Ferris and Mary Sophia (Gleanson) Simmons. He was educated at the Troy Academy, and after graduating at Williams College in 1862, began the study of law at the Albany Law School, when he received the degree of LL.B. in the following year. He practiced law in Troy until 1867, when he removed to New York city, which thereafter became his permanent home. Soon afterwards he engaged in the banking and brokerage business, becoming a member of the firm of Grant & Co. He quickly took an active part in the financial world and within ten years was recognized as one of the leading financial men of the city. In 1884 he became president of the New York Stock Exchange, of which he had been a member for thirteen years. He devoted himself largely to the duties of that position, including the improvement of the methods and administration of the exchange, and he was so successful that he was re-elected unanimously for a second term. In 1888 he was made president of the Fourth National Bank, a position he held uninterruptedly until his death. His wide knowledge and experience, together with his strict and conservative methods, faithful and devoted services brought that institution up to be one of the leading and most successful banks of the United States. He was for ten years president of the Panama Railroad Co., and was director or trustee of a number of financial institutions. Mr. Simmons was a man of great energy, varied and extensive culture, and from this period on he began to take more interest in civic and philanthropic affairs. Having been appointed commissioner of the board of education by Mayor Grace in 1881, he was made president of the board in 1886, and served through five terms. It was largely due to his efforts that the state legislature was induced in 1888 to bestow collegiate honors upon the Normal College, New York city. He was a trustee and treasurer of the New York Hospital; president of the New York Infant Asylum; managing trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor; president of the New York Chamber of Commerce; president of the New York Clearing House in 1897–98, member of the clearing house committee during 1891–1910, and its chairman in 1904. When the Catskill aqueduct commission was named by Mayor McClellan in 1905, he served as its president for two years. Although interested in politics as a Democrat, he consistenly refused to accept office, having been offered at different times the nomination of governor of the state, mayor of the city and collector of the port of New York. He was an intimate friend of Samuel J. Tilden, and took an active part in the presidential campaign of Grover Cleveland in 1892. Long a member of the Masonic fraternity, he was chosen grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state of New York by a unanimous vote in 1883, and received the thirty-third degree in 1885. While holding the office of grand master he visted Europe, was entertained by the Prince of Wales, who was the grand master of England, and was banqueted by the faculty of Trinity College, Dublin. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Norwich University in 1885. Mr. Simmons was an extensive traveler in Europe and America, and his chief recreative hobby was angling. His personal characteristics were his courtly manners, absolute sincerity, keen sense of honor and a genius for friendship. He was a member of the University, Metropolis, Lawyers, Tuxedo and Democratic clubs of New York and the New York Athletic Club. He was married Apr. 12, 1866, to Julia, daughter of George Greer of New York, and had five children, two of whom survived him, Joseph Ferris Simmons and Mabel, wife of John Packwood Tilden. He died at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1910. (Portrait opposite p. 373).

SCHROEDER, Frederick Antony, merchant and mayor, was born in Treves, Prussia, Germany, Mar. 9, 1833. His father, Michael Schroeder, who was a civil engineer in the service of Prussia during the revolution of 1848, emigrated to the United States for political reasons in 1849, bringing his son with him, the mother having died the year before. Frederick, who had been educated in Germany, began to earn his living by making cigars, and soon became an expert at his trade. Before his majority he had established a small business of his own which, in a few years, developed into a large concern under the name of Schroeder & Bon, his partner being Isadore M. Bon, a former president of the Wallabout Bank. In 1868 the firm abandoned cigar making and confined its business to the importation and handling of leaf tobacco. Mr. Schroeder was one of the organizers of the Germania Savings Bank of Kings county in 1867, and was its first president. In 1871 he was elected comptroller of Brooklyn on the Republican ticket. He distinguished himself by prosecuting in the courts a number of corrupt officials and compelling them to make restitution of moneys collected for the city and illegally retained by them. He also introduced a new system of accounts and checks in all the departments. In 1876, after a heated contest, he was elected mayor of Brooklyn, and in that office he continued his efforts in behalf of an honest administration of municipal affairs. He reduced the city debt by over $2,000,000 and during his administration also he saw the municipal building completed at a less cost than the amount appropriated for its erection; the opening of the Ocean Parkway from Prospect Park to Coney Island; the laying of the foundations for the first elevated railroad, and the stringing of the first wires of the Brooklyn Bridge. He declined a renomination. As a member of the state senate, in 1880-81, he was an active champion of the reform charter for Brooklyn, which gave to the mayor the sole power to appoint subordinate officials., and through laws introduced by him the administration of public charities was reformed and entrusted to a board of commissioners. At the expiration of his term he retired from public life. He was a trustee of the People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the Brooklyn Union League Club, the Riding and Driving Club, the Germania Club and the Long Island Historical Society. Mayor Schroeder was



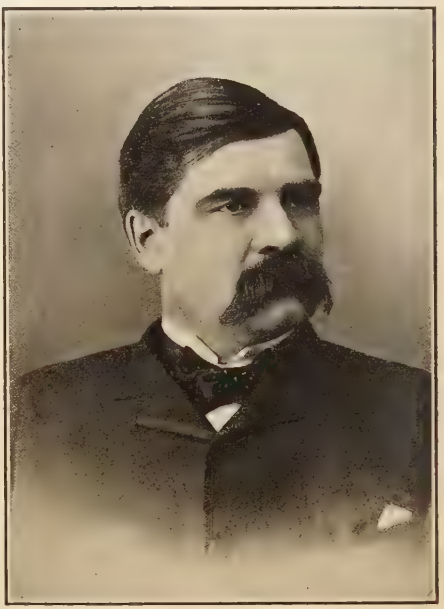
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

E. J. Lindsay

JOSEPH E. SIMMONS
FINANCIER

FREDERICK A. SCHROEDER
MERCHANT AND MAYOR

MICHAEL BESHOAR
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON



DWIGHT M. SABIN
SENATOR

married Nov. 26, 1854, to Mary Jane, daughter of John Rusher, of English descent. Their children were: Francis Frederick; Leonore Mary, wife of William A. H. Stafford; Edwin A., who was associated with his father in the tobacco business; Harriet Louise, who married Francisco M. Arguimbau, who was also a partner in Mr. Schroeder's company; Mary Jane, who married William T. Anderson, Clara Fanny, Adelaide, who married Knowlton L. Ames; Alice, who married Henry R. McLane, and Frances, who married Alfred J. Boulton. He died in Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1899.

BRADFORD, William, U. S. senator, was born in Plympton, Mass., Nov. 4, 1729, son of Samuel and Sarah (Gray) Bradford, grandson of John and Mercy (Warren) Bradford; great-grandson of William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, and great-great-grandson of William Bradford (q. v.), second governor of Plymouth colony, by his second wife, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth. Maj. William Bradford served as an officer in King Philip's war, and was deputy governor of Plymouth colony after the union of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay; his son Maj. John Bradford was a justice of the peace. Samuel Bradford, father of the senator, was a selectman, and a representative to the general court. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, and later studied medicine at Hingham, Mass., under Dr. E. Hersey. He practised medicine for a time at Warren, R. I., later removing to Bristol, R. I., where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and soon became one of the most eminent practitioners of the province. He took an active part in Revolutionary affairs; was a member of the Rhode Island committee of correspondence and deputy governor of Rhode Island in 1773; was elected a delegate to the continental congress, but did not take his seat; served as a delegate from Rhode Island to confer with the governments of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and was a member of the Rhode Island state assembly, and its speaker for one year. When Bristol was bombarded by the British on Oct. 7, 1775, he went on board the "Rose" and treated with Captain Wallace for the cessation of the cannonade. In the destruction of property that ensued, his elegant mansion was entirely destroyed. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1793, taking his seat on December 2 of that year. On July 6, 1797, he was chosen president of the senate pro tempore. Later in 1797 he resigned his seat. He died in Bristol, R. I., July 6, 1808.

BESHOAR, Michael, physician and journalist, was born near Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa. Feb. 25, 1833. He was educated in the common schools, and at Tuscarora Academy at Academia; studied medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., and at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was graduated with high honors from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1853. He practiced medicine at Pocahontas, Ark., from May, 1853, until the civil war broke out, and during that period he represented his county in the state legislature for two terms, held the position of surgeon of the state militia six years, and for seven years took meteorological observations for the Smithsonian Institution. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed chief surgeon of the first regiment raised in his part of the state. When Arkansas was admitted to the Confederacy, he was commissioned as surgeon of the provisional armies of the Confederate states, and served as such under Gens. Handee, Solon Bolan, Jeff Thompson, Albert Pike, and T. C. Hindman, all of whom were his personal friends. In the autumn of 1863 he settled at Fort Kearney, Neb., where he practiced his profession for three years, a period when Indian hostilities were severest. In the fall of 1866 he removed to Colorado, settling first in Pueblo, and later in Trinidad. He was a member of the Colorado legislature one term during territorial times and one term under the state goverment. He held the position of coroner, assessor, county physician, clerk, county judge, and superintendent of schools for his county. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Colorado State Medical Society, and the Las Animas County Medical Society. He was the founder of the Pueblo "Chieftain" in 1868, and the Trinidad "Advertiser" in 1882, both of which were prosperous daily newspapers. Few men were more widely known in Colorado than Dr. Beshoar. He died in Trinidad, Colo., Sept. 5, 1907. (Portrait opposite p. 372.)

GAFFNEY, Margaret, philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., about 1825. She was the only child of Irish emigrants, who were very poor, but of unusual rectitude of character. They died of yellow fever, and left little Margaret to the care of a Welsh couple, who had come over on the same ship with them. Her foster parents also were very poor, but they taught the child the beauty of goodness, and the duty of helping others. On her marriage, she went to New Orleans, La., where, in a few months, she found herself a widow and childless. Her bereaved motherly heart longed to do something for little children, and she entered the Poydras Orphan Asylum, where with tireless patience and full of expedients to help, she worked sometimes in the house, more often outside, soliciting food and money. Could she get her stores no other way she gladly wheeled them home on a wheelbarrow. Her generosity and self-denial won her the friendship and co-operation of the superior of the Sisters of Charity, and together these women built another and larger orphan asylum, and succeeded in freeing it from debt in a few years. Margaret's successful management of the dairy decided her in 1852 to open one in the better part of the city, as a source of revenue to her orphans. It became a very substantial help, and soon after, by the failure of an old established bakery, the owner of which was her debtor, she added the bakery to her business. She conducted these two enterprises with such fidelity that she won the unqualified admiration and confidence of business men. She was known throughout the city as "Margaret, the Orphans' Friend." She had only the barest rudiments of education, was very plain in personal appearance, but capable of great endurance and self-sacrifice, and charity was the very spring of her being. She would not indulge herself in anything unnecessary, because there was "so much suffering in the world." She gave to orphans of whatever denomination, Protestant, Catholic or Hebrew, black or white; and New Orleans owes to the labors of this poor and ignorant woman her three largest homes for children, and a home for the aged and infirm. The civil war did not interfere with her charity, though it injured her business. It is stated that when the 4th Louisiana regiment was brought captive to New Orleans, Margaret went out to the fort with a load of bread for the prisoners. The sentry twice ordered her to halt, to which she answered, "What for?" When challenged for the third time, she jumped out of her wagon, seized the sentry in her arms, and set him out of her path before he realized what she was doing, and amid the

cheers of the soldiers, triumphantly entered the fort followed by her men, bearing the baskets of bread. Again, she gave a wounded soldier $150 with which to buy an artificial leg, started the young man in business, and until her death his family did not want for bread. Whenever the Mississippi overflowed, Margaret's boat, loaded with bread, could be seen going daily about the submerged districts, and she gave to all without question, saying, "God has been so good to me, I must be good to all." She died in New Orleans, Feb. 9, 1882, attended by ladies of rank and fashion, who were proud to minister to one who through forty-six years had so unselfishly ministered to all. She was followed to her grave by the children of eleven orphan asylums, merchants, professional men, and members of the municipal government. She is said to be the first woman in the United States to be honored by the erection of a marble statue to her memory.

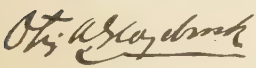
SABIN, Dwight May, U. S. senator, was born in Manlius, Ill., April 25, 1843, a descendant of Scotch ancestors who came to America in 1740, and settled in New England. His father, a native of Connecticut, was one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, and in 1834 purchased a large stock farm, where he was the first to introduce in the west the raising of pedigreed livestock. He was one of the early abolition leaders, and maintained a station of the "underground railroad" for fleeing slaves. He was a warm friend of Owen Lovejoy and Abraham Lincoln. Dwight M. Sabin had few educational advantages in his youth. It was not until the family had returned to Connecticut, where his father died in 1864, that he was enabled to attend school regularly. In 1867 he went west again, first to Illinois, later settling at Stillwater, Minn., where he engaged in the lumber business. He became identified with the great lumber interests of Minnesota, and later was interested in large manufacturing enterprises, principally those making agricultural implements and railway cars. He was at one time reputed to be worth $10,000,000, but his fortune is said to have diminished greatly in later years. In 1870 he was elected to the state senate of Minnesota as a Republican, and was re-elected continuously until 1883. He was for many years a member of the Republican national committee for Minnesota, and took a prominent part in moulding the political sentiment of the Northwest. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, and 1880, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee Dec. 12, 1883. On March 3, 1883 he took his seat in the U. S. senate, succeeding William Wendom, Republican, and served one term, returning to private life in 1889. While in the senate he was a member of the Committee on railroads, and of the committee on Indian affairs. At the Republican national convention of 1884 he was permanent chairman. He was a supporter of Chester A. Arthur, and, upon the nomination of James G. Blaine, resigned his position as chairman of the Republican national committee. Upon his retirement from the senate he resumed his lumber business, and was engaged in railroading and lumbering until his death. He died in Chicago, Dec. 23, 1902. (Portrait opposite p. 373.)

DOUGLAS, Amanda Minnie, author, was born in New York city, July 14, 1837, daughter of John N. and Elizabeth (Horton) Douglas. Shortly after her birth her parents removed to a farm in New York state. She early displayed an interest in reading and the study of literature and after removing to Newark, N. J., in 1853, devoted her life to literary pursuits. Her first successful story was "In Trust," published in 1866. Most of her stories concern home life and were written for the young. Her "Larry" was awarded a prize of $2,000 by the "Youth's Companion" in 1897. Her other books are: "Sydnie Adriance" (1867); "Stephen Dane" (1868); six "Kathie" books (1868–70); "Claudia" (1869); "Home Nook" (1870); "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe" (1870); "Whom Kathie Married" (1871); "Lost in a Great City" (1872); "Seven Daughters" (1873); "Nelly Kinnard's Kingdom" (1874); "Heroes of the Crusades" (1875); "From Hand to Mouth" (1875); "Hope Mills" (1876); "A Woman's Inheritance" (1877); "The Foes of Her Household" (1878); "A Modern Adam and Eve" (1879); "Out of the Wreck" (1880); "The Fortune of the Faradays" (1881); "The Heirs of Bradley House" (1882); "Osborne of Arrochar" (1883); "Bertha Wray's New Name" (1884); "In the King's Country" (1886); "Floyd Grandon's Honor" (1892); "In Wild Rose Time" (1894); "Her Place in the World" (1895); Sherburne Series, 6 vols. (1895–1900); "Little Girl in New York" (1897); "Little Girl in Boston" (1897); "Little Girl in Philadelphia" (1898); "Little Girl in Washington" (1899); "A Question of Silence" (1901); "Almost As Good As a Boy" (1901); "Little Girl in Old New Orleans" (1902); "Little Girl in Old Detroit" (1903); "Little Girl in Old Chicago" (1903); "Little Girl in Old San Francisco" (1904); "Helen Grant's School Days" (1904); "Helen Grant's Friends" (1905); "Helen Grant's Year at Aldred House" (1905); "Helen Grant in College" (1906); "A Little Girl in Old Quebec" (1906); "Helen Grant, Graduate" (1907); "Helen Grant, Teacher" (1909); "A Little Girl in Old Pittsburgh" (1909); "Helen Grant's Decision" (1910); "Helen Grant's Harvest Year" (1911); "Children in the Little Old Red House" (1912); "Red House Children at Grafton" (1913). Miss Douglas was active in the Ray Palmer Club of Newark; honorary vice-president of the New Jersey Woman's Press Club, and was interested in the Mary Fisher Home at Tenafly. She died in Newark, N. J., July 18, 1916.

LINDSAY, Edmond James, manufacturer, was born at Dundee, Scotland, June 22, 1838, son of David and Janet (Edmond) Lindsay. His father came to the United States in 1841, locating first in New York and later at Trenton, Wis., where he died in 1849. It fell to young Edmond as the oldest child, to aid his mother in providing for the family needs. To this end he labored on the farm, obtaining a few months schooling during the winter which was supplemented by reading at home. At the age of twenty he taught school and before he had attained his majority was chosen member of the district school board. In 1860 he began commercial life by purchasing a small book and drug business at Fox Lake, Wis., and in 1868 he became general agent and manager of the Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Co., of Auburn, N. Y., with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis. Four years later he formed a partnership with his brother, William, under the name of E. J. & William Lindsay, jobbers of agricultural implements and hardware specialties. In 1884 his brothers, George I. and Henry Lindsay were admitted to the firm, and the name was changed to Lindsay Bros. It is today one of the largest jobbers and manufacturers of agricultural implements in the Northwest. Mr. Lindsay was a director of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insur-

nce Co., the Marine National Bank, the Fuller-Warren Co., the Central Investment Co. and the Milwaukee Gas Light Co. He was actively identified as president, treasurer and in other positions, with the Wisconsin Baptist Missionary Organization, the Wayland Academy, the Milwaukee House of Mercy, the Young Men's Christian Association (city and state), the Milwaukee Exposition Association and the Merchants' Manufacturing Association. He was married Oct. 25, 1861, to Celia E., daughter of Dr. Charles B. Hawes of Randolph and Fox Lake, Wis., and had seven children: Arthur H., George W., Frank H., Walter E., Jessie E., wife of Prof. Allan Hoben, Ruth H. and Edmond James Lindsay, Jr. (Portrait opposite p. 372.)

GLAZEBROOK, Otis Allan, clergyman, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 1845. His paternal grandfather was an English gentleman who married an heiress, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Hanover county, Va. On his mother's side he is descended from one of the first settlers of Jamestown, Va. His father went to Richmond, Va., when a mere lad, and entering into business, became one of the most useful and influential citizens of that city before the war. The subject of this sketch, evincing at an early age an unusual talent for study, was given every opportunity. He was sent to Randolph-Macon College, Va., when only fourteen years old, and graduated in several studies the first year. He was a student at this college when Virginia seceded from the Union, and was at once sent to the Virginia Military Institute, the West Point of the South, to be educated as an officer in the regular Confederate army. As a Confederate cadet he had large war experience, serving under Lee, Jackson and other great Confederate leaders. At the battle of New Market he was complimented for distinguishing gallantry on the field. He was at Appomattox, and afterward, being determined to secure an education if possible, he returned to Lexington, graduating from the Virginia Military Institute the following year with the first honors of his class, and filling the most responsible military position. He married, in 1866, Virginia Calvert Key, the second daughter of Francis H. Smith, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute from its establishment. He first inclined to law; but upon the death of his father, determining to enter the church, he matriculated in the middle class of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, in September, 1867, and was graduated two years after, being ordained to the priesthood at the early age of twenty-three. His first parish was in South Side, Va., where, in addition to his regular work, he organized gratuitously one of the first colored congregations in Virginia after the war, to which he ministered, in addition to his regular parish, for six years. He was called to Baltimore, Md., in 1875, and built the Church of the Holy Trinity. While there he was made chaplain of the famous 5th Maryland regiment, and was complimented for his cool bravery in the labor troubles of 1877. In 1878 he was called to the rectorship of Christ Church, Macon, Ga., and became the dean of that convocation. Being severely injured in a railroad accident he was compelled to resign his charge, and spent months in Europe. Upon his return he was elected to the chaplaincy of the University of Virginia, a position always filled by the best talent in the South. His work here was eminently successful, the faculty declaring that in this position he had had no superiors and but few equals. In 1885 he was called to St. John's church, Elizabeth, N. J., the largest and most influential parish in New Jersey, of which he is now (1892) rector. He is a fine specimen of the purely extemporaneous speaker. Rarely writing, and never bringing notes or manuscript to the pulpit, he combines great fluency with logic and rhetoric. As a pulpit orator he is placed in the very front rank of the American Episcopal church. He has always had great influence with men, both young and old, and is the founder of the leading Southern college Greek-letter society, the Alpha Tau Omega, and was the editor of the magazine of that fraternity for years. The degrees of D.D. and A.M. have been conferred upon him, and the diocese of New Jersey has sent him as a delegate to the last two general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church.



BOUCICAULT, Dionysius Lardner, familiarly known as Dion Boucicault, playwright and actor, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 26, 1822, youngest son of Samuel Boucicault. His father, a native of France, early settled in Ireland, where he amassed a comfortable fortune in mercantile pursuits. One of his uncles was George Darley, the dramatist; and a near relative, after whom he was named, was Dr. Dionysius Lardner, the noted physicist and educator. As a lad he attended select schools in his native city, but, having lost his father while still very young, completed his studies at London University, under the direction of Dr. Lardner. He had been destined for an architect or civil engineer, but the studies preparatory to these professions interested him far less than the drama and dramatic writing, with which his leisure was almost exclusively employed. In 1841 his first play, "London Assurance," was produced, under the management of Charles Mathews, at the Covent Garden Theatre, London, and proved an immediate success. It was at first presented anonymously, and afterward claimed by Boucicault, although he had really enjoyed the benefit of collaboration with John Brougham in its production. His ungenerous action in this matter moved Brougham to a suit, which was compromised at the advice of his counsel by the payment of one-half the purchase-money. During the next ten years he devoted his attention exclusively to the writing of plays, producing among others in this period his "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "The Irish Heiress," "The Willow Copse," "The Corsican Brothers," and "Faust and Marguerite." Then determining to test his talents at the interpretation as well as at the construction of dramatic composition, he, in March, 1852, made his début on the stage at the Princess Theatre, London, in the title-rôle of his popular comedy, "The Vampire." After his marriage to Agnes Robertson, in 1853, he came with her to the United States, and starred continuously for six years through all the principal cities of the Union. During this sojourn he also essayed the rôle of manager on his own account, founding a theatre in Washington, D. C., in 1858 and reconstructing the old Metropolitan in New York in 1859. In 1861, shortly after his return home, he brought out at the Adelphi Theatre, London, his once famous play, "The Octoroon," which, being a vivid portrayal of the conditions of life under slavery, achieved an immense popularity in those days, when the issues between North and South were a predominant theme throughout the world. The succeeding years until 1872 were the most prosperous in Boucicault's career. He wrote play after play for the London

stage, and realized immense profits. By the production of his "Colleen Bawn" in 1860, he at once established the reputation, which will ever cling to his name, of originating the chaste and high-class Hibernian melodrama, supplanting the "ranting, roaring Irishman, with stuffed stick and black bottle," by creations of a type comparable to Samuel Lover's ideal heroes. This type appears anon in a goodly number of his plays; as Diogenes in "How She Loves Him"; as Johnny Reilly in "The Long Strike"; as Shaunin "Arrah-na-Pogue"; as Daddy-O'Dowd, a part created by his own histrionic genius, and numerous others. Although in this departure of his genius Boucicault actually contributed an element of real grace and beauty to the stage, the criticism still remains true that, "Of all the spurious types which have got into fiction, none is quite so unreal as that of the merry, honest, humorous and lovable Irish peasant." Lever and Lover certainly antedated him, but, as has been well said, "it was unquestionably Boucicault who gave vitality to these comic opera peasants." In the autumn of 1872 Boucicault again visited the United States to present his "Arrah-na-Pogue" at Booth's Theatre, New York city, where, in the following year, he brought out his beautiful Irish play, "Daddy O'Dowd." In 1873 also his plays, "Mora" and "Mimi," were given at Wallack's Theatre, and his "Led Astray" at the Union Square; and on the following Christmas Day he opened, in conjunction with William Stuart, the new Park Theatre on Broadway, near Twenty-second street. This, like his other managerial ventures, however, proved a failure, passing out of his hands within a few months. During the seventies also he was lessee and manager of the Covent Garden Theatre, where he superintended the production of his own plays for several years; but, like his former experiment, in 1862, when he remodeled Astley's Circus as the Westminster Theatre, his experience again proved that managing was not his forte. After 1876 he resided mostly in New York city, where he alternated between play-writing and acting, although not with the brilliant success attending his earlier efforts. In August, 1888, he opened the Madison Square Theatre School of Acting, under the patronage of A. M. Palmer, and conducted it until his death. Although very few of Boucicault's plots were distinctly original with him, the treatment he gave them, and the witty, sparkling dialogues with which he enlivened them, made them quite his own work. Some critics declare his most eminent achievement to be the production of life-like character, while others complain that "in the long series of his plays there is not one character which is at once reasonable and possible." Yet his works enjoyed a vogue seldom surpassed in the history of the stage, and during the greater part of his career he was recognized as the most popular of modern playwrights. It is due to his efforts also that dramatic authorship became a paying vocation, since he made it a rule from the opening of his career to see to it that his work was recognized and compensated accordingly, and by making the play itself the leading attraction. "The change in practice that ensued," says William Winter, "may be inferred from the fact that whereas, in the earlier part of his career, Mr. Boucicault received but £60 for his 'Corsican Brothers,' he obtained, in 1866, for his 'Flying Scud' £6,500." Boucicault was a wonderfully prolific writer, producing during the half century he was before the public about 400 plays, original, adapted and translated. This record exceeds that of any other playwright in history, save only Lopez de Vega, who, beside innumerable poems, is said to have composed 1,800 theatrical pieces, only about one-fourth of which are included in the forty-six quarto volumes of his printed works. In addition to those already mentioned, Boucicault produced the following well-known plays: In 1862, "Dot," "The Relief of Lucknow," "The Life of an Actress" and "The Phantom"; in 1863, "The Trial of Effie Deans"; in 1864, "The Streets of London"; in 1865, "Arrah-na-Pogue," "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Parish Clerk," the two latter for Joseph Jefferson; in 1866, "The Flying Scud," "Hunted Down" and "The Long Strike"; in 1867, "How She Loves Him" and "Foul Play" (in collaboration with Charles Reade); in 1868, "After Dark"; in 1869, "Lost at Sea," "Formosa," "Presumptive Evidence"; in 1870, "The Rapparee," "Treaty of Limerick," "Jezebel," "Louis XI.," "Janet's Pride," "Faust and Marguerite" and "Paul Lafarge"; in 1871, "Elsie," "Kerry" and "A Dark Night's Work"; in 1872, "Babil and Bijou"; and in later years, "The Dead Secret," "Andy Blake," "The Shaughraun" and "The Tail of a Coat." Boucicault was twice married: first, in 1853, to Agnes Robertson; second, to Louise Thorndike, a noted comedienne: his son, Aubrey Boucicault, is now (1899) winning laurels on the stage. He died in New York city, Sept. 18, 1890.

Dion Boucicault

KOCH, Henry C., architect, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 30, 1841, and came to the United States in the following year. He was carefully educated at Milwaukee, Wis., where his parents resided, and in August, 1862, enlisted in company B, 24th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was sent to Kentucky to serve under Gen. P. H. Sheridan. At the expiration of six weeks this commander had become cognizant of the abilities of young Koch, and he was detailed on the general's staff at division headquarters as a topographical engineer. He served with Gen. Sheridan in this capacity for four years, including one year after the close of the war. A special attestation was given to Mr. Koch by the general at the close of that term of service, in which he declared that "the maps of the different battle-fields which have been executed by you, would, for accuracy of detail, and beauty of finish, reflect credit upon the most experienced in your profession." Upon leaving military life in 1866, he established at Milwaukee the firm of H. C. Koch & Co., architects, and among the public buildings erected under his supervision are the National Soldiers' Home, the Insane Asylum at Oshkosh, Wis., and the State University buildings at Madison, Wis., and twenty-six court and over 120 school houses in various localities. The following Milwaukee buildings were erected by him: City Hall, cost $800,000; St. Gall's Roman Catholic church, cost $200,000; and was recently appointed superintendent U. S. custom-house and post-office, costing $1,600,000; and has on hand other work costing over $1,000,000. The aggregate cost of the various buildings erected under his supervision since 1866 is over $23,000,000.

H. C. Koch

SMILLIE, William Cumming, engraver, was born in Edinburgh, Sept. 23, 1813, brother of James Smillie. He migrated to Quebec with the family in 1821, and to New York with his brother in 1830, where he devoted himself to bank-note engraving, and was connected with several firms, which were ultimately merged in the American Bank Note Co. He started in 1866, at Ottawa, a similar company, which supplied the Canadian government with its paper issues until 1874, and in 1882 launched another company. He died in Poughkeepsie, July 2, 1908.

PARKER, Theodore, clergyman and reformer, was born at Lexington, Middlesex co., Mass., Aug. 24, 1810, son of John and Hannah (Stearns) Parker and grandson of John and Lydia (Moore) Parker. He was a descendant of Thomas Parker, an Englishman connected with the Saltonstalls, who settled at Lynn in 1635 and at Roxbury in 1640. John Parker, grandfather of Theodore, removed to Lexington, and, being a man of unusual character, was honored with various offices, and finally placed in command of a company of minute-men. On the morning of April 19, 1775, a sharp-eyed boy of the Parker family discovered the advance of the British, and Capt. Parker drew up his militia on the common, uttering the well-known words, "If they mean to have a war, let it begin here." Though he withdrew his men after they were fired on, he used them to advantage later, attacking the British on their return from Concord. His son John, a man of like strength of character, was a skillful farmer, though hampered by poverty, and a millwright and mechanic as well. He was independent, reticent, progressive in his views; a Federalist before Federalism became popular, a strict disciplinarian, a close observer of nature, and a reader of wide range. His wife, whose education was inferior to his, was "an imaginative, delicate minded, poetic yet very practical woman," a great lover of hymns, ballads and romances. Like him, she was deeply religious and a member of the Unitarian church of their town; but held that love and good works were more important expressions of Christian life than assent to creeds, however liberal. Theodore, the youngest of eleven children, inherited the leading traits of his parents, including a remarkable memory, which combined with gifts of expression to give him reputation as a declaimer in his youth. At the age of six he began to attend a district school and to make efforts at self-culture also, continuing them with such assiduity that by the time he was eight he had read Rollin's "Ancient History" and translations of Plutarch and Homer. With all this precocity, he remained an active, simple-hearted boy, a favorite among his fellows, and the light of his home. At the age of sixteen he attended for a few months—as long as the family finances would permit—a school of higher grade at Lexington, and there began algebra and continued the study of Latin and Greek, which he had begun by himself. During the winters of 1827–30 inclusive he had charge of district schools at Quincy, North Lexington, Concord and Watertown successively, and made preparations for entering college. In 1830, unknown to his father, he walked to Cambridge and passed the entrance examination to Harvard; then, as there was no money to spare in the family, returned to the farm, keeping up with his class, and going regularly to examinations. Although he did not obtain the degree of B. A., that of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1840 as a mark of honor. From April, 1831, to April, 1832, Mr. Parker was assistant in a private school in Boston, and then opened a school of his own in Watertown, where he remained two years. During his residence at Watertown he was superintendent of the Unitarian Sunday-school; enlarged his acquaintance with ancient and modern languages; investigated French metaphysics, and took up theology. In 1834 he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, and by means of money he had earned by school-teaching and an allowance from a poor students' fund he completed the course, spending fourteen hours a day in study and reading. In 1836 he began to preach; about that time aided in editing the "Scriptural Interpreter"; on June 21, 1837, was ordained to the ministry and installed over the Unitarian church at West Roxbury. This was his field of work until January, 1846, and here he worked incessantly, his steadily growing interest in reformatory measures being stimulated by association with the cultivated men and women who composed the Brook Farm community hard by. Up to 1833 his belief did not differ essentially from that of the early Unitarians of New England; it even had a conservative trend; but when he left the seminary it was as a doubter of the infallibility of the Bible and the possibility of miracles. From that time on he dissented more and more from the standards of his denomination, until "the only permanent element he discovered was absolute pure morality, absolute pure religion, the love of man, the love of God acting without let or hindrance." On May 19, 1841, at the ordination of Rev. Mr. Shackford at South Boston, Mr. Parker delivered a sermon, entitled "The Transient and the Permanent in Religion," in which he not only denied the special authority of the Bible, but of Christ himself, also the supernatural character of Christianity. During the winter of 1841–42 he delivered a course of lectures developing his theological opinions, and in 1842 published them as "A Discourse of Matters Pertaining to Religion." The breach between him and his clerical brethren now widened; all but twelve pulpits were closed against him; "to exchange pulpits with him was made a test of faith"; and finally, after charging him with subversion of Christianity, the Boston Association of Ministers withdrew fellowship, leaving him an independent preacher. He was not infrequently denounced as an infidel, and was spoken of as the successor of Tom Paine, yet he disavowed sympathy with what he understood to be the spirit of Paine's writings on theology and religion. A year (1843–44) was spent in Europe for the sake of his health, and here the "iconoclast" and "infidel" found himself almost as well known as at home. During 1845 he preached from time to time in a hall in Boston, and in December was invited to minister to the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, recently formed. He resigned his charge at West Roxbury Jan. 3, 1846, and on the following day was installed pastor of the Boston church or fraternity. By his liberality of belief, his warm sympathy with humanitarian measures, his courageous utterances, and his humor and good sense, he attracted "a keen, sturdy and inquisitive audience, many of whom had never before been submitted to the influence of positive religion." He often had as many as 3,000 hearers, and he was easily their leader, since he practiced what he preached, regardless of criticism or consequences. Peace, temperance, education, the rights of the workingman, human slavery, the vagrants in the Boston streets, were among the subjects that furnished him with texts and with material for lyceum lectures, which he was frequently called on to deliver. His thoughtful and incisive contributions to periodical literature appeared especially in the "Dial," "Christian Register," "Christian Examiner," and in the "Massachusetts Quarterly Review," which he founded in 1849, and edited until it died, three

Theo Parker

years later. He took a bold stand against the annexation of Texas, and in that same year (1845) he allied himself with the abolition party, though he had previously been opposed to its policy. Henceforth, says O. B. Frothingham, "probably no one—not Garrison, not Phillips himself—did more to awaken and enlighten the conscience of the North." He was chairman of the Boston Vigilance Committee, which aided runaway slaves on their progress along the "underground railway," and on the occasion of the attempt to rescue Anthony Burns from prison was indicted for participating, though never brought to trial. He was an early friend and helper of John Brown, and was prominently concerned in the effort to make Kansas a free state. Mr. Parker's lecturing tours were extended in 1856 to Wilmington, Del., where he announced his subject as "The Two Smallest States in the Union: Delaware and Rhode Island." The contrast he drew between the two commonwealths—one highly favored by nature, but unprogressive; the other, in spite of unfavorable circumstances, brought to a state of great prosperity by free labor—was presented with such tact and impartiality that the audience, which had assembled to lynch him, moved him a vote of thanks. The amount of work performed by Mr. Parker was enormous; for in addition to pastoral visits and frequent journeys on philanthropic errands, he was ever busy composing tracts, pamphlets and letters on behalf of the reforms he championed. "He employed," says Weiss, "the whole of his mind to

enforce all his convictions, backed by health and homely vigor, . . . and he put forth his strength in such instinctive fashion, under the dominion of such an earnest motive, that he could neither stop to think of his style, nor to dilute his eagerness." Another biographer, his intimate friend, Frothingham, says of him: "He was a deeply religious man, but he was not a Christian believer. He regarded himself as a teacher of new ideas, and said that the faith of the next thousand years would be essentially like his. . . . His system was simple. It was, so far as it was worked out, theism based on transcendental principles." Still another hand has written of him: "He had a keen perception of the evils which existed in society, but, like many reformers, had not constructive powers sufficient to supply the remedy. So in matters of faith—he could point out with a master hand the incongruities of existing systems, but was never able to present a clear and well-defined system of his own. . . . He had certain doctrines which he inculcated with earnestness and in sincerity, . . . but he never, we believe, combined them so as to make a complete system." An estimate of him as a religious teacher, given in the biography in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," contains the following paragraphs: "He never formed an adequate idea of the place of Christianity amongst the world's religions, though he often used language about Christ which in the case of a close thinker would have indicated the acceptance of Christianity as the absolute and final religion for man. . . . He had a wide and firm grasp of facts and principles, but his thought was neither profound nor subtle, neither accurate nor self-consistent . . . he often uses language which borders on pantheism, while his criterion of the notions men have formed of the Divine Being appears to leave him no foundation for anything higher than an abstract pantheistic idea of Him." His publications, which were numerous, include "Sermons for the Times" (1842); a translation of De Wette's "Introduction to the Old Testament" (2 vols., 1843); "Miscellaneous Writings" (1843); "Sermons on Theism, Atheism and Popular Theology" (1852); "Occasional Sermons and Speeches" (2 vols., 1852); "Ten Sermons of Religion" (1853); "Additional Speeches and Addresses" (2 vols., 1855); "Trial of Theodore Parker for the Misdemeanor of a Speech in Faneuil Hall Against Kidnapping" (1855)—a defense he had prepared to deliver if brought to trial for participation in the Anthony Burns case; "Experience as a Minister" (1859); posthumously published "Prayers" (1862); and 'West Roxbury Sermons" (1892). "Lessons from the World of Matter and the World of Mind," selected from notes of his unpublished sermons, by Rufus Leighton, was edited by Frances Power Cobbe, who also edited his complete works (12 vols., London, 1863–65). Another edition by Fuller, in ten volumes, was published in Boston in 1870. A German translation of part of his works, by Zeichert, was issued at Leipsig in 1854-57. Mr. Parker inherited a tendency to consumption, and in the winter of 1857, while lecturing in Central New York, he took a cold, which settled on his lungs. In January, 1859, he had a slight hemorrhage, and was at once taken to Santa Cruz, in the West Indies; thence to Europe. He passed the summer in Switzerland, and then started for Rome, but having reached Florence was able to go no farther, and there died, May 10, 1860. He was buried in the Protestant cemetery in that city. His library of 13,000 volumes was bequeathed to the Boston Public Library. Mr. Parker was married to Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia (Dodge) Cabot, of Boston, having made her acquaintance while teaching at Watertown. They had no children. Among the biographies of Mr. Parker are those of John Weiss (2 vols., 1864), which contains his correspondence, and that published by Octavius B. Frothingham in 1874. Still another, by Cooke, passed to its third edition in 1889. In 1865 Albert Réville published at Paris "Théodore Parker, sa vie et ses Œuvres," which was subsequently translated into English. Busts of Mr. Parker were made by William W. Story and Robert Hart, and a monument, erected by his friends, stands on the site of the house where he was born.

BURLEIGH, William Henry, journalist, was born at Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 2, 1812, and on his mother's side was a lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford. His father was a graduate of Yale in 1803, and subsequently a successful teacher, but he became blind in 1827. William was brought up on a farm and educated by his father; was apprenticed to a clothier, and later to a printer. He contributed to the newspapers he helped to print, setting up his communications in type without writing them. For several years he was editorially connected with papers advocating temperance, anti-slavery and peace. In 1836 he undertook to lecture in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society; had charge of the "Literary Journal" in Schenectady, N. Y., and in 1837 became editor of the Pittsburgh "Temperance Banner," afterward called the "Christian Witness," the organ of the western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. In 1843 he went to Hartford and took charge of the "Christian Freeman," which soon

changed its name to the "Charter Oak," and was the organ of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society. He subsequently had charge of the Washington "Banner." He wielded a vigorous pen; and his attacks on the vice and depravity of those days several times made him a victim of mob violence. He disliked controversy, however, and more than once established literary papers which did not live long. He sold out the "Charter Oak" in 1850, removed to Syracuse, and afterward to Albany as general agent and lecturer of the New York State Temperance Society, and editor of the "Prohibitionist." In 1855 he became harbor-master of the port of New York and settled in Brooklyn. He was harbor-master or port-warden until his death. During these years he accomplished a great deal of literary and political work, and was in demand as a lecturer, especially upon anti-slavery topics. Mr. Burleigh assisted his brother, Charles C., in editing the "Unionist," an abolition newspaper, established by Rev. Samuel J. May with money from Arthur Tappan for the defence of Prudence Crandall. Mr. Burleigh was always an earnest champion of the anti-slavery cause, and in the division of 1840 he joined the liberty party. He was also a poet of considerable reputation. His poems were published in 1841, and enlarged editions were published in 1845 and in 1850. After his death some few of these poems, with a memoir by his wife, were published in Boston. He married a Mrs. Celia Burr. He died in Brooklyn March 18, 1871.

PRATT, Enoch, merchant and philanthropist, was born at North Middleboro, Mass., Sept. 10, 1808, the son of Isaac and Naomi (Keith) Pratt. The family is one of the oldest of Massachusetts, and claims descent from Phineas Pratt, who arrived at Plymouth in the ship Ann in 1623. Enoch Pratt was graduated at the Bridgewater (Mass.) academy at the age of fifteen and secured employment with a commercial house in Boston where he served for six years. In 1831 he went to Baltimore, Md., and established himself as a commission merchant. He remained in business in Baltimore until his death, founding the wholesale iron house of Pratt & Keith, and later that of Enoch Pratt & Brother. He was also president of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, and a director of the Savings Bank of Baltimore. He was for many years a vice-president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad, and was interested in a number of steamboat and railroad companies. He amassed a fortune of about $3,000,000. He always took a deep interest in philanthropic works, was president of the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children, at Cheltenham, Md., which he founded, and to which he gave 750 acres of land, and was president of the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Frederick, Md., which he established. In 1867 he endowed an academy in North Middleboro, Mass., giving it the sum of $30,000. In 1887, although a stanch Republican, he was elected finance commissioner of Baltimore. In January, 1882, he began to consummate his plans for a free circulating library for the city of Baltimore, and on Jan. 4, 1886, the Enoch Pratt Library, of Baltimore, was opened to the public. The Pratt library to which he gave a total of $1,145,833, is one of the finest in the United States. It consists of a main library building, costing with its site about $250,000, and four branch libraries, costing about $50,000. His gift was made to the city on the condition that it would create a perpetual annuity of $50,000 a year to be paid to a board of trustees to manage the property. Mr. Pratt was married Aug. 1, 1837, to Maria Louise Hyde of Baltimore, and died at his country residence at Tivoli, near Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1896.

SAUNDERS, Frederick, librarian, Astor Library, New York city, was born in London, Eng., Aug. 14, 1807. He was a son of Mr. Saunders, of the firm of Saunders & Ottley, publishers, in London. He received an excellent education, and, as a young man, occupied a position in the establishment in which his father was senior partner. At that time great interest was felt in England in regard to the question of the international copyright with the United States. Publishers and authors alike were beginning to perceive that the Americans were a reading people, and that a larger number of the works of eminent English writers were sold in America than in England, on which, of course, no profit accrued either to the writer or publisher. In 1837 Mr. Saunders was sent by the publishing house with which he was connected to New York, for the purpose of opening a branch of the establishment, with the design of re-issuing works published by the London house. In order to accomplish this a strenuous effort was made by Mr. Saunders to secure protection for property in his charge, involving a large amount of money, but, on account of there being no international copyright law, the undertaking was abandoned. In the meantime a considerable sum of money had been expended by Saunders & Ottley, while many influential English and American authors had assisted Mr. Saunders in his commission. At different periods he presented six petitions to congress, asking for the desired protection of literary property, these petitions being headed by Washington Irving, followed by Bancroft, Bryant, and many others: one of these documents was given to Henry Clay by Charles Dickens for presentation to congress. Capt. Marryatt took charge of another edition, G. P. R. James of another, and Lieut. Wilkes, of the United States exploring expedition, brought over from England a remarkable memorial signed by fifty-six British authors, praying for the enactment of a protective law. This interesting document was also placed in charge of Mr. Clay. It was at this time, therefore, and through the extraordinary efforts of Mr. Saunders, that the first seed was sown looking toward the harvest of the international copyright, which was at last to some extent garnered. Mr. Saunders was for a time employed on the editorial staff of the New York "Evening Post," under William Cullen Bryant. Again, he filled a position in the establishment of Harper & Bros., and for a number of years was in the employ of George P. Putnam, this being in about 1850 to 1855. In 1859, at the suggestion of Washington Irving, president of the board of trustees of the Astor Library, Mr. Saunders was appointed assistant librarian, in which position he continued until 1876, when he was appointed librarian—Robbins Little being superintendent. During all the time that Mr. Saunders has been a resident of New York he has been a frequent contributor to the periodical literature of that city, having written for the old "Knickerbocker Magazine," "The Democratic Review," "The New York Quarterly," and others. Besides this he has been a voluminous writer of very charming books, compiled and edited from English and American literature, and which have made him very popular as a writer.

Frederick Saunders

These were: "New York in a Nutshell" (1853); "Salad for the Solitary" (1853); "Salad for the Social" (1856); "Mosaics" (1856); "Festival of Song" (1868); "Salad for the Solitary and Social," revised (1872); "Our National Centennial Jubilee" (1877); "Pastime Papers" (1892), and "Story of the Discovery of the New World" (1892). Soon after the consolidation of the Astor Library with the Lenox and Tilden foundations, he was retired. He died in New York, Dec. 12, 1902.

GAINES, Wesley John, bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, was born near Washington, Wilkes co., Ga., Oct. 4, 1840, son of William and Louisa Gaines, who were slaves. His boyhood was spent on a plantation where he learned to write from a copy-book, and read while sick, studying the Bible. In 1855 he removed to Stewart county, Ga., and in 1856 to Muscogee county, and dates his call to the ministry to this time, when he was wont to preach funeral sermons over the dead birds and animals. He was married, in 1863, to Julia A. Camper, and had one child, Mary Louisa Gaines. He was licensed to preach in 1865; admitted to the South Carolina conference, in 1866, at Savannah, Ga.; ordained deacon then, and elder in 1867, at Wilmington, N. C.; had his first appointment to the Florence Mission, Ga., that year; was stationed at Atlanta, Ga., 1867-69; Macon, 1871-73; Columbus, 1874-77; Macon, 1878-80 and Atlanta, 1881-88. He was elected bishop, May 19, 1888, and ordained May 24th, at Indianapolis. He was book steward of the North Georgia conference, member of the A. M. E. financial board, trustee and treasurer of Morris Brown College, trustee of Wilberforce University, Ohio. He studied theology in 1870, at Athens, Ga., under Rector Henderson; read theology with Rev. Joseph S. Key, later bishop, 1875-78; studied rhetoric under Prof. B. H. Sasnett, of Oxford College, and received the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. from Wilberforce University in 1883. Bishop Gaines was one of the shining lights of the African Methodist Episcopal church. He was a pious, well-educated and eloquent preacher, fine looking, of imposing presence and of blended politeness and dignity. He possessed both administrative and creative capacity of a high order, and was successful in getting money and building churches. He was the author of "African Methodism in the South." He died in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12, 1912.

MARSH, Charles, congressman, was born in Lebanon, Conn., July 10, 1765, son of Joseph and Dorothy (Mason) Marsh. His father, an early settler of the New Hampshire grants, afterwards Vermont, and first lieutenant-governor of the new state, was descended from John Marsh, who came over from England in 1633 and settled in Newton, Mass. From this first American ancestor and his wife, Anne Webster, the line is traced through their son John and his wife, Sarah Lyman; their son Capt. Joseph and his wife, Hannah ————; their son Ensign Joseph and his wife, Mercy Bill (or Durkee), and their son, Joseph Marsh, the father of Charles Marsh. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786. After studying law he was admitted to the bar and established a practice in Woodstock, Vt., which covered a period of nearly fifty years. Pres. Washington appointed him state district attorney for Vermont in 1797, and in 1815 he was elected as a Federalist to the national congress, serving from Dec. 4, 1815, to Mar. 3, 1817. He was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society, and was president of the Vermont Bible Society, vice-president of the American Bible Society, and vice-president of the American Education Society. He was a trustee of Dartmouth College during 1809-49, and was associated professionally with the famous Dartmouth College controversy. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his alma mater in 1828. He was married to Susan (Perkins) Arnold, daughter of Dr. Elisha Perkins of Plainfield, Conn., and a son was George Perkins Marsh, famous diplomat and scholar. He died in Woodstock, Vt., Jan. 11, 1849.

MARSH, George Perkins, diplomat and author, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Mar. 15, 1801, son of Charles and Susan (Perkins) Arnold Marsh. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College with highest honors in 1820. He taught for a short time in the military academy at Norwich, Vt., but teaching was not his forte, and returning to Woodstock, studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar, and divided his time between legal practice and literary studies in Burlington, Vt., where his cousin, James Marsh, was president of the University of Vermont. In the meantime he became active in local politics. He was elected to the legislature in 1835, and was a member of the supreme executive council of Vermont, there being at that time no state senate. In 1837 he became interested in the establishment of a woolen manufactory at Winooski, and at the same time took up the study of the languages of northern Europe, resulting in his "Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language" (1838), which was compiled and translated from the grammar of Rask and represented much original work. In 1842 he was elected to congress as a Whig, resigning in 1849 to accept the appointment of U. S. minister to Turkey. In congress he favored a protective tariff, opposed the admission of Texas as a slave state, and protested against the continuation of the Mexican war, which he characterized as a national crime. When he went to Constantinople as minister to Turkey he could converse with the diplomatic representatives of France, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Norway and Denmark in their native tongues. He was also a fine Latin, Greek and Icelandic scholar, and soon learned to speak Turkish, and made some progress in Arabic and Persian. His linguistic accomplishments and strong personal character won distinction in diplomatic circles, although his diplomatic rank was lower than that of any of his European confrères. He went on a special mission to Greece in 1852 to inquire into the imprisonment and abuse of Rev. Dr. Jonas King, an American missionary and consular agent, and was entirely successful. Upon his arrival in Athens he greatly astonished the Greeks by delivering a speech in their own language. A change in the administration at Washington caused his recall in 1853, and he returned to Burlington, Vt. He served on a commission to rebuild the Vermont state house at Montpelier, and was a state railroad commissioner during 1857-59. Gov. Fletcher appointed him in 1857 to make observations on the artificial propagation of fish, on which he made an exhaustive report to the Vermont legislature. He delivered a course of lectures on the English language to the graduate students of Columbia College, New York, in 1855, and a similar course before the Lowell Institute in Boston in 1860-61. They are preserved in two volumes: "Lectures on the English Language" (1861) and "The Origin and History of the English Language" (1862). In 1861 Mr. Marsh was appointed the first U. S. minister to the new kingdom of Italy, and his service

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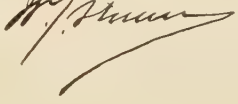

was very satisfactory to both governments. Italy in those days was in a transition state. Her great minister, Count Cavour, had suddenly succumbed, in the moment of success, after his gigantic efforts to consolidate the various kingdoms of Italy under one liberal monarch. Minister Marsh followed the Italian government in its changes of capital from Turin to Florence and from Florence to Rome, serving until his death in 1882, a period of over twenty-one years, and becoming the dean of the diplomatic corps in Italy. So great was the confidence of the Italian government in him that he was made arbitrator of a long-standing boundary dispute between Switzerland and Italy, and his decision was acquiesced in by both parties. He saw a longer period of service than any other American diplomat, not excepting Benjamin Franklin, and he was called the "Patriarch of American Diplomacy." In 1872 he suffered a severe illness in Rome from which he never fully recovered. He won literary fame by his essays and philological studies, particularly in the languages and literature of northern Europe. He was a fine Scandinavian scholar, a lover of Scandinavian history and of the legends, sagas and weird mythology of the Northland, and he was a great admirer of the Goths, tracing whatever was great and individual in the character of the founders of New England to the influence of Gothic blood. His collection of Scandinavian literature, which was the best in America, became the property of the University of Vermont. He also had a profound knowledge of the history of art, particularly of engraving, and his collection of proofs after the great masters was the most complete and valuable in the country. In addition to the works already mentioned he wrote "The Camel, his Organization, Habits and Uses, Considered with Reference to his Introduction into the United States" (1856); "Man and Nature, or Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action" (1864). The last-named work was translated into Italian and published in Florence (1870), and was almost entirely rewritten and republished under the title of "The Earth, as Modified by Human Action" (1874). He wrote also a large number of articles in the periodical press, and delivered numerous lectures on many subjects. His writings are as much distinguished for good sense and acuteness as for scholarship, and they exerted a marked influence on American letters. His style was perspicuous, uniting literary grace with extreme intellectual versatility. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1859, and from Dartmouth in 1860. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 10, 1828, to Harriet, daughter of Ozias Buell of Burlington, Vt., by whom he had two children, Charles Buell, who died young, and George Ozias, who became a lawyer in New York city and died without issue; and (2) in 1839 to Caroline, daughter of Benjamin Crane of Berkeley, Mass. His second wife was herself a writer, publishing "The Hallig, or the Sheepfold on the Waters: A Tale of Humble Life on the Coast of Schleswig," translated from the German of Biernatzki (1857); "English Hearts and English Hands" (1858); "Wolfe of the Knoll and other Poems" (1860). She also began a work on the life and letters of her husband, in two volumes, only one of which was completed. She died in 1912. Mr. Marsh died at Vallombrosa, Italy, July 23, 1882.

ST. JOHN, William Pope, banker, was born in Mobile, Ala., Feb. 19, 1849, son of Newton and Mary (Pope) St. John. His father was a member of the banking firm of St. John, Powers & Co., for twenty-five years the agents in the South for Baring Bros. & Co. of London. The son was educated chiefly in Europe and at Andover, Mass., and began his business career in the employ of a Wall street firm. In 1881 he became cashier of the Mercantile National Bank of New York, two years later becoming its president, holding the office until his death. During his administration as president, the Mercantile National Bank's deposits increased in ten years from an average of $3,500,000 to over $11,000,000. He was a member of the American Bankers Association and of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was an authority on finance, wrote frequently on economic topics and in behalf of free coinage of gold and silver. Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. He died in New York city, Feb. 14, 1897.

FLORENCE, William Jermyn, actor, was born in Albany, N. Y., July 26, 1831. His real name was Bernard Conlin, which he later gave up and legalized his stage name of Florence. He was the eldest of a family of five brothers and two sisters. He first became a member of the Murdock Dramatic Association in New York, and his first appearance on the stage was made in Richmond, Va., Dec. 6, 1849, as Peter in the "Stranger." From Richmond he went to Brougham's Lyceum, New York city, subsequently Wallack's theatre, and then for the first time played Irish characters, in the spirited impersonation of which he afterward became so proficient. No actor more correctly portrayed the Irish spirit; the careless, humorous, pathetic, and poetic sides of the Irish character all found sympathy and correct representation through Mr. Florence. He played Macduff to Mr. Booth's Macbeth for a time, but afterward returned to Brougham's Lyceum and resumed his Irish characters. On Jan. 1, 1853, Mr. Florence was married to Mrs. Malvina May Little, a dancer attached to Wallack's theatre, and on June 8th of the same year they appeared together at the National theatre, New York, as the "Yankee Boy and Yankee Girl." The play was an instantaneous success and was particularly well received in England, where they went in 1856, appearing in Drury Lane theatre, London, for fifty nights, to immense houses. They afterward made a tour through Great Britain and Mr. Florence made a special hit in Ireland with his Irish characters. In November, 1863, he produced the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," at the Winter Garden, the first time the play was produced in the United States. Bob Brierly subsequently became one of his most famous characters. Mr. Florence's name is more prominently identified with the character of Capt. Cuttle than any other; it was one of his favorite parts which he played for thirty years, both in this country and abroad, without meeting a rival. Another play in which the combined talent of Mr. and Mrs. Florence proved most successful was the "Mighty Dollar," which enjoyed an unprecedented run in America, and was fairly successful in England, though the play was too thoroughly American to be appreciated by the English people. During the last three years of his life, Mr. Florence played with Joseph Jefferson in the "Rivals" and "Heir-at-Law," taking the character of Sir Lucius O'Triggor in the former and that of Homespun in the latter. The combination of these two artists attained a remarkable success. Mr. Florence was slightly above the medium height, of good physique, a broad, well-developed forehead, honest, merry blue eyes, an expressive mouth, and a voice at once gentle and full of admirable in-

tonations. Though sixty years of age at the time of his death, he retained his youthful appearance and on the stage hardly appeared more than thirty. He attributed his continued success to simpleness of purpose, strict attention to detail, and to losing his personality in any character he undertook to portray. Mr. Florence was not only one of the foremost comedians of his time, but was one of nature's noblemen. Kindly of heart, full of charity for all mankind, he was possessed of a manner that invited confidence and insured personal popularity. In religion he was a Roman Catholic and his funeral, which took place at St. Agnes' church, New York city, was a notable gathering of distinguished actors and actresses who assembled to pay their final tribute to their popular associate. He died in Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1891.

YOUNG, Pierce Manning Butler, congressman, was born at Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 15, 1839. His father, Dr. R. M. Young, was the son of Capt. Wm. Young, a gallant revolutionary soldier, who lived and died at the Rock House, near Greenville, S. C. His mother, Elizabeth Caroline, was the daughter of George Jones of Spartanburg, a wealthy planter and merchant. Pierce entered, at thirteen, the Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta, Ga., and in 1857 was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where he remained four years, and was about to graduate when the war broke out. He was appointed first lieutenant in the 1st Georgia regiment by Gov. Brown, but declined, preferring the appointment of second lieutenant of artillery. He was attached to Gen. Bragg's staff at Pensacola, on engineer duty, and was aide at the same time on Gen. W. H. T. Walker's staff. He was appointed adjutant of Cobb's Georgia legion, and in the fall of 1861 was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Georgia infantry, but declined when appointed major in the Confederate states army. By frequent promotions he became brigadier-general of cavalry in 1863, and major-general of cavalry in 1864. After the war he returned to his plantation in Bartow county, Ga., and was elected to the fortieth, forty-first, forty-second and forty-third congresses, serving principally on the military committee. He was a delegate to the national democratic conventions which nominated Seymour in 1868, Tilden in 1876, and Hancock in 1880, a member of the Georgia state democratic committee in 1880–82, and delegate to the state democratic conventions of 1876 and 1880, at all times working hard for the success of his party. He was appointed by President Hayes a commissioner in 1878 to the Paris International Exposition, and in 1885 by President Cleveland consul-general to St. Petersburg, resigning in 1887. Gen. Young was one of the most dashing and brilliant cavalry officers of the war, and fought his way to be a major-general at twenty-three years of age; was three times wounded in battle, and was mentioned three times for gallant conduct on the battle-field in corps orders of Gen. J. E. B. Stewart. Many stories are current of his heroism, among them the saying, that he will not own or deny, that in one of his dashing charges he prefaced it with the utterance: "Now boys, for h——l or promotion." He has been very prominent in the politics of his state, and in 1871 received forty votes for the nomination for U. S. senator, and in 1880 his name was mentioned in the nominating convention for governor.

AMES, Fisher, statesman, was born in Dedham, Mass., April 9, 1758. His father was Nathaniel Ames, a physician, who was best known for having published during nearly forty years an almanac, which was in high repute. His grandfather, also named Nathaniel Ames, of Bridgewater, who died in 1736, was an astronomer. Fisher Ames received a better education as a boy than was usual in families no better off financially than his. He was thoroughly prepared for college and was graduated from Harvard in 1774. After that, for some time he devoted himself to teaching in order to obtain money enough to enable him to study law. In this he succeeded, and entered the law office of William Tudor, in Boston, where he studied until he was admitted to practice. This was in 1781, and besides being a good lawyer he had thoroughly equipped himself in the study of politics and political economy, while he had very strong views in regard to the science of government and statesmanship. In a society formed among the students at Harvard for mutual improvement in oratory, Ames had been a favorite. While practicing law, he revived his study of the Latin classics and familiarized himself with English literature. His first public position was that of delegate to a convention which assembled at Concord, to devise means for the relief of the general distress caused by the depreciation of the paper currency of the day. In 1788 he was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention and was next appointed a member of the house of representatives in the state legislature. In 1789 he was elected the first representative in his district in congress, and for eight successive years he took a distinguished part in the national councils. In the meantime, he had exhibited the possession of literary ability of no ordinary sort, by contributing a number of political essays to the Boston press, and which exercised no inconsiderable influence upon public opinion in regard to the topics on which they treated. During his long service in congress, Mr. Ames was a principal speaker in the debates upon every important question. He constantly and zealously defended Washington's administration with the force and attractive oratory which characterized all his efforts. Among all those who knew Mr. Ames it was admitted that he had a mind of the highest order and a just claim to the honor of being considered a genius. As a speaker and as a writer, he had the power to enlighten and persuade; to move, to please, to charm, to astonish. Says one writer: "Many of his opinions have the authority of predictions fulfilled and fulfilling. He had the ability of investigation, and where it was necessary, did investigate with patient attention, going through a series of observations and deductions, and placing the links which connect one truth with another. When the result of his researches was exhibited in discourse the steps of a logical process were in some measure concealed by a coloring of rhetoric." The speeches of Mr. Ames on Mr. Madison's resolutions and on the appropriation for the British treaty, deserved particular notice. The latter constituted the most renowned act of his life. His health was feeble, but the magnitude of the dangers which he believed to threaten the country inspired him with extraordinary animation. The speech he then made abounded with the most elevated notions of national honor, and in the most impassioned appeals to the patriotism and reason of his hearers. During its delivery the crowded house listened with the most profound attention, and when in

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Fisher Ames

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conclusion he alluded in a touching manner to his own slender and almost broken hold upon life, the audience was moved to tears. John Adams, who heard it, spoke of it in a letter to his wife as matchless, wonderful, marvelous. Fearing to put the question to a decision, the Republicans adjourned the house as soon as Ames sat down, but a few days later the treaty (known as Jay's) was ratified by a vote of fifty-one to forty-eight. At the conclusion of his fouth term in congress the state of his health obliged him to retire to private life, and thereafter he took no further part in public affairs except to contribute an occasional essay on some pressing question of the day to the Boston newspapers over the signatures, "Brutus" and "Camillus." During the eight years that he was a member of the national congress he was distinguished for great business talent, exalted patriotism and a high order of statesmanship, and his power over the house was remarkable. In any closely contested question a few words from him would almost invariably bring about a decision. In 1804 he was chosen president of Harvard College, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., but the condition of his health was such that he was obliged to decline the appointment. Ames possessed a most charming personality and admirable character, pure in private life, and above the temptation of worldly gain. As an orator he was more than most of the agitators of the revolutionary period; his style was calmer than theirs, and his classical allusions most chaste and severe. His fund of information was extensive, and from this source he drew hundreds of most happy instances; in fact, he rarely argued out a question logically, but intuitively sprang to his conclusion with an apt illustration, a word picture, a startling metaphor or a scintillating epigram. As a specimen of his more highly figurative style, the following, referring to the dangers of anarchy, is quoted: "A mobocracy is always usurped by the worst men in the most corrupt times, in a period of violence by the most violent. It is a Briaraeus with a thousand hands, each bearing a dagger; a Cerberus, gaping with her thousand throats all parched and thirsting for fresh blood. It is a genuine tyranny, but of all the least durable, yet the most destructive while it lasts. The power of a despot, like the ardor of a summer's sun, dries up the grass, but the roots remain fresh in the soil. A mob government, like a West India hurricane, instantly strews the fruitful earth with promiscuous ruin, and turns the sky yellow with pestilence. Men inhale a vapor like a sirocco and die in the open air for want of respiration. It is a winged curse and envelops the obscure as well as the distinguished, and is wafted into the lurking-places of the fugitives. It is not doing justice to licentiousness to compare it to a wind which ravages the surface of the earth. It is an earthquake which loosens its foundations, burying in an hour the accumulated wealth and wisdom of ages. Those who, after the calamity, would reconstruct the edifice of public liberty, will be scarcely able to find the model of the artificers, or even the ruins. Mountains have split and filled the verdant valleys, covering them with rocks and gravel; rivers have changed their beds; populous towns have sunk, leaving only frightful chasms, out of which are creeping the remnants of living wretches, the monuments and the victims of despair." Ames was ardently devoted to George Washington both personally and politically. He was chosen by his colleagues to write an address to Washington upon retiring from office in 1797, and when the first president died he was selected by the state of Massachusetts to deliver the state eulogy. He was married to Frances, daughter of Hon. John Worthington, of Springfield, Mass., and had seven children: John Worthington, Nathaniel, Hannah, Jeremiah F., William, Seth and Richard Ames. His son Seth (1805-81) was chief justice of the superior court of Massachusetts and associate justice of the supreme judicial court of that state. Fisher Ames's last word were: "My hope is in the mercy of God." He died in Dedham, Mass., July 4, 1808.

REED, Thomas Brackett, congressman, was born in Portland, Me., Oct. 18, 1839, the son of Thomas B. and Matilda P. (Mitchell) Reed. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1860, winning one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The next four years were spent in teaching, and in studying law, and he then became instructor in the Portland High School. During the civil war he was assistant paymaster in the U. S. Navy, serving on the "tin clad" Sybil, commanded by Lieut. H. H. Gorringe, which patrolled uneventfully on the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the Maine state legislature in 1867, and after serving two terms, was made state senator, from which position he passed to that of attorney-general of the state in the same year. He left the office of attorney-general in 1873, and became solicitor of the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth U. S. congress. He attracted attention in congressional circles by a speech in April, 1878, arguing against the payment of damages by the United States to William and Mary College, for losses caused by federal troops during the civil war; the subsequent policy of the government in relation to war claims was largely determined by the defeat of this measure, to which Mr. Reed signally contributed. He took a leading part in the proceedings of the committee appointed to investigate the election of President Hayes. In the forty-sixth congress his skill as a debater was recognized and at this time he made a notable speech defending the presence of United States marshals at elections in the South. As chairman of the judiciary committee of the forty-seventh congress he introduced a bill providing for the distribution of the balance of the Geneva award. His influence each year became more strongly marked and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him. In the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses the complimentary nomination to the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. In the fifty-first congress (1889) the Republican party gained the ascendancy and he was selected speaker of the house on the second ballot. In the first days of his administration of the speaker's office the minority strongly opposed what Mr. Reed believed to be his constitutional power to count members as present in the house, in order to ascertain the presence of a quorum, despite their refusal to answer the roll call. The question of silence on such occasions constituting legal absence, and the destruction thereby of a quorum was, however, set at rest by the adoption of new rules by the house, Feb. 14, 1890, as well as by the decision of the supreme court. In the fifty-second congress, which was Democratic, Mr. Reed became floor leader of the Republicans and held this position through the fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses. His name was presented to the Republican national convention of

1896 by Henry Cabot Lodge, but he was defeated by McKinley for the presidential nomination. When the war with Spain was threatening, Mr. Reed was in the speaker's chair and used all his influence to avert it, but the destruction of the battleship Maine so excited the public that a break was inevitable. Mr. Reed also was opposed to the annexation of Porto Rico and the Philippines. He was re-elected to the fifty-sixth congress, but resigned without taking his seat, and became head of the law firm of Reed, Simpson, Thatcher and Barnum, in New York, continuing in practice there until his death. He had a great fondness for literature, and was a frequent contributor to the magazines; he was also the author of a popular work on parliamentary law, known as "Reed's Rules." As a debater and parliamentary leader he must be accorded high rank. When he became the leader of the Republican party he was so pre-eminently the man for the place as to stand in a class by himself, and from that time until he left the House, sixteen years later, he remained at the head of his party, the longest period that any man has been the leader of a party in either the senate or the house. It is the simple truth to say that great and varied as was the array of talent against him, he never was overmatched, and he never appeared to have all his reserves brought into action. A bronze statue of Reed, the work of Burr C. Miller, was erected to his memory in Portland in 1910. He was married Feb. 5, 1870, to Susan Prentice, daughter of the Rev. Samuel H. Merrill, of Portland, Me., and was survived by one daughter, Katharine, who married Capt. Arthur T. Balentine, U. S. A. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1902.

VANCE, Zebulon Baird, senator, was born in Buncombe county, N. C., May 13, 1830, son of David Vance, and grandson of David Vance, a native of Winchester, Va., who removed to North Carolina before the revolution, settled on the French Bend river, and was a prominent soldier in the celebrated attack on Ferguson at King's Mountain, which victory of the American troops was the turning point in the revolution and the cause of American success. He was educated at Washington College in Tennessee, and at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He commenced to study law and was admitted to practice in 1852, becoming in the same year county solicitor for Buncombe county. In 1856 he was elected to the thirty-first congress. He was re-elected in 1858 and became an active participant in the stormy scenes in congress preceding the outbreak of the Civil war. Like many of the best men of North Carolina, he was opposed to secession, but when the step was taken, followed the fortunes of his native state. He entered the Confederate army in May, 1861, was commissioned captain of the 26th regiment, and three months later was promoted to the rank of colonel. In the spring of 1862 he took part with his regiment in the series of battles fought upon the peninsula between the York and James rivers during McClellan's advance toward Richmond, which ended with the bloody conflict at Malvern Hill on July 1st. In the autumn of the same year, Col. Vance was elected governor of the state, a position which he held four years, being re-elected in August, 1864. If the troops of North Carolina were the best-clothed and best equipped men in the Confederate army, it was due to the sagacity and energy of Gov. Vance. He purchased a steamship and established a system of carrying cotton to Europe, receiving in return arms and food and clothing. In May, 1865, when he saw that resistance to the victorious Federal troops was no longer possible, he issued a message counseling peace, and advising the citizens of the state to accept the results of the war. He was arrested on orders from Washington by a detachment of Kilpatrick's cavalry, but was released after a few months. In April, 1867, he was pardoned by the president, and for several years retired to private life. After the reconstruction period the legislature elected him U. S. senator in 1870. But he had taken such an active part in the war that the senate refused to admit him, and he resigned two years later. He was again a candidate in 1872, but was defeated by a coalition of bolting democrats and republicans who elected Col. A. S. Merrimon. This defeat was compensated for by his third election to the governorship in 1876, and when Mr. Merrimon's term expired in 1879, he was unanimously elected senator to succeed him, taking his seat March 18, 1879, without any opposition. He took great interest in the early history of the country, and was prominent in the celebration of the Mechlenberg centennial of the declaration of independence of that little town, which had been issued some months before the declaration at Philadelphia. He was re-elected to the senate in 1885 and 1891, his term expiring March 3, 1897. On the floor of the senate he was one of the readiest speakers, and his eloquence and humor made him a favorite at public gatherings. As a popular orator he had few equals. His "infinite jests and most excellent fancy," his pathos and brilliancy made him irresistible before the people. He was an opponent of the civil service law which he fiercely attacked in several speeches, and urged its repeal. He was an ardent advocate of tariff reform and a strong supporter of President Cleveland. In 1890 he suffered an unfortunate affliction in the loss of one of his eyes, the sight of which had been gradually growing weaker for several months. Senator Vance was twice married, first to Harriet Newell, daughter of Rev. Thomas Empsy; she died at Raleigh, Nov. 3, 1878, and he was married second in June, 1890 to Mrs. Florence S. Marten, daughter of Samuel Steele of Kentucky. Senator Vance died at Washington, D. C., Apr. 14, 1894.

EDMUNDS, George Franklin, U. S. senator, was born at Richmond, Vt., Feb. 1, 1828, son of Ebenezer and Naomi (Briggs) Edmunds. He was educated at the common schools and with a private tutor, and studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, A. B. Maynard, in Richmond and with the firm of Smalley & Phelps, of which Edward J. Phelps, minister to England under Cleveland, was a partner, in Burlington. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession with Maynard at Richmond. Two years later he removed to Burlington, where the legal talent of the state was then centered and where his abilities were quickly recognized. Without neglecting his legal business, he soon began to take an active interest in politics as a leader of the young Whigs of Burlington, who revolted against the older, more conservative, elements in the party. In 1854 he was elected moderator of the town. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Vermont and represented that party in the state legislature during 1854-59, serving as speaker of the house during the last three sessions. In 1861-62 he was a member of the state senate, and its president *pro tempore,* and in the former year was a member of the state convention that formed a coalition with the war Democrats, drafting the resolution adopted by the con-

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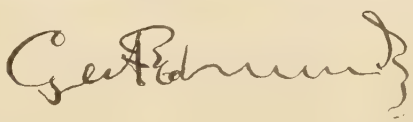

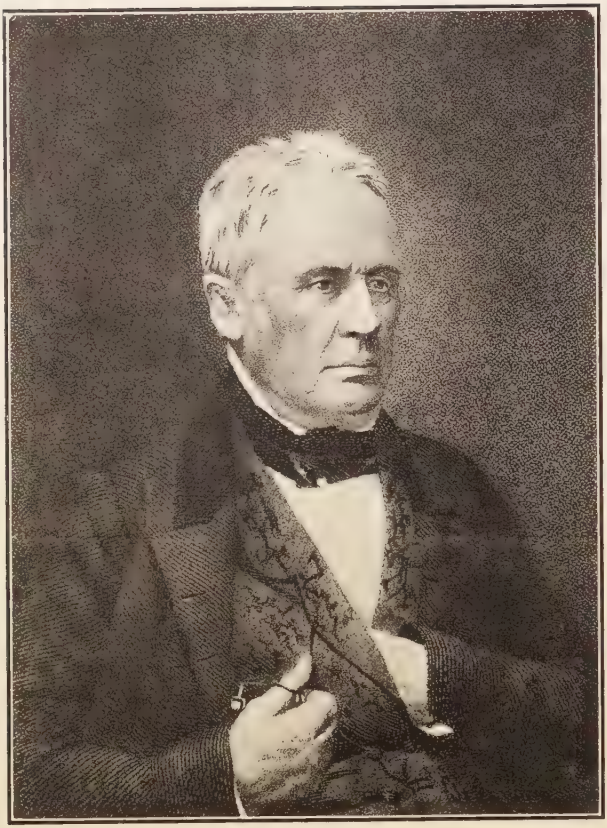

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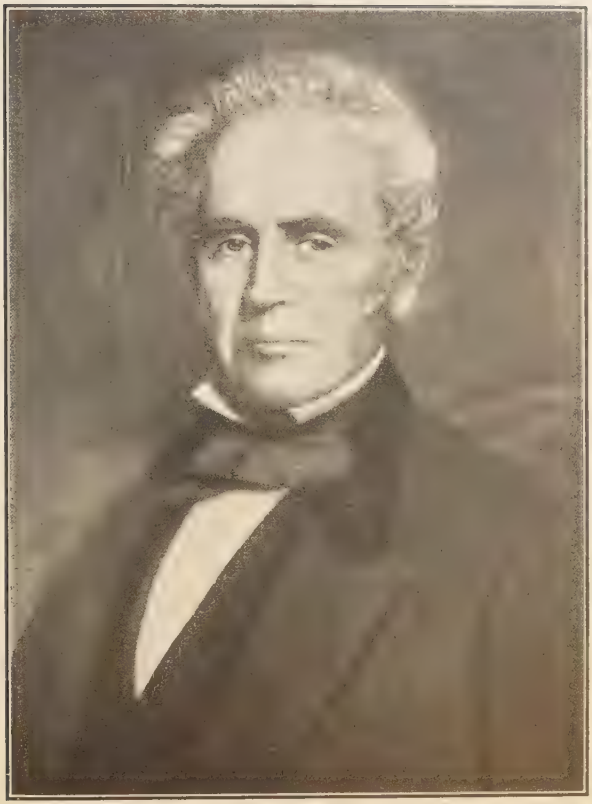
B. Silliman

vention. In March, 1866, he was appointed by the governor of Vermont to supply the vacancy in the U. S. senate created by the death of Solomon Foot, and was subsequently elected by the Vermont legislature to fill the unexpired term ending in March, 1869. He served by re-election until he retired voluntarily from political life in 1891. His first speeches in the senate were made during the services commemorative of Solomon Foot. From that time he began to take a leading part in the discussions of the senate in which Sumner, Fessenden, Trumbull and Wade were the leading Republican spirits, and Reverdy Johnson, Hendricks and Saulsbury were the leading Democrats. When the Republicans began that two years' contest with President Johnson, Mr. Edmunds was given charge of the tenure-of-office act which he pushed through to its passage. He was a member and several times chairman of the judiciary committee, and played a prominent part in all the important proceedings in congress during his senatorial career. He was active as one of his party leaders in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, sided with President Grant in his difficulties with Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull, supported the administration in the long contest over the state government of Louisiana, though opposing any attempt to seat Pinchback, helped to secure the passage of the reconstruction measures, fought hard for the resumption of specie payment after the civil war, and was a warm advocate of civil service reform and, besides introducing the famous tenure-of-office bill, reintroduced in the senate the Jenckes civil service reform bill. When Hayes and Tilden were contesting the presidential election returns in 1876, Sen. Edmunds was one of the electoral committee which placed Hayes in the White House. He was unanimously elected president *pro tempore* of the senate when vice-president Arthur was called to the White house by the assassination of Garfield. He was the author of the act of March 22, 1882, for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and for the disfranchisement of those who practiced it. In 1890 he helped draw up the famous anti-trust law known as the Sherman act. After his retirement from the senate in 1891 he practiced law for some years in Philadelphia, later moving to Pasadena, Cal., and retiring from public life. In 1897 he became chairman of the monetary commission appointed by the executive committee of the Indianapolis monetary conference. He was an undaunted and untiring foe of all legislative intrigues and a strong advocate of strict parliamentary procedure. "Excepting Webster, Calhoun and Fessenden," said James Ford Rhodes, the historian, "greater adepts in constitutional law have not argued in that arena (the U. S. senate) than Trumbull, Edmunds and Thurman. They were statesmen of a high order, not mere politicians." Senator Edmunds was a man of fine parts and much learning, quick at repartee and possessed of deep insight and keen penetration of mind. He was married Aug. 11, 1852, to Susan Marsh, daughter of Wyllys Lyman, of Burlington, Vt., and they had two children: Mary M., and Julia M. Edmunds. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 27, 1919.

SILLIMAN, Benjamin, scientist, was born at North Stratford (now Trumbull), Conn., Aug. 8, 1779, son of Gold Selleck, and Mary (Fish) Silliman, and grandson of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Peabody) Silliman. His first American ancestor, Daniel Silliman, was supposed to have come from Holland, but later discoveries indicate that the family had an Italian origin. At the time of the Reformation persons of the name of Sillimandi, professing the Protestant faith, removed from Lucca, in Tuscany, to Geneva, which was at that time the refuge of persecuted Protestants. Daniel Silliman is thought to have come from Geneva, and settled at "Holland Place," Fairfield, Conn. Ebenezer Silliman, grandfather of Benjamin Silliman was graduated at Yale College in 1742. He had studied theology, but turned his attention to law; was speaker in the general assembly for many years, and held the rank of Major in the 4th regiment of militia. Gold Selleck Silliman, father of Benjamin, was graduated at Yale in 1752, studied law and became attorney for the crown in Fairfield county. He held the rank of brigadier-general through the greater part of the Revolutionary war, and was charged with the defence of the southwestern frontier of Connecticut, a post requiring constant vigilance, because of the long occupation of New York by the British. He was active in repelling the raid on Danbury, Conn., in 1777 but was surprised in his own house, in May, 1779, by a party of English sent from Lloyd's Neck by Sir Henry Clinton, and he remained a prisoner on parole at Flatbush, and Gravesend, L. I., for nearly a year. He died in 1790, and the task of educating the son devolved upon the mother. Young Silliman was graduated at Yale College, in 1796, studied law with Simeon Baldwin, at New Haven, and a year later was appointed tutor at Yale, holding that position until he was appointed to the bar in 1802. But he abandoned the law as a profession for the more attractive subjects, chemistry and natural history, the change having been influenced by Pres. Dwight, of Yale, who had seen Silliman's ability to teach during his years as a tutor. In September, 1802, he was appointed professor of chemistry and natural history at Yale, with permission to qualify himself. He studied for two years under Dr. James Woodhouse, professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania and in March, 1805, he went to Europe to continue his studies, and to procure apparatus, spending a year of study in Edinburgh and in London, and visiting the continent where he met many distinguished men of science. He subsequently published an account of his tour, entitled "Journal of Travel in England, Holland, and Scotland, and Two Passages on the Atlantic, in the years 1805 and 1806." In 1808 he assumed his professional duties at Yale as professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy. In Edinburgh, Prof. Silliman had become interested in the discussions between the Wernerians and Huttonians, and had attended a course of lectures on geology. On his return he made a geological survey of Connecticut and a study of mineral structure in the vicinity of New Haven, which is believed to have been the first exploration of its kind in the United States. He persuaded Yale to purchase, in 1808, the cabinet of minerals of Benjamin D. Perkins, and some years later he secured the loan of the collection of George Gibbs, which became the property of the college in 1825. His scientific work began when he examined the meteorite which fell near Weston, Conn., on Dec. 14, 1807. He made a chemical analysis of its fragments, and in conjunction with Prof. Kingsley wrote the first scientific account of the fall of a meteor in America. This account, which excited great public interest at home, was reproduced abroad and was read before the Royal Society of London and also before the French Academy. While honored and beloved as a teacher

he acquired greater distinction as a lecturer, especially on geology. He began an extended course of experiments, in 1811, on the fusibility of various substances in the flame of the oxy-hydrogen, or compound blow-pipe invented by Robert Hare. He succeeded in melting many refractory minerals, particularly those containing alkalies and alkaline earths, a great part of which had not before been reduced. He repeated his experiments after Sir Humphry Davis' discovery of the metallic basis of alkalies and obtained for the first time in the United States the metals sodium and potassium. In 1818 he founded the "American Journal of Science and Arts," (sometimes quoted as Silliman's Journal) of which, for nearly twenty years, he was the sole editor, and for eight subsequent, years senior editor. In 1822 he discovered the fact of the fusion of carbon in the voltaic arc, a discovery that occasioned much dispute in Europe, but was later generally accepted. He explored the Wyoming valley, and examined the coal formations in 1830, made a scientific study of the culture and manufacture of sugar, under a commission from the secretary of the treasury in 1832-33 and toured the Virginia gold mines in 1836. His first course of popular lectures was given in New Haven in 1808 and he delivered another course at Lowel, Mass., in the following year. During the years 1834-40 he gave courses of popular lectures in most of the principal cities of the United States. They were so much appreciated that he was selected to give a course on geology in the opening year of the Lowell Institute in Boston in 1839 and he lectured there on chemistry during the next three years. The happy combination of a graceful and interesting style with unwonted splendor of experimental illustration gave these lectures an unprecedented popularity and they exerted a powerful influence in awakening an interest in scientific matters among the young men who later became the country's scientific leaders. In 1851 he made a second visit to Europe, accompanied by his son, Benjamin, and they visited the principal cities of Great Britain and the continent, meeting the leading scientific men of the day. He resigned his chair at Yale in 1853 and was made professor emeritus, but at the request of his colleagues he continued to lecture on geology until June, 1855, the date of his last academic course. He secured many important donations for Yale, the Gibbs' collection of minerals already mentioned, the historical paintings of Col. John Trumbull, and the building in which they were deposited and the Clark telescope. He was also active in the organization of the Yale Medical College, and the Sheffield Scientific School. He was chosen first president of the American Association of Geologists (in 1840), which later became the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1863 he was one of the corporate members named by the Congress in the formation of the National Academy of Sciences and was corresponding member of the geological societies of Great Britain and France. Prof. Silliman was pre-eminent as a teacher, and as a lecturer he was almost unsurpassed; outside the lecture room, by investigations given to the world through the press, he rendered invaluable service to the cause of science. He was styled by Edward Everett Hale, "the Nestor of American science." Sillimanite, a rock-forming mineral consisting of aluminum silicate was named after him. Prof. Silliman was opposed to slavery, and subscribed to aid in the arming of some Kansas colonists in April, 1856. He was an ardent supporter of Pres. Lincoln during the civil war, exerting his influence in favor of emancipation. In addition to the Journal mentioned above, he was the author of "A Short Tour Between Hartford and Quebec in the Autumn of 1819," (1820); "Elements of Chemistry," (1830-31); "Consistency of Discoveries of Modern Geology with the Sacred History of the Creation and Deluge," (1837); and "Narrative of a Visit to Europe in 1851," (1853). He edited three editions of William Henry's "Elements of Chemistry," (1808-14); and three editions of Robert Blakewell's "Introduction to Geology," (1829-33-39) and his contributions to periodical literature were very numerous, particularly in his paper the "American Journal of Science." The degree of M.D. was conferred on him in 1818 by Bowdoin College and that of LL.D. in 1826 by Middlebury (Vt.) College. Prof. Silliman was twice married: first, on Sept. 17, 1809, to Harriet, daughter of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut. She died Jan. 18, 1850, and he was married second, Sept. 17, 1851, to Mrs. Sarah Isabella Webb, of Woodstock, Conn., daughter of John McClellan. Five children survive him: Maria Trumbull, who married John B. Church, of New York; Faith Wadsworth, who married Prof. Oliver P. Hubbard; Henrietta Frances, who married Prof. James D. Dana; Julia, who married Rev. Edward W. Gilman, and Benjamin Silliman, Jr., (below). He died in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 24, 1864.

SILLIMAN, Benjamin, Jr., scientist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4, 1816, the son of Benjamin (above) and Harriet (Trumbull) Silliman. He received his preliminary education in the schools of New Haven, and was graduated at Yale college in 1837. He was secretary of his class, and upon graduation became secretary to his father, having already served in that capacity in the exploration of the Virginia gold mines in 1836. He continued his studies in the private laboratory of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the chemist, of Boston, and in his father's laboratory at Yale. He was an assistant in chemistry at Yale during 1837-40, and in the latter year received the degree of M.A. and was made assistant in the departments of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. In 1841 the title was changed to assistant lecturer, and in 1846 he became "professor of chemistry and kindred sciences as applied to the arts." In 1842 he began to take private pupils—among whom were John P. Norton and J. Sterry Hunt—and to conduct original scientific researches. He urged upon the corporation of Yale in 1846, the foundation of a department for the study of advanced science. His recommendation was seconded by his father, and in 1847 the "Department of Philosophy and the Arts" was formed. He was the first professor, without salary, and taught chemistry, mineralogy, and metallurgy. Later with John P. Norton he organized the school of applied chemistry, and opened a laboratory on the college grounds. In 1854-1855 his department had its first separate heading as the "Yale Scientific School;" it is now the "Sheffield Scientific School." He was professor there until 1869, except the years 1849-54, when he held the chair of medical chemistry and toxicology in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky. In the winter of 1845-46 he gave a course of lectures on agricultural chemistry in New Orleans, La., which was the pioneer work of its kind in the United States. In 1851 he accompanied his father to Europe. They visited regions interesting to the geologist and mineralogist, volcanoes and glaciers, as well



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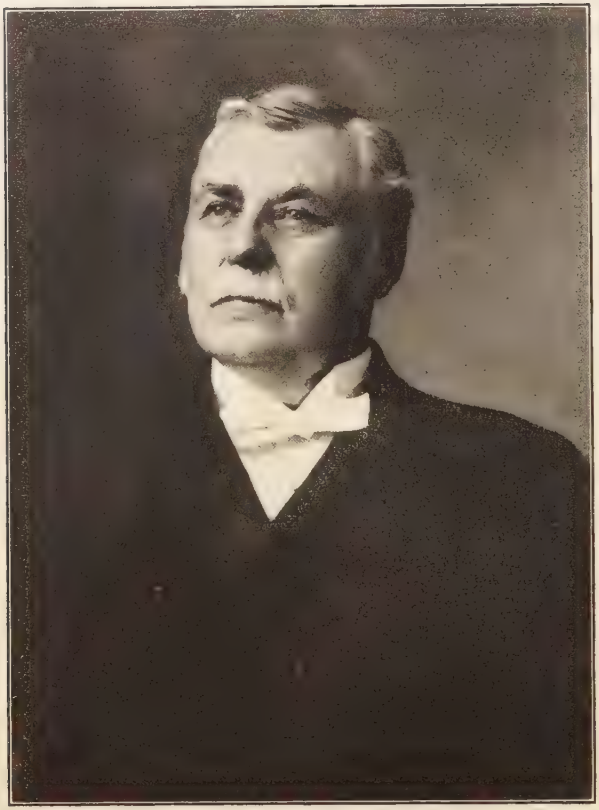
Very truly Yours B. Silliman



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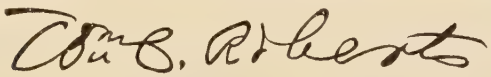


as museums and scientific collections, and met most of Europe's distinguished scientists. When his father resigned in 1854, the son was called to give instruction in the academic and medical departments of Yale. He held the chair of general and applied chemistry until 1870, but retained the appointment in the medical department until his death. In 1855 he published a report on the rock oil or petroleum, of Venango co., Penn., describing new methods of investigation and results, which proved to be of great importance, and the first steps in the development of a great industry. His investigation of the petroleum region of California led him to the conclusion that the geological conditions there would require a different method of extracting the oil from that employed in Pennsylvania. His conclusions were sustained by events. In 1864 he left New Haven for a year's mineralogical and geological exploration in Arizona, the Mojave desert, and the San Francisco mining district, publishing a report of his findings in the American Journal of Science in 1866. The visit was repeated in 1867 and 1872, these later trips covering a large part of the mining country of the Rocky Mountains. The last twenty years of his life were devoted principally to the examination of mines, and the preparation of reports on chemical processes of manufacture. He published many original papers on the chemistry of minerals, on meteorites, on photography with electric arc, and on the illuminating powers of gas. In 1869 he became one of the state chemists of Connecticut, and in that capacity he appeared as a scientific witness in the courts. He was chairman of the committee on sorghum sugar, which drafted an important report sent to the commissioner of agriculture in 1882. Yale's mineralogical collections received several contributions from him, and he personally solicited funds for the purchase of the Baron Lederer collection for the college in 1843. His own collection of minerals was sold to Cornell University in 1868. He was a member of the New Haven common council during 1845-49, and for many years after 1848 was a director of the New Haven gas works, and chairman of the committee on works and distribution. He became assistant to his father as editor of the American Journal of Science in 1838, and chief editor in 1864, holding that position until his death. He was one of the fifty original members named in the act of congress, Mar. 3, 1863, incorporating the National Academy of Sciences, and was a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, (which in 1847 became the American Association for the Advancement of Science) American Chemist's Society, associate American Academy of Sciences and American Institute of Mining Engineers; and corresponding member of the Meteorological Society of London, and the Société Nationale des Sciences, Cherbourg, France. Besides numerous reports and addresses, as well as his regular contributions to the "American Journal of Science," Prof. Silliman was the author of "First Principles of Chemistry" (1847), of which more than 50,000 copies were sold; "The World of Science, Art, and Industry" (1854); "The Progress of Science and Mechanism" (1854); "The Principles of Physics" (1859); "The Hydrocarbon Process" (1868); "Researches on Water-Gas" (1869); "A Century of Medicine and Chemistry" (1871), and "American Contributions to Chemistry" (1875). The degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the Medical College of South Carolina in 1849, and that of LL.D. by the Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1884. He was married May 14, 1840, to Susan Hulda, eldest child of William Jehiel Forbes of New Haven and had one son and four daughters. He died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14, 1885.

ROBERTS, William Charles, clergyman and president of Lake Forest University (1886-92), was born at Galtmai, near Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1832. His father had been educated for the church, but experiencing a reverse of fortune, the family came to the United States in 1849, both parents and two children dying of cholera in New York within a week of landing, leaving William the eldest of six. He graduated with honors at Princeton College in 1855, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858, having read law and taught during his vacations. He was Presbyterian pastor at Wilmington, Del., during 1858-61, and at Columbus, O., in 1861-64, and while at the latter place was chairman of the synodical committee which afterward founded what is now Wooster University. In December, 1864, he became co-pastor of Elizabeth, N. J., where in 1866 he organized Westminster church, and was its pastor for sixteen years. He was a member of the first board of Trustees of Wooster University, a trustee of Lafayette College, 1859-63, and of Princeton from 1866 to 1886; moderator of the synod of Columbus in 1864, and of that of New Jersey in 1875; delegate to the first pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1877, to the third, 1888, at Belfast, Ireland, and to the fourth in 1896, at Glasgow, Scotland; president of the Board of Home Missions in 1880, its corresponding secretary, 1881-86, and its senior secretary, 1892-98. From 1886 to 1892, he was president of Lake Forest University, which made rapid progress under his care. New Departments were added, the work readjusted and reorganized, the faculty enlarged, the number of students raised to 1,541, and over $800,000 was added to the property of the institution. In 1889, Dr. Roberts was elected moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, meeting in New York. During 1890-93 he was chairman of the committee on revision of standards of the Presbyterian Church, and in that capacity prepared the first revision of the confession of faith in 1892. While this revision was not adopted, its preparation and discussion paved the way for the later successful revision. In 1898 Dr. Roberts became president of Centre College, Danville, Ky., and upon the consolidation of this institution with the Central University of Richmond, Ky., in 1901, under the name of Central University of Kentucky, at Danville, he was president of the latter until his death. His administration of the college, and later of the university, at Danville, was marked by a substantial increase in the number of students and in the endowment and by a notable improvement in the grounds. His publications include "A Translation of the Shorter Catechism into Welsh" (1864); "Letters on Eminent Welsh Clergymen" (1868); "Letters on Travels in Egypt and Palestine" (1891) and "New Testament Conversions" (1896). He received the degrees of D.D. from Union College in 1872, LL.D. from Princeton in 1887, S.T.D. from Princeton in 1889. He was married in 1858 to Mary Louise, daughter of Ezra B. Fuller of Trenton, N. J., and had one son, William Henry, and one daughter, Mary Louise, who married Roswell Miller. He died in Danville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1903.

PUTNAM, George Palmer, founder of the publishing house of George Putnam's Sons, New York, was born in the town of Brunswick, Me., Feb. 7, 1814. He received his education in Maine, and his first introduction into business was in Norwich, Conn., where he was employed for four years in a carpet house. He then resigned this position and went to New York city, where he was employed in the then famous book store of G. W. Bleecker. His salary was $25 a year and his board; and he always had a sufficient number of duties to discharge in exchange for this meagre pay. In 1830 Mr. Putnam entered the book store of Daniel & Jonathan Leavitt. Here he first began his literary work by undertaking the compilation of his "Index to Universal History" which appeared in its first edition in a small duodecimo volume, but developed later into a large size octavo known to the later generations of book buyers as "The World's Progress," a volume which continues to have a steady sale. At this period Mr. Putnam started a trade paper called the "Book-sellers' Advertiser," and which is regarded as being the father of the book-trade journals of to-day. In 1836 Mr. Putnam entered the firm of Wiley & Long, at that time doing business in Nassau street, New York, and more particularly in the importation of books. He very soon, through his personal energy and business ability and his experience, assumed a prominent part in the management of the affairs of this house, and was sent to Europe to look after its interests there. While in London, he formed connections with authors, publishers, and book-sellers, of the greatest value and importance to the house, and after having made a brief visit to America, returned to the British capital for the purpose of establishing an agency in that city. While in London in 1840, he published a little work entitled "American Facts," which was written for the purpose of answering the ignorant and malicious criticisms respecting America and the Americans, which were then being circulated in England. As junior member of the firm of Wiley & Putnam, Mr. Putnam continued from 1837 to 1847 to conduct the English branch of their house, and in 1848 returned to New York, dissolved partnership with Mr. Wiley, and began business for himself. His first establishment was at 155 Broadway, now far down-town, and here he began the publication of the works of Washington Irving, among other distinguished writers. It was in Mr. Putnam's office that Edgar A. Poe completed the writing of his essay "Eureka," out of which both his publisher and himself confidently expected to make a great deal of money, but which afterward sold in the course of two years about 750 copies. It was in 1848, the first year of Mr. Putnam's personally undertaking the business, that he published James Russell Lowell's now famous poem, "The Fable for Critics," and which was issued anonymously. Here also was brought forth the first volume published by Bayard Taylor, being a collection of letters which he wrote to the New York "Tribune" during his first trip to Europe in 1844 to 1846, entitled "Views afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." Six editions of this volume were sold during the first year. From 155 Broadway, Mr. Putnam removed to 10 Park Place, where in 1853, aided by George William Curtis and others, he established "Putnam's Monthly," which was the first literary periodical to give a distinctive character to American literature of that kind. In 1854 Mr. John W. Leslie was admitted to the firm, which now became G. P. Putnam & Co., and the store was removed to 321 Broadway. Later, further removals were made to 532 Broadway, and in 1861 to 506 Broadway. In 1861 Mr. Putnam planned and organized "The Loyal Publication Society." In 1863 he retired for a time from active business, being appointed United States collector of internal revenue, a position which he continued to fill until 1866, when he associated with him in business his eldest son, George Haven Putnam, and the firm became G. P. Putnam & Son, the establishment being once more removed to 661 Broadway. In 1868 Mr. John Bishop Putnam was admitted to the firm, the name then being altered to G. P. Putnam & Sons, and in 1875 another removal was made to Fifth ave., just below Twenty-third street, where the firm remained until 1881, when it took possession of its present quarters, 27 and 29 West Twenty-third street and 8 West Twenty-fourth street, a building having a frontage on Twenty-third street of fifty feet, and a depth of 200 feet. Since 1872, the style of the firm has been G. P. Putnam's Sons, and their London house, which was established in 1878, has headquarters in Bedford street, opposite the establishment of the Macmillans. Mr. George P. Putnam was always one of the leading men among publishers not of New York only, but of the United States. He was for many years secretary of the Publishers' Association, and always interested himself in public and political matters, in art and science. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, of which he was for a time honorary superintendent. In connection with the Exposition at Vienna of 1873, he received the appointment of chairman of the American committee on art, but died before being able to assume the position. Besides his works already mentioned, Mr. Putnam published: "Tours in Europe: A Concise Guide with Memoranda of a Tour in 1836" (1838); "American Book Circular with

Notes and Statistics" (1843), and "A Pocket Memorandum Book in France, Italy and Germany in 1847" (1848). Mr. Putnam occupied in his relation as a publisher to authors in the country, very much the same position that was held by the elder John Murray to the great British writers. The works of Irving, Cooper, Bayard Taylor, Curtis, Bryant, Poe, Lowell, and many other eminent American authors, all first appeared through the publishing house of George P. Putnam, and during his lifetime. At quite an early period of his publishing career, he interested himself in issuing fine illustrated books, and was a pioneer in that direction. Meanwhile, he was also one of the earliest Americans to speak and write in favor of international copyright, having published as early as 1837 the first argument in that

direction issued in this country. Mr. Putnam's personal character and his courteous and genial manners made him a general favorite among a large circle of acquaintances in the book trade both in America and Europe. He was married in New York, Mar. 13, 1841, to Victorine, daughter of Joseph Haven of Boston, Mass. Of their eleven children ten grew to maturity: Mary Corinna (q.v.), who married Dr. Abraham Jacobi; George Haven (see below); Edith Grace; John Bishop, who was associated with his brother in the publishing business; Victorine Amy; Irving; Bayard Taylor; Kingman Nott; Ruth, an author, and Herbert Putnam (q.v.), librarian. His memoir, together with an account of the earlier years of the publishing house which he founded, was written by his son, and was published in 1912. Mr. Putnam died in New York city, Dec. 20, 1872.

PUTNAM, George Haven, publisher, publicist and author, was born in London, England, April 2, 1844, eldest son of George Palmer Putnam, above. He was educated in the Columbia Grammar School, New York, Columbia University, the Sorbonne, Paris, and the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned from Germany in 1862 for the purpose of enlisting in the 176th N. Y. volunteers, and saw active service in Louisiana, including the Red River Expedition and in helping to repel Jubal Early's invasion of Maryland, and the attempted capture of Washington. At the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, he was captured; passed the winter in Libby Prison and in Danville and was exchanged the March following, rejoining his regiment. He was present at the surrender of the army of Gen. Johnston in North Carolina, April 26, 1865. He resigned from the army in September, 1865, with the rank of major and served one year thereafter as deputy U. S. collector of internal revenue under his father, who, in 1862, had been appointed by Lincoln collector of the eighth district of New York. In 1866 George P. Putnam resumed the publishing business and the son was made a partner, the firm name becoming G. P. Putnam & Son. After the death of the elder Putnam in 1872, his three sons George Haven, John Bishop, and Irving, continued the book business both in New York and London under the firm name of G. P. Putnam's Sons, which still survives. In 1875 a manufacturing department was added, known as The Knickerbocker Press, and a printing and binding building was built at New Rochelle, N. Y., devoted to every department of book manufacturing, especially the finest class of book-work. The business was incorporated in 1890 with Mr. Putnam as president. Among the more noteworthy publications bearing the imprint of the house are: "The American Waterway Series," fourteen volumes; the "Ariel Booklets of Standard Literature," 200 volumes; the "Standard Edition of the Works of Washington Irving"; the "Story of the Nations" in ninety volumes, and the "Heroes of the Nations," in sixty-two volumes, both series being edited by Mr. Putnam, the Loeb Library of Classical Literature, the publications of the Hispanic Society of New York; the Works of Theodore Roosevelt, the Ariel Edition of Shakespeare, the Vest Pocket Series of Standard Literature, in fifty-two volumes and the writings of Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Washington, Monroe, Adams, Jay and Marshall. Mr. Putnam attained national prominence for his activities as a publicist, and particularly for his efforts in behalf of international copyright. In 1886 he re-organized the American Publishers' Copyright League, and largely as a result of his efforts, the League secured the enactment of the copyright bill which went into effect in 1891 (amended in 1909), establishing copyright relations between the United States and the countries of Europe, excepting Russia and Austria-Hungary. Through these relations copyrights treaties which followed the enactment of the last copyright statute, American authors have recognition for their property in the states of Europe and European authors are protected in the United States. In recognition of this service in the world of letters, Mr. Putnam was awarded by the French government the cross of the Legion of Honor. He has been an active member of the Free Trade League since 1866 and its president since 1916. It is his contention that freedom of trade is an essential factor in securing and maintaining the peace of the world. After the sinking of the "Lusitania" he organized with S. Stanwood Menken, its first president, the American Rights League, the purpose of which was to emphasize with the American public the necessity of the United States taking active part with the allies in protecting civilization against barbarism. As president of the league, he made many public addresses and published pamphlets and articles in the press on both sides of the Atlantic. He was also one of the three founders of the National Security League, instituted in 1915, to organize the resources of the country for preparation for the probable participation in the European war and he was associated with the organization of the English Speaking Union, in England, in 1918, taking charge of the organization of the American division of which he was secretary-treasurer. Mr. Putnam was the author of: "Authors and Publishers" (1883); "The Questions of Copyright" (1891); "Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times" (1893); "Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages" (1896); "The Censorship of the Church of Rome" (1907); "Abraham Lincoln, The Peoples' Leader in the Struggle for National Existence" (1909); "The Little Gingerbread Man" (1909); "The Memoir of G. P. Putnam" (1912); "Memoirs of my Youth" (1914) and "Memories of a Publisher," (1915). He wrote the articles on Literary Property in the 12th edition of the Cyclopedia Britannica; the International Cyclopedia, and Mason & Lalor's Political Encyclopedia. He is a member of the Century, Authors and City clubs in New York and the Savile & Cobden Club, of London. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Bowdoin college in 1894 and Litt.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1899. Mr. Putnam was twice married; first July 7, 1869, to Rebecca Kettel Shepard, of Dorchester, Mass., by whom he had five children; Bertha Haven, Ethel Frothingham, Corinna Haven, Dorothy Leslie and Ellen Shepard Putnam, and second April 27, 1899, to Emily James, daughter of Judge James C. Smith, of Canandaigua, N. Y., by this marriage there is one child, Palmer Cosslett Putnam.

CARROLL, Daniel, statesman, was born at Duddington, Prince George's county, Md., in 1756, the son of Daniel and Ann (Rozier) Carroll and grandson of Charles Carroll (p. 256). His father was the founder of the Duddington branch of the Carroll family, and was the son of Charles Carroll (q.v.) who came to Maryland from England about 1688. Daniel Carroll received a classical education, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits on the Duddington estate, which is now in-

cluded in the limits of the city of Washington, D. C. He was active in the Revolutionary war and took his seat in the Continental Congress, Feb. 12, 1781, as a delegate from Maryland, serving until 1784. He presented to the congress the act of the legislature of his state assenting to the articles of the confederation, and so became a signer of that instrument. He was also a delegate from Maryland to the convention which framed the federal constitution, and was very active in its support. He was elected to the first congress as a federalist and served from Mar. 4, 1789, until Mar. 3, 1791. He took a leading part in securing the establishment of the seat of government at Washington, D. C., and in 1791 was appointed by Pres. Washington one of the commissioners to survey the District of Columbia, and to locate the federal city. He devoted his later years to looking after his estates, and died in Washington, D. C., in 1829.

PORTER, Cyrus Kinne, architect, was born in Cicero, Onondago co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1828, son of Welcome and Rachel (Kinne) Porter. He came of Puritan ancestors who settled in Rhode Island, the American progenitor of the family, Robert Porter, having been one of the eighty-four associates who purchased a tract of land from the Indians, and settled at Farmington, Conn., in 1640, his descendants subsequently populating that section. Young Porter was left an orphan when seventeen years old, and from that time made his way alone in the world. He first learned the trade of a joiner, and after studying architecture, secured employment in 1853 as a draughtsman for the Chicago water works. In 1855 he opened an office for himself in Brantford, Ont., removing to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1865, where he became a member of the firm of Wilcox & Porter. He designed a number of imposing buildings in Buffalo and its vicinity, and in 1867 received the second premium of $2,000 in an open competition for designs for the war department at Washington, D. C. Mr. Porter subsequently opened an office at Bay City, having been entrusted with the erection of several important buildings at that place, among them the court-house of Bay county, the Baptist church, the high school building, and a number of less note. He was associated with his son in Buffalo, under the name of Cyrus K. Porter and Son. Among the notable buildings erected there which show his complete mastery of every detail of his profession, are the Coal and Iron Exchange, Trinity church, St. Patrick's church, new municipal buildings, and the Builders' Exchange. He was interested in the temperance cause, and was a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars. In Buffalo he founded the order of "The Royal Templars of Temperance," of which he was supreme councilor until 1884. He was also a Mason. He died at Ransomville, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1910. (Portrait opposite p. 392.)

ROBERTS, Nathan Selleck, physician, was born in Darien, Conn., Mar. 22, 1843, son of Nathan and Sally (Richards) Roberts. He was descended probably from Nathaniel Roberts, who arrived in Boston from England in the ship Lion in 1632, and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., removing to Norwalk, Conn., in 1652. At the age of eighteen young Roberts enlisted in the 7th Connecticut volunteers, of which Alfred H. Terry was colonel. As a private he spent most of his time in hospital service, availing himself of the opportunities thus afforded to prosecute his medical studies. In 1863 he was commissioned assistant surgeon, in which capacity he participated in the military operations in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He was made post surgeon and organized and conducted a large general hospital in a building which had previously been occupied as an orphan asylum. At the close of the civil war he completed his lecture course, and was graduated M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867. Opening an office in New York city, he acquired a large practice, making a specialty of diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He was clinical assistant at the Vanderbilt Clinic, assistant surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and surgeon of the New York Throat and Nose Hospital. He was instructor in otology in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, assistant surgeon in the Cornell University Medical College, and surgeon of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital. Dr. Roberts was married June 11, 1868, to Eliza Bell Rhodaback, and had six children: Mary Bell, Agnes May, Frank, Alice, Edith Belle and Anna Cecilia.

HUTCHINS, John Corydon, judge, was born in Warren, O., May 8, 1840, son of John and Rhoda M. (Andrews) Hutchins, and grandson of Samuel Hutchins, a pioneer of the Western Reserve who emigrated to Ohio from Connecticut in 1798, settling in Trumbull county. His father was clerk of the court of common pleas, a member of the state legislature and the national congress, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866. He was educated in the Warren High School and Oberlin College. His schooling was interrupted by the civil war, and enlisting in the 2nd Ohio cavalry he served two and a half years, becoming first lieutenant. He was subsequently connected with the pay department in Washington, after which he entered the Albany Law School, was graduated in 1866 and immediately admitted to the bar. He began his practice in Youngstown, O., in partnership with Gen. F. H. Sanderson. He resided at Warren, O., a short period, and in 1868 settled in Cleveland, which became his permanent home. He was associated in practice with Judge J. E. Ingersoll, and subsequently was senior partner of the firm of Hutchins, Campbell & Johnson. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga county in 1877 as a Democrat, and in 1883 became police judge, being re-elected two years later. In 1892 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county, over which he presided for three years. He was deeply interested in the general improvement and development of the city of Cleveland, serving for fourteen years as a member of the public library board and as postmaster during 1895-99. Judge Hutchins was a man of commanding personal appearance and genial and cordial manners. He was married Dec. 23, 1861, to Jane M. Campbell, and had five children: Helen E., wife of Trafford B. Salisbury; Jane C.; Horace C.; J. Frank, and Carleton C. Hutchins. (Portrait opposite p. 392.)

TILGHMAN, Edward, lawyer, was born at Wye, Md., Dec. 11, 1750, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Chew) Tilghman, grandson of Richard and Anna Maria (Lloyd) Tilghman, and great-grandson of Richard Tilghman, of England, who purchased Canterbury Manor in Maryland in 1659 and came to the colonies two years later, accompanied by his wife, Mary Foxley. Edward Tilghman was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1766, after which he studied law at Middle Temple, London, and became one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar. He was a very talented advocate, and stood at the head of his profession

in his day, being well beloved by his fellow members for his many estimable virtues. He was especially noted for helping younger members of the bar in their early struggles with knotty questions of the law. Upon the resignation of Chief Justice Edward Shippen in 1805, he was offered the chief justiceship of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, but declined in favor of his cousin, William Tilghman. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. His mother was a sister of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, and he was married May 26, 1774, to Elizabeth, daughter of Chief Justice Chew. His surviving children were: Edward; Elizabeth, who married William Cooke of Baltimore, Md.; Benjamin, and Mary Anna, who married William Rawle. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1815.

HURST, John Edward, merchant and capitalist, was born at Weir's Neck Farm, Great Choptank river, near Cambridge, Md., Oct. 21, 1832, son of Stephen and Anne (Jones) Hurst and grandson of Samuel Edward Hurst, a native of Battersea, Surrey, England, who settled in Dorchester county, Md. in 1780, and served in the revolutionary war as a private in the Third Maryland Regiment and also in the Maryland Line, First Regiment, until his honorable discharge at Fredericktown. Young Hurst was educated at the Cambridge Academy, Md., and began his business career in the wholesale drygoods house in Baltimore. He was in the employ of Hurst and Berry, dry goods, the senior partner of which was his uncle, until 1857 when he and his cousin, William R. Hurst, purchased the firm and changed the name to Hurst and Co. Upon the death of his partner, in 1868, he became associated with Littleton B. Purnell and Capt. Alfred Maddox, and the firm was changed to Hurst, Purnell and Co.; becoming in 1895, John E. Hurst & Co. The firm attained a leading position in the drygoods trade, and was doing a business of over $5,000,000 per year, principally with the Southern states. Mr. Hurst was president and then vice-president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, director in the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, vice-president and director of the National Exchange Bank, director of the Eutaw Savings Bank, Fountain Hotel Company (Carrolton Hotel), Ashland Manufacturing Company and the Baltimore Board of Trade. He took a keen interest in hospital affairs, serving as trustee of Johns Hopkins Hospital. He was married to Mary R. S., daughter of Dr. Ephraim Bell, and had eight children: Nancy W., who married Lieut. Alfredo Cappellini, of the Italian Navy; Julia Bell, who married Dr. C. H. Wilkin; Mary Boyd, who married E. Harvie Smith; Charlotte B., who married C. G. Miller; Sallie W., William B., Henry S., and John E. Hurst, Jr.; the three sons were members of the firm of John E. Hurst & Co. He died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6, 1904. (Portrait opposite page 393.)

BEDFORD, Gunning, Jr., statesman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1747, son of Gunning, and grandson of Gunning Bedford, of English descent. His cousin, also named Gunning Bedford, was governor of Delaware. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1771, delivering the valedictory oration. After studying law in the office of Joseph Reed in his native city, he was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession at Dover and at Wilmington, Del., with the highest success, being distinguished by his eloquence as an advocate. For a brief period in the revolutionary war he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington. After the war he was elected to the Delaware legislature, and represented his state in the continental congress from 1783 to 1786. He was a member of the convention which framed the Federal constitution in 1787, and took an active part in its deliberations, pleading so forcibly for the equal representation in the United States senate for large and small states that he carried his point. Pres. Washington appointed him first judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Delaware, and he continued in that position until his death. He was a presidential elector in 1789 and 1793. He died in Wilmington, Del., Mar. 30, 1812.

HUNTINGTON, Agnes, singer, was born in Michigan in 1863. Her girlhood was passed in New York city, where she attended a private school. Evincing remarkable gifts as a singer, she went to Europe in 1881 to perfect herself in this art, and for two years studied under G. B. Lamperti at Dresden, and made her début in that city in March, 1883. She was received with enthusiasm, and was invited to sing at a Gewandhaus concert in Leipzig, an honor previously conferred, it is said, upon but one American. In the same spring she visited London, making her English début at St. James' Hall, where she repeated her former success. After devoting two more years to study, she returned to the United States and made her début here under the direction of Theodore Thomas at a concert of the New York Philharmonic Society, giving classical concerts during that season in the leading cities. In 1886 Miss Huntington joined the Boston Ideal Opera Co., and in the following season became a leading member of the "Bostonians," singing in such operas as "Mignon," "Martha" and "Fra Diavolo." After singing in London in the opera, "Paul Jones" (1889), she headed her own company in the United States, "Paul Jones" being the principal feature in her repertoire. She was married Nov. 15, 1893, to Paul D. Cravath (q.v.), a New York lawyer, and thereupon retired from public life. Her voice was contralto, of magnificent power, full, round, and of great purity and brilliancy of tone.

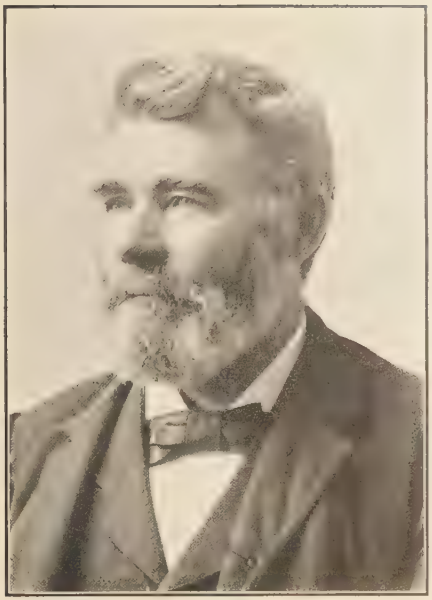
GREENE, Dascom, educator, was born in Richmond, Ontario co., N. Y., June 15, 1825, son of Benoni and Oracy (Clark) Greene. His father was one of the pioneers of the Genesee region. He attended the Genesee Seminary at Lima, N. Y., and entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, in 1851, intending to take a special course of one year, after which he decided to complete the regular course, and was graduated in 1853. He was immediately appointed assistant professor of mathematics and practical astronomy at the institute, and two years later was placed in charge of the department. He declined to accept a similar chair at Lehigh University in 1874 and at Cornell University in 1875. He was appointed librarian of the institute in 1864, and compiled the first library catalog. He devised an improved method of constructing movable domes for astronomical observatories by covering them with paper. One such dome, built for the Williams Proudfit Observatory at Troy, was described in the "American Journal of Science" for January, 1879, and, others were subsequently built for the observatories of the United States Military Academy, Columbia college, New York, Beloit college, Wisconsin, and other educational institutions. He was the author of "Elementary Treatise on Spherical Astronomy"; "Notes on Integration," and papers on

his science contributed to the "Analyst" and the "Mathematical Monthly." In 1893 he resigned his chair at the institute owing to ill health, and was made professor emeritus. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and attended the Presbyterian church. He was married Feb. 10, 1859, to Sara I., daughter of Samuel Parsons of Utica, N. Y.; she died in 1861, leaving one son William, who died three years later. He was married (2) July 19, 1866, to Elvira, daughter of Jairus Dickerman of Troy, N. Y. He died in Troy, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1900.

ANGELL, William Gorham, manufacturer, was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 21, 1811, son of Enos and Catherine (Gorham) Angell, and a descendant of Thomas Angell, who came over from England to America with Roger Williams in 1631, and was one of the latter's companions in the early settlement of Providence. The line is as follows: Thomas, John, Hope, Olinn, Elisha, Enos and William G. Angell. His father was a carpenter, and while learning that trade the son developed marked aptitude in the construction and arrangement of machinery. On attaining his majority he entered into partnership with his uncle, John Gorham, in the manufacture of loom-reeds, a machine for the making of which he had recently perfected. While superintending this business he was occupied with others in preliminary experiments upon the construction of machinery for making wood-screws, that is, iron screws used in woodwork. In 1838 the Eagle Screw Co. was organized, of which he was agent and manager, and from that time forward all his energies were concentrated upon the development and perfection of the screw-manufacturing business. His machinery embodied the invention of Thomas J. Sloan, of New York, for making gimlet-pointed screws, and under Mr. Angell's management the business prospered immensely. In 1860 the Eagle Screw Co. united with the New England Co., forming the American Screw Co., with a capital of $1,000,000, of which he was president and chief manager. He had remarkable gifts as an administrative officer. He was married Jan. 4, 1836, to Ann R. Stewart, of Providence, who survived him with two sons, Edwin Gorham and William Henry Angell, the former succeeding his father as president of the company. He died in Providence, May 13, 1870.

FAULKNER, Charles James, congressman and diplomat, was born at Martinsburg, Va. (now W. Va.) in 1806, the son of James and Sarah (Mackey) Faulkner, and grandson of James Faulkner, who came from County Armagh, Ireland, to America between 1740 and 1750. His father was a major in the war of 1812, commanding the artillery and fortifications at Craney Island, near Norfolk, Va. Faulkner was graduated at Georgetown University in 1822, attended Chancellor Tucker's law lectures at Winchester, Va., was admitted to the bar, and became one of Martinsburg's leading attorneys. He was made a member of the Virginia house of representatives in 1831, and was a Virginia commissioner in the boundary dispute between Maryland and his state. In 1841 he became a member of the state senate, but resigned in 1844. Two years later he was appointed a visitor of the Virginia military academy, and in 1848 he was elected a member of the state legislature revisory committee. He was a delegate to the Virginia constitutional convention in 1850, was a representative in the 32d, 33d, 34th, and 35th national congresses. In 1859 he was appointed U. S. minister to France by Pres. Buchanan. In that office he rendered a notable service in getting France to recognize the American citizenship of former French subjects, as is shown by his numerous communications to the U. S. department on the subject. When the civil war broke out he returned to the United States, but was arrested on his arrival in August of that year because it was said he had introduced representatives of the Confederate States to the French government, but this charge does not seem to be fully substantiated. He was detained as a prisoner of state until December, 1861, when he was exchanged for Alfred Sly, member of the house of representatives from New York. He immediately entered the Confederate army as a member of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's staff. Gen. Jackson refers to him in his memoirs as having been of great service in making reports. After the war he engaged in railway enterprises. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of West Virginia in 1872, and was elected a representative from West Virginia to the 44th congress. He was married to Mary W., daughter of Gen. Elisha Boyd, and had eight children, Sarah Pendleton; Ann Holmes, who married Thomas S. Bowcock; Mary Boyd, who married John P. Campbell; Elizabeth Byrd, who married Dr. W. S. Love; Elisha Boyd (q. v.); Ella W., who married Capt. Joel Flood; Virginia, who married Dr. James W. McSherry; and Charles James Faulkner (below). Charles J. Faulkner, Sr., died in Martinsburg, W. Va., Nov. 1, 1884.

FAULKNER, Charles James, senator, was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 21, 1847, the second son of Charles James and Mary (Boyd) Faulkner. He accompanied his father (q. v.) to France in 1859 and attended schools in Paris and in Switzerland until the beginning of the civil war, when both father and son returned to espouse the Confederate cause. In 1862 he entered the military academy at Lexington, Va., and served with the cadets in the battle of Newmarket, May 15, 1864. Later he became aide to Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, and afterward to Gen. Henry W. Wise, surrendering with the latter at Appomattox. After the war he returned to Martinsburg, where he studied under the direction of his father until Oct. 1866, when he entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated in 1868. He was admitted to the bar in the following September, and began the practice of his profession in Martinsburg. In October, 1880, he was elected judge of the thirteenth judicial circuit of Virginia, serving until 1887 when he was elected U. S. senator to succeed Senator Johnson U. Camden. He was re-elected in 1893, and when the Democratic party controlled the United States senate, was chairman of the committee on territories of that body. He was also the organizer and leader of the contest in the senate against the passage of the Blair educational bill when it was defeated, and with Sen. Gorman, of Maryland, was one of the most active leaders in the defeat of the Force bill, speaking at one period of the contest, at the request of his party, from 10 p. m. until 10 a. m. the next day, this being necessary to meet a move of the Republicans, which would have forced a vote on the main question that would have resulted in its passage. During his senatorial terms Judge Faulkner served on the judiciary, appropriations, District of Columbia, Pacific railroads, territories, Indian depredations, and claims committees. He was appointed a member of the joint commission of the two houses of congress to investigate the question of the price of railway mail



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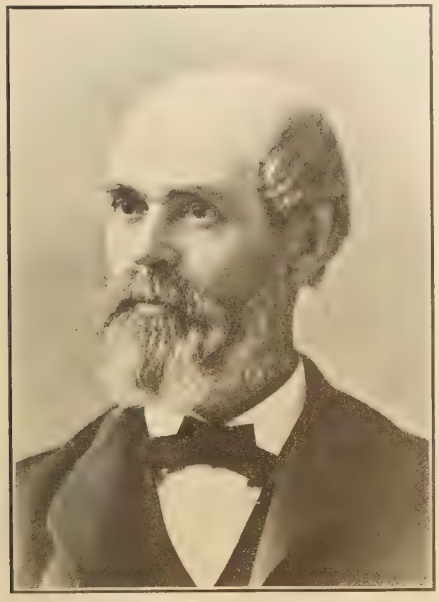


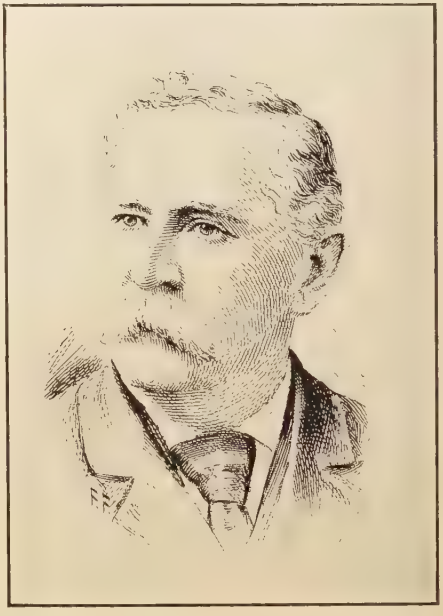
DASCOM GREENE
EDUCATOR

WILLIAM G. ANGELL
MANUFACTURER

CHARLES J. FAULKNER
SENATOR

JOHN E. HURST
MERCHANT

EBEN D. JORDAN
MERCHANT



PHILIP W. McKINNEY
GOVERNOR

transportation and postal car service, and all sources of revenue and expenditures of the Post Office department, under the act of congress approved June 13, 1898; and appointed a member of the International Joint High Commission of the United States and Great Britain for the adjustment of differences in respect to the Dominion of Canada, on Sept. 19, 1898. He was a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States; member of the American Society of International Law; National Geographic Society; committee of one hundred of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and trustee of the alumni endowment fund of the University of Virginia. He was permanent chairman of the Democratic state convention of West Virginia during 1888-92, and was both temporary and permanent chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1892; and was chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee in 1894 and 1896. After retiring from public life Judge Faulkner devoted his time to the practice of his profession and to the management of his large agricultural interests in West Virginia. He is a member of the Society of "The Ravens" of the University of Virginia, and the Society of the Phi Beta Kappa of Virginia, and the Metropolitan and Cosmos Clubs, Washington, D. C. He is unmarried.

HUDSON, Erasmus Darwin, surgeon, was born at Torringford, Conn., Dec. 5, 1805. He received his early education from private tutors, and at the Torringford academy. He was graduated M.D. at the Berkshire Medical College, and practiced his profession at Bloomfield, and was a member of the Connecticut Medical Society. In 1828 he delivered a course of lectures on temperance and was lecturing agent of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society, and general agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society from 1837 to 1849. During the civil war the government appointed him to fit apparatus to special cases of gunshot injuries of bone, resections, ununited fractures, and amputations of the knee and ankle-joints. He invented several orthopædic appliances which received awards at the exposition in Paris in 1857, and at the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1850 he removed to New York city, where he devoted himself to orthopædic surgery, and the production of mechanical apparatus for deformities, and artificial limbs. He contributed to the "Liberator," and the "Anti-Slavery Standard," was co-editor of the "Charter Oak" (Hartford), and published "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion" (Washington, 1872), besides other works on surgery, and an essay on temperance. Dr. Hudson died at Riverside, Conn., Dec. 31, 1880.

JORDAN, Eben Dyer, merchant, was born in Danville, Me., Oct. 13, 1822, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Wright) Jordan and in the seventh generation from Rev. Robert Jordan who came from England to this country in 1640. He was four years old when his father died and was obliged to support himself at a very early age. In 1836 he went to Boston, Mass., and at the age of sixteen became errand boy for William P. Tenney & Co., dry goods merchants on Salem street. At the age of nineteen, with the assistance of Joshua Stetson, he opened a small store at the corner of Mechanic and Hanover streets. The annual sales of this store rose from $8,000 to $100,000 per annum in four years. He sold his interest in the business in 1848, and after three years as a clerk with James M. Beebe, in 1851 the firm of Jordan Marsh & Co. began business on Milk street, Boston, with a capital of $5,000. In 1853 Mr. Jordan went to Europe and arranged for the direct importation of goods from abroad. The firm was hard beset in the financial panics of 1857, but came safely through the storm. Originaly confined to a wholesale trade in 1861 it purchased its retail store on Washington street, which was expanded into a great business with eleven acres of salesrooms and 3,000 employes. Mr. Jordan was among the foremost in furnishing aid to the government during the civil war, was a member of the Boston relief commission to aid the sufferers of the Chicago fire in 1872, and was a generous supporter of the great peace jubilees of 1869 and 1872. In 1886 he established a free evening school for his employes. He was a Democrat in politics. He was married Jan. 13, 1847, to Julia M., daughter of James Clark, of Boston and had five children; Walter James Clark, Julia who married a Dumaresq, Eben Dyer, Jr., and Alice who married Arthur M. Foster. Mr. Jordan died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 15, 1895.

McKINNEY, Philip Watkins, 38th governor of Virginia (1890-94), was born in Buckingham county, Va., May 1, 1832, son of Charles and Martha (Guerraut) McKinney. His father was an influential farmer. Philip entered Hampden-Sidney College at the age of seventeen, and was graduated in 1851, making a mark there as a speaker, and receiving a gold medal from the Philanthropic Society in recognition of his abilities. Immediately after his graduation he studied law at the school of Judge Brockenborough, Lexington. He also renewed his law studies at Washington and Lee University, and came to the profession well equipped with a knowledge of law. In 1858 he was admitted to practice, and the same year was elected from his native county a member of the general assembly, where he served with distinction for four consecutive terms until the close of the war. He was a strong Union man, but on the secession of Virginia felt it his duty to side with his state, and entered the Confederate service as captain of a company of cavalry formed from the youth of Buckingham and the adjoining counties, which was assigned as company K to the 4th regiment. He continued at its head until severely wounded at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863. His wound incapacitated him for further field service, but he was on post duty at Danville, Va., for one year, at the end of which period he was relieved from military duty by Col. George C. Cabell, and took his seat as a member of the general assembly of Virginia, to which post he had previously been elected three times, 1858-60-62. Having lost his fortune through the war, when hostilities were concluded, he resumed the practice of the law at Farmville, took leading rank almost immediately among the eminent members of the Virginia bar, at the same time taking an active interest in state politics. He was a democratic candidate for congress in 1872, twice a presidential elector, several times commonwealth's attorney, a delegate to the national democratic convention of 1884, which nominated Cleveland for the presidency, and again a delegate to the St. Louis democratic convention of 1888. In 1881 he was the democratic candidate for attorney-general on the ticket headed by Senator Daniel for governor, but was defeated. He was defeated in the Virginia Democratic state convention in 1885, as candidate for governor, by Fitzhugh Lee. In August, 1889, he was nominated as the democratic candidate for governor of Virginia, to

oppose the well-known Republican, William Mahone, and was elected by about 45,000 majority, receiving the largest vote ever cast for a candidate in his state up to that time. Gov. McKinney's administration was a very popular one, at home and abroad, because of its rehabilitation of the state's credit by a settlement with the English bond holders. He instigated a thorough investigation of the oyster industry of the state, including a survey of the oyster beds by Capt. James Baylor of the U. S. coast survey, and a state farm was established to utilize the state's convict labor. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law in Farmville. He was twice married, first about 1855 to Nannie Christian of New Kent county, Va., by whom he had one son, Robert Christian McKinney. She died in 1859 and he was married (2) Dec. 23, 1884, to Annie Clay, daughter of Dr. James Lyle of Farmville, Va., one daughter being the issue of this union, who was married to Edwin Van Winkle. He died in Farmville, Va., March 1, 1899.

FOLSOM, Abby, reformer, was born in England about 1792. She came to America in the year 1837, interested herself in the colored race; became a prominent advocate of anti-slavery reform, and delivered several addresses at the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, during the years 1842–45. She was looked upon as a harmless fanatic on the subject of free speech, and was frequently removed from meetings and conventions on account of her determined desire to speak. On one occasion she was carried out of the hall in a chair by Wendell Phillips, Oliver Johnson, and one other man, when she remarked that she was more fortunate than her Lord, for he had only one ass to ride, but she had three to carry her. Emerson called her "that flea of conventions." After her marriage with Mr. Folsom of Massachusetts, she lived a retired life, rarely appearing in public. She wrote "Letter from a Member of the Boston Bar to an Avaricious Landlord" (Boston, 1851), and died in Rochester, N. Y., in 1867.

WEBSTER, Noah, lexicographer, was born at West Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1758. He was descended from John Webster, one of the early settlers of Hartford, and subsequently governor of Connecticut. His father was a soldier of the revolution, serving throughout the war, and rising to the rank of captain. Noah Webster entered Yale College at the age of sixteen, and was proceeding satisfactorily in his studies when, in his junior year, a call arrived for volunteers to resist the march of Burgoyne through northern New York. He responded at once, and, serving as a private under his father, was present when the British army surrendered in the vicinity of Saratoga. Returning to college, he was graduated in 1778 in the class with Joel Barlow, Zephaniah Swift, and Oliver Wolcott. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781, but instead of engaging in its practice he turned his attention to literary and scholastic pursuits. For a time he taught school at Goshen, N. Y., and while there prepared his "Grammatical Institutes of the English Language," which was the beginning of his life-long labors in lexicography. The work was in three parts, and the third part was not finished until 1784. Out of it grew his famous "Spelling-Book," of which, before his death, 20,000,000 copies had been sold, and which, it is said, continues to sell at the rate of 1,000,000 copies annually. This was thirty years before there was an American literature; but the dominant thought of Webster was already that America should prepare her own school-books, that her youth might imbibe native, and not such foreign ideas as were supplied from the text-books then in use. The popularity of Mr. Webster's books led him to seek their protection as literary property, and to make the first effort to secure the enactment of a copyright law. The existing confederation having no power to pass such a law, he went from state to state, bringing the subject before the separate legislatures, and creating a public sentiment which eventually resulted in the legal protection that is now enjoyed by authors. For the period directly following the revolution he acquired considerable reputation as a political writer. As early as 1785 he wrote "Sketches of American Policy," which advocated the formation of a new constitution, and a more perfect Union. He also wrote in defence of Washington's proclamation of neutrality, and of Jay's treaty with England, which had been assailed with the most bitter denunciation. In 1793 he established in New York the "American Minerva," a daily journal, devoted to the support of Washington's administration, which, under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser," has survived to this day. Prior to this time he had published in New York the "American Magazine," on which he sustained a considerable loss; and to repair this, and earn a support, he had at intervals taught school, practiced law, and lectured on the English language, meanwhile giving forth in books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers his ideas on practical politics, political economy, sociology, epidemic diseases, copyright, education, Bible revision, and a host of other topics—ideas often ahead of his time, but generally sound, and worthy of public consideration. In 1798 he severed his connection with the "Commercial Advertiser," and took up his residence in New Haven, Conn., devoting himself principally to literary studies, and drawing his support, it is said, mainly from his "Spelling-Book," which had already attained an astonishing popularity. In 1806, as a result of his long studies, he published "A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language," which was preparatory to the great work that has given him substantial and enduring fame. He now devoted himself to this greater work, but encountering difficulties in etymology, he gave the ten succeeding years to its study, and prepared a "Synopsis of Words in Twenty Languages." In 1824 he went to Europe to secure better facilities for his investigations, and after some months of foreign study returned to this country, and finished the work in 1825. In 1828 an edition of 2,500 copies, in two volumes, was published in this country, and soon afterward one of 3,000 copies in England. In 1840 a second edition of 3,000 copies was issued, and shortly before his death he revised the appendix, which was the last labor he did upon this great work that will continue to be his monument through many coming generations. The work has since been several times revised and enlarged by eminent scholars, and it has doubtless attained a wider circulation than any similar production in any language. Aside from Dr. Webster's work as a lexicographer, he deserves recognition and remembrance as an American man of letters for the volumes he has written on other subjects, and on account of his having been one of the very first to break loose from the domination of English tastes and methods, and to foresee and promote a distinct literary development in this country. His dictionary was the great work of his life; but this other object he had continually before him, and he was confident that the American public would yet come to his way of thinking upon that subject. His life, which has been graphically and most interestingly written in the "American Men of Letters" series by Horace

E. Scudder, shows him to have been a man of rare qualities—not a mere pedagogue over-nice about words and forms of speech, but with liberal ideas and largely endowed with the element which is called heroic. He had an intense earnestness of conviction and the courage of his opinions. He knew no such word as fail; no obstacle daunted and no reverses discouraged him. He rose with difficulties; his ardor and resolution were invincible, and the jeers, ridicule and opposition of men of letters strengthened him in his solitary purpose in proportion to their eminence and their intolerance. His life was a shining example of the power of a steadfast purpose, and of the large results that may be accomplished through patient industry by any man of respectable intellectual endowments. In addition to the works mentioned above he wrote: "A Brief History of Epidemics and Pestilential Diseases" (1799); "Historical Notices of the Origin and State of Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices" (1802); "Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language" (1807); "Letters to a Young Gentleman Commencing his Education" (1823); "Manual of Useful Studies" (1832); "History of the United States" (1838); "The Prompter" (1839); "A History of Animals" (1842), and "A Collection of Papers on Political, Literary and Moral Subjects" (1843). Noah Webster was married Oct. 26, 1789, to Rebecca Greenleaf of Boston, and their children were: Emily, who became the wife of William Wolcott Ellsworth; Frances, who married Chauncey A. Goodrich; Harriet, wife of (1) Edward H. Cobb and (2) William C. Fowler; Mary; William Greenleaf; Eliza Steele, who was married to Henry Jones; Henry B., who died in infancy, and Louisa Webster. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1823. His last literary labor was the revision of the appendix to his dictionary, completed a few days before his death, which occurred in New Haven, Conn., May 28, 1843.

MOODY, Gideon C., U. S. senator, was born in Cortland, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1832, son of Stephen and Charlotte M. (Curtis) Moody. After an academic education he studied law in Syracuse, N. Y., and removing to Indiana in 1852 was admitted to the bar, in that year. He began the practice of his profession at New Albany, Ind., and was elected prosecuting attorney of Floyd county in 1854. Later he became active in the organization of the young Republicans of the state and was elected a member of the lower house in the face of a normally large Democratic majority. In the acrimonious debates on state rights which took place at that time in the Indiana legislature, Mr. Moody upheld the cause of the Federal government, and his ardent defense of Gov. Morton, led to a challenge to a duel, which was not fought because of the law's interference. In 1861, shortly after Lincoln's first call for troops, he assisted in raising the nineteenth Indiana infantry, and was made lieutenant on Apr. 19, 1861. The nineteenth was sent to Virginia, where it participated in the battles of Phillipi, Laurel Hill, and Garrick's Ford. He was soon after commissioned captain in the nineteenth U. S. regulars. At the end of his three months' term of enlistment, the men of the nineteenth re-enlisted, forming the Ninth Indiana Infantry, of which Capt. Moody was made lieutenant-colonel. This regiment also was sent to Virginia, and while in the field he was promoted colonel in command. The regiment was then ordered to join Buell's forces at Nashville, and took part in the battle of Shiloh. Col. Moody shared the general feeling that Gen. Buell was disloyal, and as there was a serious quarrel among the officers of Gen. Buell's command, Col. Moody asked to be mustered out so that he might join his former company in the regular army. He served as a regular army officer in various commands and was aide to Gen. George H. Thomas during the campaign of Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge. In the spring of 1864, he resigned his commission and was appointed by the secretary of war to superintend the building of a wagon road from Sioux City to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory. He established a law practice at Yankton, S. D., was elected to the territorial legislature in 1867 and re-elected in 1869 and 1874, being speaker of the House in 1869, and in 1874. In 1878 he was appointed associate justice of the territorial supreme court by Pres. Hayes, and assigned to the Black Hills district, with headquarters at Deadwood, where he made his residence. He resigned from the bench in 1884 to become general counsel for the Homestake Mining Co., in which capacity he served until his death. He was a member of the first constitutional convention in 1883, and of the second in 1885, and he drafted the first memorial to the congress for the division of Dakota territory, and the admission of South Dakota as a state. Under the constitution of 1885 he was elected U. S. senator. The congress did not recognize the election as valid, but he was allowed the privilege of admission to the floor. After the enabling act was passed by the congress in 1889, South Dakota's constitution of 1885 was again adopted and Sen. Moody was again elected to the senate, drawing the short term of two years. In 1891 he was defeated by the Populist movement. His last public service was in 1901, when he was appointed by Gov. Herreid, a member of the commission of three to codify the laws of the state; the civil procedure, justice and probate codes were assigned to him. Sen. Moody was active in the councils of the Republican party and was a delegate to the national conventions of 1868, 1888, and 1892. In the convention of 1888 he was chairman of the delegation from the Dakotas, and made a speech which gained the admission of ten delegates instead of the three usually allowed the territory. He was an intimate friend of Pres. Harrison, and it was said by the party leaders that the solid vote of South Dakota at a critical juncture was largely instrumental in securing Harrison's nomination. Sen. Moody was one of the ablest lawyers and jurists of the Northwest, and a man of inflexible integrity. He was married, Sept. 21, 1855, at Spafford, Onondaga county, N. Y., to Helen Eliot and had five children: Helen, who married a Dr. Dickinson of Los Angeles, Calif.; Charles C., editor of the Sturgis (S. D.) Record; Burdett, a civil engineer, and James C. and Warner Moody, both lawyers, who succeeded to their father's practice in Deadwood, S. D. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 17, 1904.

MOSES, Charles Leavell, congressman, was born in Coweta county, Ga., May 2, 1856, son of Ansley and Mary (Leavell) Moses. He was reared on his father's farm and was graduated with honors at Mercer University in 1876. He taught school for ten years, being for several years principal of the Newman Male Academy, one of the largest boys' schools in the South and in 1886 gave up teaching to devote himself exclusively to farming. In 1890 he was elected national representative to the 52nd congress, serving three terms. During the election he received in the Democratic primary seven-eighths of the entire

vote, although it was a time of much political bitterness. Mr. Moses is a graceful and effective speaker and one of the safe and influential leaders in his state of the farmers' alliance. He married, in 1881, Blanche, daughter of Rev. Dr. Hall, of Newnan, Ga., and has six children.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R. (first), jurist, was born in New York in August, 1718. He was the grandson of the first Robert Livingtou, the ancestor of the family in America. He received a good education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and reached a high position in the profession. In 1760 he was appointed judge of the admiralty court in New York, and three years later was made a justice of the New York supreme court. In 1759 he was elected to represent Dutchess county in the provisional assembly, a position which he continued to hold until 1768. He was a member of the congress of 1765, which opposed the measures compelling the adoption of stamps, otherwise the stamp act. Twice he served on boundary-line commissions on the part of his state, and in 1775 he was appointed a member of the well-known committee of one hundred. Mr. Livingston married Margaret Beekman, daughter of Col. Henry Beekman, and resided on Broadway, near Bowling Green, and at his country seat at Clermont. He is said to have been the richest landholder, without exception, in New York. His daughter, Janet Livingston, married Gen. Richard Montgomery. Mr. Livingston died Dec. 9, 1775.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R. (second), chancellor of New York, son of the preceding, was born in New York city Nov. 27, 1746. He was early sent to Kings College in New York, afterward Columbia, where he was graduated in 1765. He then entered the office of William Smith, for the purpose of studying law. In 1773 he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with John Jay which lasted only a brief period, and at the same time he held the position for nearly two years of recorder of the city of New York, to which he had been appointed by Gov. Tryon, and which he resigned on account of the outbreak of the revolution. In April, 1775, Mr. Livingston was elected member of the assembly from Dutchess county. In 1776 he was elected member of congress. He was a member of the committee appointed to draw up the declaration of independence, which included Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and Sherman. He was made a member of the committee of citizens of New York, appointed to draw up the state constitution. The document completed by this committee was adopted by the convention held at Kingston. In 1777 Mr. Livingston was appointed chancellor of New York under this instrument, whereupon he resigned his position as delegate to the Continental congress, but was again elected in 1779. In August, 1781, Chancellor Livingston was appointed secretary of foreign affairs under the new United States confederation; and he continued to hold this office during the next three years. Prior to this period, the foreign concerns of congress had been conducted by the committee of secret correspondence, but in the hands of Mr. Livingston it was found that the business was much more promptly and wisely disposed of than when in so many hands; not only this, but domestic affairs were also in large part entrusted to him, and on his resignation in 1783, he received the thanks of congress, and was succeeded in office by John Jay. As chancellor of the state it fell to the duty of Mr. Livingston to administer the oath of office to Gen. Washington, the first president of the United States. In 1788 Mr. Livingston was chairman of the state convention, which adopted the Federal constitution. In the course of the discussion on this important document, he shared the opinions of Jay and Hamilton. In 1794 Mr. Livingston was offered the position of minister to France, which, however, he refused, as he also did the secretaryship of the navy under Thomas Jefferson. In 1801, however, the time of his chancellorship having expired, and a commission to France being again offered him, he accepted it and proceeded to Paris. Napoleon was at this time first consul, and received Mr. Livingston with respect, as at that time it was the cue of the French government to be on the best of terms with the United States. In his new position, it fell to Mr. Livingston to open negotiations, on the part of the United States, which were to result in the possession of the territory beyond the Mississippi, which at that time belonged to France. Mr. Livingston made the initial move in regard to this important matter, and was seconded by James Monroe, who came over as an additional plenipotentiary, and by their joint efforts, on Apr. 30, 1803, the treaty was signed, by which the vast region, at that time known as Louisiana, was surrendered to the United States for the sum of $15,000,000. It is stated that the first consul said, on having closed this bargain, "I have given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." The French province of Louisiana at this time embraced nearly all the present states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, nearly all of Kansas and the Indian Territory, and part of Colorado, most of Wyoming and the whole of Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington territory. In 1804 the southern portion of this vast region was organized by congress as the territory of New Orleans. To this in 1810 was annexed another part of the state, lying between the Mississippi and the Amity and Pearl rivers, and in 1812 this territory was admitted to the Union as a state with the name of Louisiana, and as if in curious fulfillment of the prediction of Napoleon, it was in New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana, thus created out of the territory purchased from France, that the English flag was beaten to the dust ignominiously by the American soldiery, under the leadership of Andrew Jackson. This transaction virtually extended the national domain of the United States from the mouth of the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Columbia. On leaving France in 1805 Mr. Livingston was presented by Napoleon Buonaparte with a magnificent snuff box, containing a miniature likeness of himself, painted by the celebrated artist Isabey. It is said of him that "he appeared to be the favorite foreign envoy." After resigning his position, he traveled through Europe. In Paris he formed an intimacy with Robert Fulton, whom he assisted by his counsels and his money, becoming first his friend, then his patron and eventually his partner.

The first steamboat owned by Livingston and Fulton, was built in France upon the Seine, but, being badly planned, the weight of the machinery broke through the framework of the vessel, and sunk her to the bottom of the river. In a few weeks, however, she was rebuilt, and the engine replaced in her. The members of the National Institute of France, and a great concourse of Parisians witnessed her trial trip in July, 1803. The machinery used was defective, although the boat moved slowly along the Seine, among the acclamations of the multitude. Another boat was now ordered from the celebrated factory of Bolton & Watt: this was the famous Clermont, and was completed in September, 1807, and was placed on the Hudson river on the 10th of September. The Clermont sailed from New York city to the seat of Chancellor Livingston, 110 miles distant, where she remained over night, when she continued her voyage to Albany. Her running time was twenty-two hours, or at the rate of about five miles per hour. This boat was called Clermont after Mr. Livingston's mansion, the upper Livingston manor. This he rebuilt for his summer residence, and here he passed the latter portion of his life, devoting his time to the study of improvements in agriculture and the arts. He introduced the merino sheep in New York with great success. He was the first man to employ gypsum for fertilizing purposes. He was one of the founders of the American Academy of Fine Arts, and was elected its first president. He was also president of the New York Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, and a Trustee of the New York Society Library. He received the degree of LL.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1792. Mr. Livingston's published works include: an oration delivered before the Society of the Cincinnati, July 4, 1777; an address delivered in 1808 to the Society for Promoting the Arts; "Essays on Agriculture," and "Essay on Sheep" (1809 and 1811). His statue has been placed in the capitol at Washington by act of congress, as one of the two representative citizens of New York state, George Clinton being the other. See a biographical sketch by Frederic De Peyster (New York, 1876). Chancellor Livingston died suddenly at Clermont, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1813.

YOUNG, Andrew Harvey, professor of chemistry, was born at Avondale, Cincinnati, O., Feb. 2, 1852. He was graduated from Hanover College in 1872, and was subsequently for one year (1872–73), principal of the preparatory department of his alma mater. He afterward took a course of chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, and during his last year was assistant in the chemical laboratory of the Sheffield School. From 1875–77 he was a druggist at Madison, Ind., and in the latter year was made professor of Natural Science in the La Fayette High School. In 1879 he was called to the chair of natural science in Hanover College. Prof. Young is thorough in all his work, thorough as a scholar, and thorough as a teacher. He inspires his students with a love for their work and imparts to them something of the thoroughness that is characteristic of his nature. He has made the department of Natural Science in Hanover College equal to that of any college in the United States, its graduates being sought for as instructors. Prof. Young is an enthusiastic member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity, and was the founder of the flourishing Yale chapter.

VAN RENSSELAER, Stephen, the last patroon in full authority, was born in New York Nov. 1, 1764. He was fifth in descent from the first Killian. His father and namesake replaced the original manor-house with a finer one in 1765, and took the patriot side in the struggle with Great Britain. His mother was a daughter of Philip Livingston. Graduating from Harvard in 1782, he married a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler in 1783. Though his lordship had ended with the colonial government, his estates—which he did more to improve and settle than any of his predecessors—were enormous, including at his death over 3,000 farms in Rensselaer and Albany counties, or some 436,000 acres. These were charged with a moderate annual payment, which he was often careless in collecting. He took a very active part in public affairs, entered the assembly in 1789, was in the state senate 1791–96, lieutenant-governor 1795–1801, an officer of militia from 1786, and major-general in 1801. He directed the attack on Queenstown Heights Oct. 13, 1812, which failed disastrously through the refusal of the militia to cross into Canada. He had been among the first to take up the project of a canal to the lakes, and as commissioner to find a route had made a tour of investigation and a report, 1810–11. These labors, interrupted by the war, were resumed after its close, and he was president of the board for fifteen years, until the completion of the canals. He was a regent of the State University from 1819, and later its chancellor; president of the State Agricultural Society in 1820, again in the assembly in 1818, a member of the constitutional convention in 1821, and of congress 1823–29, where he bore a part in electing J. Q. Adams to the presidency. He directed Eaton's geological survey (1821–23) of the district adjoining the Erie canal, bore the cost and published the report in 1824. But his greatest public service was the founding at Troy of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, begun in 1824 and incorporated in 1826. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1825. He did nothing to amend the cumbrous system of land-tenures on his enormous estates, nor to mitigate the grievances of his tenants, except to be easy with the unfortunate. At his death the arrears of rent were said to amount to $400,000. These were not remitted, as the farmers expected, and troubles at once began, which are famous in the history of the state, and as a result of which the estate was broken up. (See E. P. Cheyney's "Anti-Rent Agitation," 1887.) He died in Albany Jan. 26, 1839.

EGGLESTON, Joseph, member of congress and soldier, was born in Amelia county, Va., Nov. 24, 1754. Immediately after he was graduated from William and Mary College in 1776, he entered the cavalry service of the revolutionary forces, and became one of its most brilliant officers. He was soon promoted major of cavalry under Col. Henry Lee, and commanded the rear-guard of that officer's famous legion in the Southern campaign. He was especially distinguished in the desperate battle of Guilford Court House, March, 1781, and in the siege of Augusta during the following June. In the brilliant battle of Eutaw Springs, in September of the same year, his bold attack upon the advancing British columns won the first success in the action. After peace was established he sat in the Virginia assembly for several years, and then represented his state in congress from 1798 until 1801, when he became a justice of the peace, and retained that office until his death, which occurred in Amelia county Feb. 13, 1811.

VIRGIL, Ebenezer Henry, the founder of the National Express Company, was born Sept. 26, 1808, at Egremont, Berkshire Co., Mass. His childhood was spent at Richmond, Oswego Co., N. Y., where he laid the foundation of health in hard work at farm labor; removing in 1823 to Union Square, N. Y., where, in 1827 he became a stage-driver in the employ of J. M. Sherwood, of Auburn, N. Y., on a route running from Auburn to Geneva.

E. H. Virgil

For three years Mr. Virgil continued as driver on this and other routes, developing an intelligent capacity for the work that gained for him innumerable friends and a large acquaintance with the territory and methods of staging; and in 1830, when he became clerk for Thorpe & Sprague, stage proprietors at Albany, he was familiar with all of the routes between Albany and Geneva. In 1832 he became connected with the Albany & Schenectady railroad, but soon returned to his first occupation, and in 1834 and 1835 drove regular relays between New York and Yonkers on the through line from New York to Albany. Mr. Virgil recalls Aaron Burr as one of his most frequent and communicative passengers. In 1838 he married the accomplished daughter of Jonathan Austin. In 1841, hearing of the success of the express line a Mr. Harnden had started between Boston and Albany, Mr. Virgil decided that what one man could do another could, and evolved a plan for a service from Albany to Montreal, which made him the father of the National Express Company. The first trip, performed by an employee, caused a loss of $40. Nothing daunted, he caused a second trip to be made, and, although the express matter was hardly sufficient to fill his pockets, his satchels were filled with advertisements of the line, which he circulated thoroughly in soliciting patronage. The third trip required a trunk to transport the shipments, and the business was from that day a growing success. June 30, 1842, released from his engagement at Albany, Mr. Virgil himself made his initial trip to Montreal, carrying with him a trunk which is to-day a prized possession of the officials of the National Express Company, and, satisfied as to the ultimate success of the venture, he appointed his first agent, George D. Spencer, of Castleton, Vt. In 1844 Mr. Virgil associated Mr. H. F. Rice, of Albany, with himself, and under the firm name of Virgil & Rice, the line was extended to New York, six days being required to make the journey of 400 miles from New York to Montreal by stage. As steamboats and railroads were brought into requisition, the trip was shortened by boat to Albany, packet to Whitehall, steamer through Lake Champlain to La Prairie, railroad of sixteen miles to St. John's, and from that point nine miles more by boat to Montreal. In 1846 weekly trips were inaugurated, and by 1847 Mr. Virgil's tireless energy had so pushed the venture that it had become a necessity to business men at all of the points between New York and Montreal and both sides of Lake Champlain. He then assumed the responsibilities of superintendent, with headquarters at Troy. In 1850 John A. Pullen, the first messenger of Harnden's express, and the first to suggest to Mr. Virgil that he should enter the business, became a member of the firm, and for three years Mr. Virgil actively directed the affairs of Pullen, Virgil & Co., as the firm was named. In 1853 the railroad having been completed as far as the St. Lawrence river, affording in that day large conveniences for transportation, a half-interest in the firm was sold to Johnston Livings... N. Barney and Col. McKay, and the name then given to the partnership still remains "The National Express Company," Mr. Barney being the first president, and Mr. Virgil continuing to guide the helm as general superintendent. From such small beginnings Mr. Virgil saw the company grow to one of national prominence, employing several thousand men, and covering nearly 10,000 miles of railroad and steamboat lines, reaching from New York City to Montreal and from Boston to St. Louis, while with its direct interchange and contracts with the Northern Pacific Express Co., it became part of a line from ocean to ocean. In the last years of his life he was interested in the Adirondack Stage Co., the last long-distance stage line in the East. For many years he was a member of the Troy Citizens' Corps, serving as its captain during 1858-60. He was married in 1838 to Lorana, daughter of Jonathan Austin of Albany, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Mr. Virgil's last years were spent in retirement in Troy, N. Y., where he died Dec. 18, 1892.

FREDRICKS, Charles D., photographer, was born in New York city Dec. 11, 1823, the son of Charles and Susan (Horton) Fredricks. While yet a lad his father sent him to Havana, where he resided one year, and acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language. On his return he resumed his studies, intending to complete a collegiate course, but the financial crash of 1837 swept away his father's entire fortune, and compelled young Fredricks to leave his books and seek some occupation. He obtained a situation which he held for two years, and then entered a banking house. Here he would probably have continued for some time had he not received, about the year 1843, most glowing accounts of the prospects of business in Venezuela from his brother, who resided there. He determined to purchase an assorted stock of goods, suitable to that market, and with these and $400 in cash, his entire fortune at the time, he set sail for Angostura, on the Orinoco. Previous to starting, however, he reflected that, in the event of the failure of his mercantile venture, it would be wise to have some other resource. So he took lessons in daguerreotyping, and purchased a camera, a small stock of plates, cases, etc. At Angostura, while making arrangements for the transportation of his merchandise up the river to San Fernando, a little child of the principal merchant of the place died. The merchant requested Mr. Fredricks to take the likeness of this dead child. He did so, and the result was a great run of daguerreotype trade. At the end of three weeks he had made $4,000 with his pictures. From Angostura he visited the islands of Tobago and St. Vincent, where he met with great success. He made the acquaintance of Don Pedro Ayres, governor of the province of Rio Negro, inhabited by many Indian tribes. As Mr. Fredricks was desirous of visiting Brazil, the governor suggested the plan of going up the Orinoco and down the Amazon, guaranteeing some thousands of dollars' worth of Indian portraits, and also to forward Mr. Fredricks and party to their destination. The voyage, which occupied nine months, was a series of hardships and wild adventures. Mr. Fredricks reached the mouth of the Amazon in such a weak condition that he was ordered by his physician to leave immediately for New York. Love of adventure, however, and the

C. D. Fredricks.

prospect of gain, sent him back to Para the next year. There he established a gallery successfully for six months, then embarked for Marinham, where the same good fortune attended him. From this place he made another flying visit to New York, and returned to Pernambuco; visited Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Rio Grande, and Porto Allegre. He then crossed the province of Rio Grande, transporting his baggage in primitive style on ox carts, and stopping at each village long enough to take likenesses. Some of the poor villagers, not over-provided with cash, traded a horse for a picture, so that our photographer arrived at his journey's end in patriarchal style, surrounded by an immense drove of horses, which he finally sold at $3 each. After remaining at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo about one year, he embarked for New York, intending to proceed to Paris and open an American gallery, the French being behind the Americans in the daguerreotyping art. He reached Paris in 1853, and immediately started in business. He was the first person who made life-size heads, and employed artists to finish them in pastel. After remaining in Paris six months, and calculating that the life-size heads, with French artists to finish them, would be acceptable in New York, he determined to establish himself permanently in that city. He arrived there at the end of 1853, and, showing specimens of his work to J. Gurney, proposed a partnership, which was accepted. The firm met with great success. The partnership was dissolved in 1855, when Mr. Fredricks finally established himself on Broadway. During the crisis of 1857, having a large number of artists under engagement, he sent some of them to Havana, and established a branch house, which has been successfully continued. The photographic community is indebted to Mr. Fredricks for bringing to this country, under contract, many talented artists, such as Santain, Nehlig, Piot, Wust, Eberhard, Herlich, Schultz, Constant Meyer, etc. He married, in 1857, Maria Louise Barron, of Woodbridge, N. J. He died in Newark, N. J., May 25, 1894.

THOMAS, David W., business man, was born at Millersburg, O., March 9, 1841, the son of George and Jane (Wilson) Thomas. He is of English antecedents, his ancestors having settled in America at an early date. Soon after his son's birth Mr. Thomas removed to Akron, O., where he took an active part in the building up of that city. David Thomas was educated in the public schools of Akron, and at the age of sixteen entered the employment of O'Neall & Sperry, at Talmadge, where he took a term as apprentice in their carriage factory. He was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops, and served gallantly throughout the civil war, being mustered out of service, with the rank of captain, at Louisville, Ky., June 22, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Akron, and in partnership with his father, engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business, which he built up until it has reached large proportions, and until 100 men are employed by the Thomas Lumber & Building Co., of which Mr. Thomas is president. He was for a number of years an active member of the school board, and served as chairman of the building committee. In 1870 Mr. Thomas was made department commander of the G.A.R. of Ohio, and in 1876 was elected colonel of the 9th regiment. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, O.; was commander of Buckly Post, G.A.R., in 1871, at Akron, where the funds were raised for the erection of the memorial chapel, which was built at a cost of $35,000, and dedicated in honor of the Nation's defenders. He is a member of the Loyal Legion; of the Ohio Cavalry, a prominent Mason, and commander of the commandery of Knights Templar, at Akron, O. Mr. Thomas has been twice married: his first wife, Alice E. Hale, died on Jan. 11, 1880, and in 1885 he was married to Mrs. Isabella Webster Gage, who is a daughter of Charles Webster, of Canton, O., and traces her lineage to Hope Allerton, of the Mayflower. Mr. Thomas has four children by his first marriage. His eldest son, George H., was born July 20, 1870, and is a rising young architect of Durham, N. C. His second son, James Allen, was born Dec. 31, 1871, and has been educated for a mechanical engineer.

WADLEY, David Richard, lumber manufacturer, was born at Brentwood, Rockingham Co., N. H., Nov. 11, 1819. His ancestors were among the earliest English settlers in New England. The farm-house in which he was born, with his three brothers, all of whom became men of mark in Georgia, was built in 1810, and was a fine residence for the country house of that day. At eighteen years of age he went to Virginia, stayed a year and then went to Georgia, joining his brother William in building the Central railroad bridge over the river Oconee and through the adjacent swamp. He then got out timber for the same railroad. In 1850 he began the sawmill business and devoted to it the greater part of his active and successful life. As one of the Savannah firm of Millen & Wadley, and in extensive sawmill operations in the great timber counties of Screven, Jefferson, Appling, Wayne, and Pierce, he was the most successful man in the lumber business in the state of Georgia. He had all the qualities for business success and good citizenship—probity, wisdom, energy, and decision. He was confessedly the ablest financier of the four remarkable Wadley brothers. He closed his lumber business in 1881, and removed to Atlanta, Ga. He married Mary Gansevoort, a most estimable lady, and has left children who are preserving, unsullied, the father's spotless repute. He died Dec. 20, 1883.

SMITH, Nathaniel, member of congress and jurist, was born in Woodbury, Conn., Jan. 6, 1762. His early education was limited, but he became distinguished as a lawyer, which profession he began to practice in his native town in 1789. In the same year he became a member of the legislature, serving until 1795, and taking an active part in the measures for abolishing slavery, founding the public-school system, and settling the public lands belonging to Connecticut. He was a member of congress from 1795 until 1799, and voted for the ratification of the Jay treaty with Great Britain. The following six years he passed in the state senate, and was in 1806 appointed judge of the supreme court of the state, over which he ruled until 1819, many of his decisions being still the law of the state. In 1814 he was one of the leaders of the famous Hartford convention, and strongly defended the patriotic purposes of its chief actors. He was regarded in his time as one of the intellectual forces of Connecticut, esteemed alike for his genius and integrity of character. He died in Woodbury, Conn., March 9, 1822.

CLEVELAND, [Stephen] Grover, U. S. president, was born at Caldwell, N. J., Mar. 18, 1837, son of Rev. Richard Falley and Anne (Neal) Cleveland. Moses (or Moyses) Cleveland, the ancestor of all of that name in America, came from Ipswich, Suffolk, England, about 1640 and settled at Woburn, Mass., where he was made freeman in 1643. He married Anne Winn, and the president's line of descent is traced through their son Aaron, who married Dorca S. Wilson; their son, Rev. Aaron, who married Susannah ———; their son William, who married Margaret Falley, and their son, Richard Falley Cleveland. The last was a man of more than ordinary ability. He was graduated at Yale in 1824, studied for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary, and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church at Windham, Conn., in 1828, and was president of the American Home Missionary Society. He was a man of broad culture, liberal ideas and a bright mind, maintaining a home life which was a model of consistency and uprightness. Grover was the fifth of nine children. When he was three years old the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga co., N. Y., and here, while attending the district school, he worked in the village grocery store. When fourteen years of age another move was made to Clinton, N. Y., and he was planning to enter Hamilton College, when his father died, and he was obliged to find immediate employment in order to help support the family. His eldest brother, William Neal Cleveland, was the principal male teacher in the Institution for the Blind, New York city, and through his application young Grover became bookkeeper and assistant to the superintendent. All his tastes were intellectual and every moment of his spare time was given to the hardest kind of study. He was a persistent reader, devoting most of his attention to history, and developing even then a bent for the law, which he subsequently followed. In 1855 he was employed by an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, breeder of short-horned cattle and editor of the "American Shorthorn Herd Book," in Buffalo, N. Y., and his services in compiling that book were acknowledged in the preface to the fifth volume (1861). Meanwhile he had entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, one of the leading firms in Buffalo, where his ability and trustworthiness were recognized, and his capacity for hard work appreciated so that by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he was the firm's chief clerk, with a salary of $600. On Jan. 1, 1863, he resigned to accept the appointment of assistant district attorney of Erie county. So vigorously did he prosecute crime and so efficiently administer the office that he was nominated for district attorney in 1865, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, his intimate friend, Lyman K. Bass. In January, 1866, he formed a law partnership with Isaac C. Vanderpoel, and three years later joined the firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. In 1870 he was elected to the office of sheriff, the most important position in the county. On resuming law practice in 1874 he became associated with his former competitor, Lyman K. Bass, and Wilson S. Bissell. By reason of failing health Mr. Bass soon removed to Colorado, so that Mr. Cleveland became practically the head of the firm at once. In 1881 George J. Sicard was added to the firm. When a revolt against machine rule was inaugurated in Buffalo in 1881, on a platform pledging the party to administrative reform and economy in the city's expenditures, Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, was elected mayor by the largest majority ever before given to any candidate in the city. He believed that the city's affairs should be administered with the same care and economy as private interests, expressing his creed when he declared, in a speech, that public officials are the trustees of the people. During a presidential campaign this sentiment was condensed and used by Col. Lamont for a title to the first pamphlet of the campaign: "Public Office a Public Trust." He was known as the "veto mayor," because he used that prerogative fearlessly in checking unwise, illegal, or extravagant expenditures of the public money. During his term he developed an unsuspected capacity for public speaking which ultimately made him one of the most sought-for men in public life. In 1882 he was elected governor of New York by a majority of 192,000, the largest ever given at that time in any state in the union. In the exercise of the veto power he was as courageous as he had shown himself to be while mayor ; but his vetoes were always clearly sustained by his duty under the law. The systematic practice of using appointments to public service as a reward for political activity had been condemned by thinking people of both parties. The death of a president at the hands of an office seeker was an object lesson that led directly to the enactment of the Pendleton bill, which was the first federal civil service law, and immediately a bill was brought forward in New York state introducing that system there. This was one of the first important public measures that Cleveland advocated. On July 11, 1884, the Democratic national convention at Chicago nominated for president Grover Cleveland, of New York, and for vice-president Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. The Republican candidate was James G. Blaine. This campaign, a long and bitter one, was immensely important as showing that the issues relating to the civil war period and reconstruction had ceased to interest the younger generation of Americans and that even the alarmist cry of "free trade" no longer terrified any but the most timid and unthinking. Mr. Cleveland received by popular vote 4,874,986 to 4,851,981 for Blaine. His majority in the electoral college was thirty-seven. The Democrats also won the national house of representatives, although the senate remained Republican by the small majority of six votes. Few inaugural ceremonies had been marked with more of pageantry or geniune rejoicing on the part of the successful party than that of Mar. 4, 1885, when Cleveland took the oath of office. His address, given without manuscript, was pitched upon the lofty plane which had distinguished all his utterances. There was a prevailing fear that the change from a party holding uninterrupted power for twenty-four years held in it elements of danger, but the new executive was able to reassure his countrymen. He declared his approval of the Monroe Doctrine, of the protection of the Indians, and of the laws against Mormon polygamy, and placed himself on record as in favor of strict economy in the administration of the finances. His cabinet was as follows: Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, secretary of state; Daniel Manning, of New York, secretary of the treasury, who died during his incumbency and was succeeded by Charles S. Fairchild, of New York; William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts, secretary of war; William C. Whitney, of New York, secretary of the navy; William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, postmaster-general, afterward transferred to the department of the interior, being succeeded by Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas, attorney-general; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of

Mississippi, secretary of the interior. The president accepted the responsibility for every act of his administration. His cabinet officers, though men of great ability, were little more than private secretaries. The vice-president, Mr. Hendricks, was almost studiously ignored. Cleveland, while many changes were made, refused to sweep all Republicans out of office without cause, and by enlarging the powers of the federal civil service commission incurred the enmity of the spoilsmen of his own party; he vigorously opposed the abuse of the pension system and thus became detested by the Grand Army of the Republic as a body, and then declared himself in favor of a lower tariff, thus estranging the manufacturing interests. In 1887 he devoted the whole of his annual message to the discussion of the tariff question, being inspired to give out this unique document—a message dealing with but one subject—by the idea of a simple and plain duty. "It is a condition that confronts us, not a theory," he said, and these now familiar words were the expression of his deep conviction. His popularity in his own party and the enmity which he incurred among his opponents have both been due mainly to his courageous exploitation of the doctrine of "Tariff for Revenue Only." That message, it was said, lost him the approaching election; but it was the groundwork of his subsequent second election. When the senate demanded that he make public certain papers relating to removals from office of various officials, he laid down the constitutional doctrine of his predecessors that a president's papers were not subject to congressional supervision. Finally, in a message which he sent to congress in 1885, he declared that the compulsory coinage of silver dollars as directed by the Bland-Allison act would become a source of financial disturbance, and he recommended its repeal. Other measures of his administration were marked by equal courage and vigor, such as the suppression of an insurrection on the Isthmus of Panama, which he occupied with 3,000 U. S. marines and soldiers; the quashing of a threatened Mormon outbreak in Utah through the concentration of both infantry and artillery at Salt Lake City; and during a dispute over the Canadian fisheries, a threat to prohibit Canadian traffic from entering the United States by any except American railways. All of these measures made him new enemies, though they also intensified the admiration of his friends. He early devoted his attention to the reconstruction of the navy. In 1885 the country was dependent upon foreign manufacturers for gun forgings, armor and secondary batteries. The president and his naval secretary determined to encourage home manufacture of armor. To do this a policy was adopted of consolidating into a single contract all the armor authorized by congress (see Whitney, p. 407). It was not alone in the building of new vessels and the adoption of new methods that an advance was made, but the management in all its details was revolutionized. The condition and discipline in the war department were improved through the establishment of new business methods; the department of justice was conducted with efficiency, the president bringing his legal training to bear upon all questions of a legal character; the free delivery service was enlarged in the post-office; new contracts with other countries were concluded and improved methods was devised throughout; in the West public lands were conserved for settlers and fair treatment meted out to the Indian wards of the nation. In the presidency, as in his governorship, Mr. Cleveland exercised the veto power beyond all precedent. He vetoed 115 out of 987 bills which had passed both houses, 102 of these being private pension bills. During the years 1886 and 1887, with his wife and private secretary, he made a tour in a well-appointed train through the West. His bearing on this extended journey, his interest in local development, and the impressions gathered of a restored and united country, increased his own popularity, made him more familiar with the nation's needs and helped to restore harmony of states divided first by civil war and, later, as the result of misgovernment. Other distinguishing features of his first administration were the creation of the interstate commerce commission (1887), the admission of four new states, the passage of an anti-polygamy bill, a Chinese exclusion act, a presidential succession bill, and a bill limiting the powers of congress in counting the electoral votes. A tariff measure, known as the Mills bill, passed the Democratic house, but it was radically amended in the Republican senate and never became a law. All this legislative activity showed that new issues were beginning to interest the country. In 1888 he was a candidate for a second term, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, and settling in New York city, associated himself with the law firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVeagh. Nothing in his career was more remarkable than his conduct as a private citizen during the next four years. In that interval he grew wonderfully in popularity with the people of the country. He was the principal figure in his party but not its active leader, and he never permitted himself to cultivate active relations with the leaders of the large and powerful political "machine." Therefore the Democratic politicians opposed his nomination in 1892, but at the demand of the people he was chosen standard-bearer for the third time. Promising the repeal of the McKinley tariff act, and denouncing the Sherman Silver Act, Mr. Cleveland's platform further declared that "the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value." In the dignified campaign which followed Pres. Harrison had no chance for re-election, and Cleveland swept the country. Not merely did he carry all the Southern states, but likewise the four "doubtful" ones, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey and New York, and to the surprise of the political prophets, California, Illinois and Wisconsin, solidly, while he also received some electoral votes from Michigan and Ohio. The popular vote was 5,556,533 to 5,175,577, and in the electoral college 277 to 145. He was inaugurated for the second time Mar. 4, 1893, the most loftily independent man to deliver an inaugural address, and henceforward, during four years of anxiety, the most lonely figure in our history. His cabinet was made up as follows: Vice-president, Adlai E. Stevenson (see page 487); secretary of state, Walter Q. Gresham (succeeded by Richard Olney); secretary of the treasury, John G. Carlisle; secretary of war, Daniel S. Lamont; attorney-general, Richard Olney (succeeded by Judson Harmon); postmaster-general, Wilson S. Bissell (succeeded by William L. Wilson) secretary of the navy, Hilary A. Herbert; secretary of the interior, Hoke Smith (succeeded by David R. Francis); secretary of agriculture, J. Sterling Morton. The series of crises through which the new administration was to pass made it impossible for the president to devote that attention to minor affairs which formerly characterized him, and he was therefore compelled to give larger authority to his chosen advisers. When Cleveland was inaugurated the country was on the verge of a great

money panic, due to the Sherman silver law of 1890. The fear that the country was in danger of going to a silver basis was world-wide and gold was hoarded. The distress was so acute that Cleveland called congress in special session, Aug. 7, 1893, for the declared purpose of repealing the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and despite every possible effort to break the administration lines, the senate passed the unconditional repeal bill on Oct. 30. But the free silver sentiment in congress continued. The volume of party feeling and personal pique combined to prevent that body from authorizing the sale of bonds specially payable in gold, which would have saved the people $16,000,000. However, the power which did exist proved adequate to the emergency and other bonds were sold, gold to the amount of $65,000,000 was purchased, and a contract made with great banking houses to protect the treasury. He also attempted to carry out reforms in the banking system, especially in the far West, where scarcity of currency and credit had produced injury to small farmers and compelled them to pay exorbitant rates of interest, and where discontent had expression in the free silver agitation, but a bill providing for greater freedom in the banking system failed to pass, although reforms in the currency system since adopted have substantially followed Cleveland's recommendations. The tariff bill which had been introduced into congress in 1887 provided for a reduction of duties on many articles imported and put many raw materials upon the free list. It did not become a law, however, and during Harrison's administration a bill was passed which disposed of the surplus by increasing the rates of duty but diminishing the revenue of the country by the check upon imports which it produced and by the repeal of the duty upon raw sugar. The surplus was thus converted into a deficit. During Cleveland's second administration 1893 the Wilson bill was enacted which, though far from being a free trade measure, reduced many of the rates of duty of the McKinley bill. The bill was amended in the senate by increasing the rates of duty on many articles and putting back in the dutiable schedules some of those, notably iron ore, which the house had placed on the free list. Moreover, the senate amendments were favorable to the great sugar refining interests which were largely under the control of a trust, and the bill for these reasons failed to receive the approval of the president. He did not sanction the methods resorted to in the senate to amend the bill in the interests of special industries or particular favorites, and so, although he considered it to be an improvement on the existing system, he allowed it to become a law without his signature. During this administration the system of appointments to positions in the civil service for merit to be determined by competitive examinations was extended to embrace 84,230 positions in the public service, and practically all of the places in the employ of the government, excepting postmasters of the fourth class, were brought under the operation of the merit system. Also an income tax law was enacted, but the U. S. supreme court declared it unconstitutional. The contest between Venezuela and Great Britain over their boundary line had been in progress since 1814, and many secretaries of state and ministers to England had participated. In 1895 Mr. Cleveland and Secretary-of-State Olney brought the subject to a conclusion. The Monroe Doctrine was both asserted and strictly limited. The contention was made that this country had the right to assert the doctrine for its own protection and that it meant that no European country should establish or extend political dominion in this hemisphere. The question confronting the United States was whether England was or was not insisting on acquiring territory by unsubstantial claims, depending upon her power and upon the weakness of Venezuela. Cleveland insisted on arbitration and under the authority of congress appointed a commission to ascertain the character and the rightfulness of England's demands. Lord Salisbury replied in two notes which denied the right of the United States to intervene in such a question, and these notes were couched in terms of sneering civility. Immediately upon their receipt in Washington Pres. Cleveland sent a terse, dignified and haughty message to congress, setting forth the merits of the question and declaring that it was "the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power" a willful aggression upon its rights and interests by Great Britain in Venezuela. A single sentence showed that he was prepared to carry out this policy by war if necessary. His pregnant words produced a profound impression throughout the whole world. England yielded to his demands and accepted the arbitration it had previously refused. Cleveland was the first of any American president to make the Monroe Doctrine a fact alive to be recognized, though not officially, by the government of Great Britain, and this incident has been characterized as "the most signal victory of American diplomacy in modern times." His second administration was one of the most remarkable in the history of American politics. His independence had naturally developed into something like arrogance. His natural tactlessness had grown into an utter lack of consideration for the weakness and prejudice of other men. On the other hand, his robust courage had grown still more indomitable, and it stood him in good stead, despite all the virulence and hatred which his subsequent course engendered. No president ever did more unpopular things. No president ever estranged in different ways so many of his countrymen at various times. Yet it must be added that no president showed such utter fearlessness or so determined a purpose to carry out unflinchingly and uncompromisingly what he believed to be his duty. When he went out of office in 1896 he did so under a black cloud of disapproval almost unique in the history of politics. He was hated in the West because of his attitude towards silver; the labor element was violently antagonistic to him because he had crushed the Chicago strike; his Venezuelan message, by causing a panic in Wall Street, had lost him the sympathy of the great financiers; his private life had been bitterly though unjustly assailed; every corrupt element in national politics was against him; at the Democratic national convention in 1896, contrary to all precedents, a resolution mildly commending his course as president was hooted down with jeers and curses; even one of his strongest supporters could find little more to say of him than that he had been "successful in his failures." Yet it was Cleveland's good fortune to outlive this obloquy. The Republicans who succeeded him adopted and perfected his policies. The whole country came to appreciate the services which he had rendered by his indomitable courage. His mistakes were condoned, and his successes were universally praised. He had, indeed, saved the United States from practical repudiation; he had enforced order with a strong hand, and he had raised the nation to a foremost rank among the great powers of the world. During the campaign of 1904 his name was tremendously applauded at the national conventions of

Grover Cleveland

T. A. Hendricks

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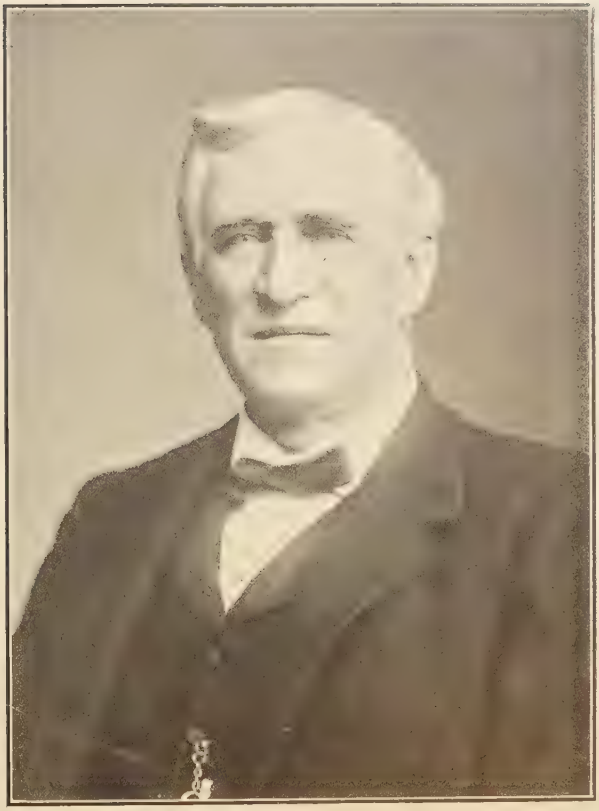
both parties. Retiring to private life in Princeton, N. J., he continued his interest in the affairs of his country, and by magazine articles endeavored to impress upon the people some of the lessons he had learned in his public career. His messages, speeches, and lectures, which display much felicity of diction, belong to politics rather than to literature, except insofar as they gave occasion to memorable sayings. Many of his phrases have become part of the common stock of the language and are freely quoted. The department of Noted Sayings in the Stedman-Hutchinson "Library of American Literature" (1890) contains more quotations from Cleveland than from any other man. When the insurance scandals were unearthed, nothing so much helped to reestablish the prestige of the Equitable Life Association as Mr. Cleveland's acceptance of a trusteeship with Morgan J. O'Brien and George Westinghouse in 1905. He was physically of a large and powerful frame; deliberate and firm, but not slow in his motions. His manner and tone of voice were genial and agreeable. He was broad-minded and liberal in his habits of thought, and in religious matters a man of conscience rather than of any one sect or creed. His life was wholly without ostentation, the key to his character being found in the moderation of his wants and the frugality of his living. His chief characteristics were simplicity and directness of thought, plainness of speech, sturdy honesty, and courage of his convictions, with a sense of public duty that has been exceeded by no other statesman. This was so strong in him that he rarely wrote anything, whether in the form of a private or public communication, in which the obligation of all men to observe the public interest was not his chief theme. His intellectual training he gave himself after his school days, and it was a true instinct that led him to study and practice law. In that profession his mind got the definite data of rule and application which it naturally craved. It was a mind disinclined to theory, very firm and definite in its operation upon facts, intolerant of too great refinement, but admirable in the application of principles, a broad, effective, decisive, comprehending mind, fit always for affairs and action. He seemed like a great rugged rock, firm based and immovable, a Gibraltar of steadfast integrity and loyalty. His political reputation was made by his power of resistance. It was his sturdy resistance to those who desired to loot the city treasury of Buffalo, to the Tammany men and their allies at Albany, to the long fasting spoilsmen of his party at Washington that made him hated by the Democratic machine, but which earned for him the memorable tribute: "We love him for the enemies he has made." During his first term he refused a degree from Harvard. But his life in Princeton brought him into touch with the college spirit and made him a useful trustee of that University. In 1897 he received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton and afterwards from Villanova. Grover Cleveland was married in the White House, Washington, D. C., June 2, 1886, to Frances, daughter of Oscar Folsom, and had the following children: Ruth, Esther, Marion, Richard Folsom and Francis Folsom Cleveland. He died in Princeton, N. J., July 24, 1908.

CLEVELAND, Frances Folsom, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 21, 1864, the daughter of Oscar Folsom, who married Miss Harmon, of Medina, N. Y. Her father died in 1875, and her mother then went home to Medina, taking her daughter with her. During her early childhood Frances attended Madame Brecker's French kindergarten, where she displayed a quick understanding and an aptitude for study. After her return to Buffalo, she entered the Central school, and became a favorite with her teachers, as well as with the pupils. From the Central school, she entered the Sophomore class at Wells College, which her school certificate permitted her to do without examination, and it was while she was at Wells College that Gov. Cleveland's attention to her, in the way of flowers, first began to be noticed. When she was graduated in 1885 she received superb floral tributes from the conservatories attached to the White House, Mr. Cleveland being at that time president of the United States. After graduation, Miss Folsom spent the summer with her uncle, Col. John B. Folsom, at Folsomdale, Wyoming co., N. Y., and went abroad in the autumn with her mother. Her engagement to Pres. Cleveland had not been announced, but it is supposed that they had come to a definite understanding before her departure. She was married to Pres. Cleveland on June 2, 1886, in the Blue Room of the White House. For nearly three years Mrs. Cleveland, as wife of the president of the United States, occupied the position of "first lady in the land," and it is safe to say that no other White House mistress achieved greater popularity. Notwithstanding her youth, she filled her arduous position with a tact and grace that won golden encomiums from every one; at no time did she forget the dignity of her position, nor did she ever presume upon it. When she left the White House, in 1896, with her husband, to take up her residence in New York city, it was with sincere expressions of regret from all classes and parties. Mrs. Cleveland is tall, with brown hair, violet eyes, a rather large nose, and a mobile mouth. Her face expresses great strength of character, and she has a sympathetic manner that wins every one. She had five children: Ruth, who died in childhood, Esther, Marion, Richard, Folsom and Francis Folsom Cleveland. After Mr. Cleveland's death she lived in retirement at Princeton, N. J., and was married there Feb. 10, 1913, to Prof. Thomas Jex Preston, Jr., of Wells College.

HENDRICKS, Thomas Andrews, vice-president, was born on a farm in Muskingum county, O., Sept. 7, 1819, son of John and Jane (Thomson) Hendricks, and a descendant of Tobias Hendricks, who came over from Scotland in 1771, settling on a farm near Chambersburg, Pa. Tobias Hendricks' son Tobias was the first settler in Westmoreland county, and his son, Abram Hendricks, the grandfather of the vice-president, served in the Pennsylvania legislature for four terms. He was "a man of strong religious faith and of clear and strong political convictions." Maj. John Hendricks, our subject's father (1792–1866) was a surveyor and farmer, and was appointed by Pres. Jackson a deputy surveyor of public land. His brother, William Hendricks (q. v.), was governor of Indiana and U. S. senator. John Hendricks removed with his family to Madison, Ind., subsequently settling in Shelby county. The son attended the village school near his home and the preparatory school near Shelbyville, and was graduated at Hanover College in 1841. He studied law first at Shelbyville and later in the office of his uncle, Judge Alexander Thomson, at Chambersburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He immediately entered upon a successful and profitable practice at the bar. He was already an impressive public speaker and took deep interest in politics, and in 1848 was elected to the state legislature, declining a re-election two years later to

accept the position of state senator. In 1851 Mr. Hendricks was elected to congress, in the Indianapolis district, and was re-elected at the end of his term. In 1855 he resumed the practice of law at Shelbyville, but the same year was offered by Pres. Pierce the position of commissioner of the general land office, which he accepted and held until 1859, administering the duties of the office with ability, good judgment and strict integrity, and earning in that position a widespread, national reputation. In 1860 the Indiana Democratic state convention nominated Mr. Hendricks for the governorship, but the Democratic party being split between two factions, controlled respectively by Stephen A. Douglass and John C. Breckenridge, the result was the election of the Republican candidate, Col. Henry S. Lane. Mr. Hendricks then went to Indianapolis and there formed a law partnership with Oscar B. Hard, who was afterward the attorney-general of the state. The legislature of 1862–63 was Democratic, and Jesse D. Bright having been expelled from his seat in the U. S. senate, David S. Turpie was elected to fill out the remaining eighteen days of the unexpired term, while Mr. Hendricks was unanimously elected for the full term of six years, taking his seat in the national senate on Mar. 4, 1863, and serving until 1869. He was practically the leader of the small Democratic minority in the senate, where he served on the committees on judiciary, public lands, naval affairs, and claims. He was bitterly opposed to the Southern reconstruction plan of the Republicans and to the amendments to the constitution, but he voted for large appropriations to carry on the war and was strongly in favor of increasing the pay of the soldiers. In 1868, in the Democratic convention held in New York, he was a candidate for the presidency, and on the twenty-first ballot received 132 votes to 135½ for Gen. Hancock. That convention finally compromised on Horatio Seymour. Just at the close of his term in the senate Mr. Hendricks was nominated for the governorship of Indiana, but was defeated by Conrad Baker, the Republican candidate, who was elected by a very small majority. Senator Hendricks now returned to Indianapolis and began again to practice law, the firm name being Hendricks, Hard & Hendricks, the latter member being his cousin, Abram W. Hendricks, a strong Republican. The firm was one of two or three leading ones in the city and enjoyed a very lucrative practice, enabling Mr. Hendricks to increase the already comfortable competence which he had acquired by his business shrewdness and economy. In 1872 there was another important gubernatorial election in Indiana, when Thomas N. Brown was nominated by the Republicans and Sen. Hendricks by the Democrats. The campaign was an exciting one, turning materially on the question of temperance, as to which Mr. Hendricks was understood to be in favor of local option. Partly on the strength of this tendency he was elected by a plurality of 1,200 votes, all the other officers of the state, except the superintendent of public instruction, being Republicans. He afterwards sustained his temperance position by approving what was known as "the Baxter law." This was in the October election, and the next month Grant carried the state by a majority of 6,000. He made an urbane, careful, satisfactory official, and when he retired from the position it was with the respect of all parties in the state. In July, 1874, he was permanent chairman of the state Democratic convention at Indianapolis. On June 27, 1876, the Democratic national convention at St. Louis nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president on the second ballot, and Mr. Hendricks for vice-president, the latter receiving 730 votes out of 738. A stoutly contested and bitter campaign followed; both parties claimed the election, and the electoral board disposed of the question by giving the election to Mr. Hayes. During the next eight years Mr. Hendricks remained quietly in Indianapolis, practicing his profession and taking an active interest in St. Paul's P. E. Church, which he joined on its organization in 1862. In 1884 he was a member of the Democratic national convention, held at Chicago, and in behalf of the Indiana delegation nominated as that state's candidate for the presidency, Joseph E. McDonald. Mr. Hendricks was, however, presented by Gov. Thos. Waller, in the name of Connecticut, as the candidate for the presidency, whereupon the chairman of the Indiana delegation rose to his feet to protest, saying, "Mr. Hendricks is not a candidate and will not be a candidate. I am authorized to say this by Mr. Hendricks." The nomination was accordingly withdrawn. The nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency was followed by William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, naming Thomas A. Hendricks for the vice-presidency, whereupon delegation after delegation rolled in its vote for Mr. Hendricks, and he was the unanimous choice of the convention. The election of the president and vice-president in November was a Democratic victory. On March 4, 1885, he assumed his position, and fulfilled its duties in good health until the autumn. A serious attack which had befallen him in 1863 was, however, the cause of some fears, both on the part of the vice-president and of Mrs. Hendricks, that his life would come to a sudden end. He removed to Washington after his election and at the extra session of the senate, convened on the 4th of March, presided over that body, where his courtesy and urbanity at once made him exceedingly popular. In the latter part of November he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in his death. The feeling at Washington and throughout the country, at this sudden taking off of the vice-president was deep and sincere, and suitable official action was at once taken, the president calling a special meeting of the members of the cabinet for the same evening. Mr. Hendricks was the fifth vice-president of the United States who died during his term of office. He was buried from the cathedral in Indianapolis, the funeral being both civil and military. He was married, Sept. 26, 1845, to Eliza, daughter of Hon. Isaac Morgan, of North Bend, O., and had one son, Morgan Hendricks, who died in childhood. The date of his death was Nov. 25, 1885.

BAYARD, Thomas Francis, secretary of state, was born in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1829, son of James Asheton and Anne (Francis) Bayard. The Bayards of Delaware trace their line back to the family of Chevalier Bayard. Their direct ancestor was Samuel Bayard, a French Huguenot, whose widow Anna, sister of Peter Stuyvesant, came to America in 1647, bringing with her three sons, Balthazar, Peter and Nicholas. Peter, who was the ancestor of the Delaware Bayards, owned extensive tracts of land in Maryland and Delaware, and married Blandina Kierstadt. Their son Samuel married Susannah Bouchelle; their son James married Mary Asheton and had twin sons, John Bubenheim and James Asheton; the former served in the revolutionary war and also in the continental congress; the latter married Ann Hodge; their son, James Asheton, married Anne Bassett; was chargé d'affaires in Belgium, and a member of the U. S. senate; his son, father of the subject of this sketch, also sat in the U. S. senate. Thomas



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Daniel Manning

Francis Bayard was educated mainly at the school of Dr. E. L. Hawk at Flushing, N. Y. After a thorough business training in a counting-room in New York and in the West India house of Morris Waln & Co., of Philadelphia, he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Except during the years 1855–56, when he lived in Philadelphia, he practiced law in Wilmington. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Delaware in 1853, but resigned the office in 1854. After the outbreak of the civil war he took a very decided stand for state's rights, though he was influential in keeping Delaware from casting her lot with the Confederacy. His speech at the so-called "secession convention" at Dover, Del., June 27, 1861, was unearthed in 1880 and put an end to his promising chances for the presidency. In 1867 the elder Bayard, who had resigned his seat in the U. S. senate in 1864, was induced to fill the unexpired term of George Read Riddle, and on the same day the legislature elected him it also elected his son, Thomas F. Bayard, for the succeeding fall term. Upon entering the senate the latter was made a member of the committees on finance, private claims and revision of the laws. He soon became a leader on the Democratic side and was president pro tempore of the senate in 1881. In committees he was a hard and patient worker; in debate he was ready and occasionally aggressive, but always courteous. His reputation for integrity was stainless, and he exercised a wide influence. He was an earnest and radical free-trader, took an aggressive part in the movement which swept away the moiety system in the custom houses, and was one of the Democratic leaders in all the debates on Southern legislation. Mr. Bayard was a member of the electoral commission in 1876. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872. In the conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884 his name was mentioned for the presidential nomination and received substantial support. He became secretary of state in the cabinet of Grover Cleveland in 1885 and held that portfolio until the close of the Cleveland administration. In 1893 he was appointed ambassador to Great Britain. He proved very acceptable to the English people, especially in a social way, and did much to promote a better feeling between this country and Great Britain. His policy, however, was not very satisfactory to the people of the United States, and impeachment resolutions against him were introduced in the House because of a number of public speeches in which, it was alleged, he cast aspersions on the customs and institutions of this country. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford; the same degree had previously been conferred upon him by Harvard. In a tribute to Mr. Bayard following his death, John Hay said: "One of the elements of the remarkable charm which distinguished him was his persistent youthfulness. His handsome face was always young; he had the voice and the bearing of buoyant youth; his enthusiasms and quick emotions were those of a pure-minded and high-spirited boy. His scorn of everything mean or base; his disregard for consequences in the pursuit of what he thought right, his frank expectation of that sympathy which he was so ready to give, his belief in the sincerity of others, being himself absolutely sincere—all these qualities, even more than his good looks and gallant bearing, gave the impression not only of a young man but of one who would always be young. It is hard to think that the rigid limit of threescore and ten years should be the term of so much activity and energy. But the fine vitality and power of such a character will survive his death. In the affection of those who knew him as a model and example to those who admired him, he will live long as an endearing memory and a wholesome inspiration." Mr. Bayard was married in 1889 to Mary D., daughter of Dr. George Clymer, of Washington, D. C., and was survived by five children; Florence, Thomas F. Jr., Ellen, wife of Count Lewenhaupt, Mabel, wife of Samuel D. Warren, and Louise, wife of Prof. Frank Angell. He died at Dedham, Mass., Sept. 28, 1898.

MANNING, Daniel, secretary of the treasury, was born in Albany, Aug. 16, 1831, son of John and Eleanor (Oley) Manning. In his twelfth year he left school and took a position as "boy" in the office of the Albany "Atlas," which afterward became the "Argus," and with which he continued a connection all through his life, eventually becoming president of the corporation which published it, and its executive proprietor. Under his direction the "Argus" became a political power not only in Albany, but in the state, and by reflection, upon the country. While thus thoroughly informing himself as a journalist, Mr. Manning studied politics as a fine art, and became an accomplished leader, and that, too, during a period exceptional for the ability of those who directed the political fortunes of the state, and also for the large number of complicated and important questions which it was necessary to understand. In 1865 he was made associate editor of the paper, and took full charge of it. In 1873 Mr. Cassidy, who had been the leading spirit of the corporation, died and thereafter Mr. Manning was president of the company. In state politics he had already given evidence of remarkable ability, was tenacious, forceful and aggressive in his fight against the Tweed ring, and in the assistance which he gave to Samuel J. Tilden, Charles O'Connor and others within the Democratic party, who labored so faithfully and earnestly to break up the oligarchy which threatened to destroy the party itself. By general consent Mr. Manning was given the leadership of the anti-ring forces, within the Democratic party in the interior of the state, and he so successfully organized these as to break up the ring in the legislature, where they had been able to do the most and worst of the mischief. In 1874 he was a member of the democratic state convention at Syracuse which nominated Mr. Tilden for governor, and during the administration of Mr. Tilden was earnest in his support, and himself originated and organized many measures for reform which met with much popularity. This was particularly the case in regard to the unscrupulous abuses in the government of the canals and prisons. These canals and prisons he succeeded in placing on a business and self-sustaining basis. In 1876 he controlled the delegation for the state of New York to the national Democratic convention in St. Louis, and held the same position in Cincinnati in 1880. He was a member of the Democratic state committee in 1876, its secretary in 1879 and 1880, and its chairman in 1881, 1882 and 1883. In 1878 he engaged St. Clair McKelway as editor of the "Argus," retaining for himself the presidency of the company. From that time forward, Mr. Manning was considered to sustain the same relation to the Democratic party of the state which had previously been held by Dean Richmond, and afterward by Samuel J. Tilden. The best men of the party grew to confide in him absolutely, both in the integrity of his party loyalty, and in his intelligence and broad general capacity. He was active in the presidential elec-

tion of 1884, working zealously for the success of Grover Cleveland, and in the convention of that year was chairman of the New York delegation. When Mr. Cleveland formed his cabinet in March, 1885, he appointed Daniel Manning secretary of the treasury, and he continued to hold the position for two years, when, because of overwork, his health became impaired, and in April, 1887, he resigned from the cabinet. In the following October he accepted the presidency of the Western national bank of New York. He was long a director for the city of Albany in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Co. From 1869 to 1882, when he resigned, he was a trustee of the National Savings Bank of Albany. In 1873 he was made a director of the National Commercial Bank of Albany; in 1881 its vice-president and in 1882 its president. He was also a director of the Albany Electric Illuminating Co. In all these large and important business enterprises he obtained an experience which, added to his natural gifts, tended to make him a most efficient public officer. Mr. Manning was twice married, first Oct. 11, 1853, to Mary Little, a lady of English parentage, who died in 1882, leaving two sons and two daughters: James Hilton, Frederick Clinton, Anastasia, wife of John A. Delehanty, and Mary Elizabeth, wife of Jules C. Van der Oudermeulen. He was married second, Nov. 19, 1884, to Mary Margarette, daughter of William J. Fryer, of Albany. He died in Albany, Dec. 24, 1887.

FAIRCHILD, Charles Stebbins, secretary of the treasury, 1887–89, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1842. His father was Sidney T. Fairchild, for many years attorney for the New York Central Railroad, and one of the leading men of central New York. Young Fairchild was educated at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1863. He determined to follow the legal profession, entered the Harvard Law School, and completed the prescribed course in 1865 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then removed to Albany, N. Y., where he continued his legal studies, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. In 1871 he became a member of the law firm of Hand, Hale, Swartz & Fairchild, which was one of the most successful in the business in the state. He remained a member of this firm until 1876, but in the meantime, in 1874, was appointed deputy attorney-general of the state, and in this office became so popular with his party that he was nominated for the attorney-generalship, and was elected, assuming the office in the following year. Mr. Fairchild displayed great skill in handling the cases which came under his charge, especially so in the instance of the case of the People *vs.* the New York police commissioners, Gardner and Charlick. During the last two years of his service as deputy attorney-general he was more than usually occupied, and very responsibly so, on account of the reports of the Canal Investigation Commission, and in regard to all the suits devolving upon the law office of the state, he was considered "the right arm of the attorney-general." At the Democratic state convention in 1875 his nomination for attorney-general was made by acclamation. In the election which followed he received a majority of 23,302 over his Republican competitor. As attorney-general, Mr. Fairchild became also a commissioner of the land office, of the canal fund, a member of the canal board, a member of the board of state charities, trustee of the state capital, and trustee of the state hall. At the end of his two years' term of office in 1878 he went to Europe for two years, and on his return settled in New York city for the practice of law. In 1885 Pres. Cleveland appointed him assistant secretary of the treasury. While occupying this position he was frequently obliged to represent Secretary Manning as acting secretary, and when the latter on account of ill health was obliged to resign his office, Apr. 1, 1887, Pres. Cleveland appointed Mr. Fairchild secretary of the treasury, and he held that office until the close of the administration in March, 1889. After retiring from public life he became president of the New York Security and Trust Co. of New York city, holding that position until 1905. He later became president of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line R. R. Co., a position which he now holds (1919). He is a director of the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., Erie and Pittsburgh R. R. Co., was president and treasurer of the State Charity Aid Ass'n, vice-president Charity Organization Society of New York, was several years president of the New York Reform Club, a member of the Monetary Commission, and a member of the executive committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference in 1897. His clubs are: University, Harvard, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Reform, and Century, (New York); Metropolitan, (Washington); Garden City Golf, and National Golf Links of America. He was married June 1, 1871, to Helen Linklaen of Cazenovia, N. Y. In 1888 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard.

ENDICOTT, William Crowninshield, jurist and secretary of war, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 19, 1826, son of William Putnam and Mary (Crowninshield) Endicott, and a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of John Endicott, colonial governor of Massachusetts. The members of the family were people in moderate circumstances, who took no part in politics outside of the town of Danvers and who for five generations tilled the soil and lived upon the governor's estate, known as the "Orchard Farm," in Salem village, now Danversport. Mr. Endicott's grandfather, Samuel Endicott, moved to Salem at the end of the eighteenth century and led a seafaring life. At one time he and five brothers were in command of vessels bound from Salem to distant ports. A great-uncle on his mother's side was Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, secretary of the navy under Madison, and his maternal grandfather, Jacob Crowninshield, was a member of congress and was appointed secretary of the navy by Jefferson but declined the honor. The subject of this sketch was baptized William Gardner, but after the death of his uncle, William Crowninshield, who was lost at sea, his name was changed by a special act of the legislature to William Crowninshield Endicott. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1847. At college he ranked well as a scholar and was a favorite in his class. He studied law in the office of Nathaniel J. Lord, in Salem, and he was admitted to the Essex county bar in 1850. Three years later he formed a co-partnership—Perry & Endicott—with Jairus Ware Perry, well known as the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Trusts and Trustees," and for twenty or more years the firm had a large portion of the legal practice in Essex county, Mr. Perry attending to the office work and Mr. Endicott to the cases in court. His arguments upon questions of law before the court were convincing and clothed in elegant diction. In 1854 he was admitted to the circuit court of the United States, at Boston. About this time he began to be interested in local politics. He delivered speeches in the various towns of the country, and lectured

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Charles S. Farwell

Wm. C. Endicott

W. C. Whitney

upon many subjects before lyceums and other societies. He was for three terms in the common council of Salem, serving as president in 1857, and in 1858 he was elected city solicitor of Salem. He was president of the Salem Bank during 1858–64, and thereafter was president of the Salem National Bank, and trustee of the Salem Savings Bank until his death. Originally a Whig in politics, he voted for Taylor and Fillmore in 1848, and for Bell and Everett in 1860, and thereafter he always supported the Democratic party, which accounts for his never having held high elective offices, for in his time the Democratic party was always in the minority in Massachusetts. He was the unsuccessful candidate for attorney-general in 1866, 1867 and again in 1868, and was again defeated in 1870 when he ran for the 42d congress against Benjamin F. Butler, Republican. Despite these defeats, and perhaps because of them, the sterling worth of his character became manifest to men in every walk of life and of every shade of political belief, so much so that in 1873 Gov. Washburn, Republican, appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, when that bench was increased from five to six members. His written opinions number 378, and not one of them has ever been overruled. They show great research, logical reasoning, clear statement of legal principles and a careful examination of the facts of the case. His interpretation of the law, his charges and instructions to juries were uniformly marked by precision, beauty, eloquence; imparting interest to the subject and instruction to the listener. He resigned his justiceship in 1882, owing to ill health, and after a year spent in travel in Europe, resumed the practice of law. In 1884 he was nominated for governor by the Democratic convention of Worcester. It was thought that the nomination of a man like Judge Endicott, who had never been closely allied with the machine, would be an advantage to the Cleveland ticket, and the prominence thus obtained brought him to the attention of Grover Cleveland, who called him to his cabinet as secretary of war. He initiated many important reforms, which pressed to a successful conclusion, enabling him to maintain undiminished the high standards of the department. The most important of these was the Board of Fortifications and Other Defences, created by an act of congress Mar. 3, 1885, and known as the "Endicott Board," of which the secretary was chairman. The board outlined the policy of the government regarding defences for the cities, coasts and harbors of the country, and the coast defences of the present day, for which congress has made such large appropriations, are the result of its recommendations. The war department under Mr. Endicott became conspicuous for method and great constructive work, such as is possible only in times of peace. A great deal of trouble with the Indians was brewing, and the last of the great Indian fights, the Apache Indian war, was ended by the surrender of the Apaches under Geronimo in 1886. The business methods of the department were simplified and favoritism in the army was to a great extent broken up. The circumstances of Judge Endicott's life disproved the frequent assertion that adversity is the only mother of greatness. Reared amidst fortunate surroundings, he might well have been content with the condition of life that was his by heredity. These circumstances undoubtedly contributed to the serenity and repose of temperament, to the apparent disregard of popular favor, and to that disinclination to aggressiveness which characterized his life. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said of him, "I remember thinking at the time, as I still think, that he represented in the superlative degree my notion of the proper bearing and conduct of a judge. Distinguished in person, with the look of a race in his countenance which in more ways than one suggested a resemblance to that first Endicott to whom Massachusetts owes so much, he sat without a thought of self, without even the conscious pride or aloofness which seemed, nay, was his right, serenely absorbed in the problems of the matter in hand, impersonal yet human, the living image of justice, weighing as if the elements in the balance were dead matter, but discerning and collecting those elements by the help of a noble heart." He was always and everywhere the perfect gentleman both in manner and elegance of deportment, as well as by an innate sense of justice and love of fair play, which made him no respecter of persons, and made the humblest suitor in his court sure of an impartial hearing and secure in every just claim. Full of self-reverence, self-knowledge, and self-control, he typified exactly the character of the happy warrior, the generous spirit, of whom Wordsworth sings. He was married on Dec. 13, 1859, to his cousin, Ellen Peabody, daughter of George Peabody, of Salem, and had one son, William Crowninshield Endicott, and one daughter, Mary Crowninshield, who married (1) Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. of England; (2) Rev. William Hartley Carnegie, canon of Westminster Abbey. Judge Endicott received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1882. He was an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Alpha Society of Massachusetts; a member of the Saturday Club; the first president of the University of Boston and a member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the American Historical Association. He was an overseer of Harvard College, a fellow of the Corporation of Harvard and president of the Harvard Alumni Association. He died in Boston, Mass., May 6, 1900.

WHITNEY, William Collins, secretary of the navy, was born at Conway, Mass., July 5, 1841, son of James Scollay and Laurinda (Collins) Whitney, and a descendant of John Whitney, one of the leaders of the English Puritans, who, with his wife Elinor and son Richard, settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635. The line of descent is traced through Richard's son Richard, grandson of the pioneer and the first of the family born in this country, who married Elizabeth Sawtell; their son Richard, who married Hannah Whitcomb; their son Josiah, who married Sarah Farr; their son Josiah, who married Anna Scollay, and their son, Stephen Whitney, who was the grandfather of our subject. His father (1811–78) was brigadier-general of the 2d brigade of Massachusetts militia; was town clerk of Conway, Mass.; a member of the state legislature; superintendent of the national armory at Springfield, Mass.; collector of the port of Boston in 1860, and member of the Massachusetts senate in 1872. Mr. Whitney was graduated at Yale College in 1863, and spent one year at Harvard University Law School. Beginning practice in New York city, he was soon recognized as a fearless lawyer whose devotion to his clients was indefatigable. His first appearance in public affairs was in connection with the organization of the young men's Democratic Club of New York in 1871. In 1872 he was made inspector of schools, and at the same time became a leader of the county Democracy division of the Democratic party. In 1875 he was appointed corporation counsel, and his administration was distinguished

by reforms and economies within it and by notable legal triumphs for the city in the courts. Thirty-eight hundred suits were pending, involving between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. He proceeded to reorganize the department with four bureaus, and within two years doubled the volume of business disposed of, while expenses were reduced. He resigned the office in 1882 to attend to his personal business. On Mar. 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by Pres. Cleveland. In his first report to congress he prepared a plan for the reorganization of the navy department, and it was said that by the results which followed "for the first time in the history of the navy it has been possible to prepare complete statement, by classes, of receipts and expenditures of supplies throughout the entire service, and one of the total valuation of supplies on hand for issue at all shore stations." Proceeding vigorously to the construction of the new navy, with which his name is hereafter to be closely identified, he aimed in this at restoring to the United States the prestige as a naval power which the country formerly enjoyed, and above all things at making it independent of the rest of the world for supplies in case of war. When he became secretary he found that neither armor nor the forgings for high-power guns, nor the rapid-fire guns constituting the secondary battery, could be produced on this side of the Atlantic. Resolutely declining to place any contracts abroad, and stipulating for American production in every instance there necessarily was a considerable delay in beginning the new ships; but in 1887, by embracing in one contract all the armor and gun steel authorized by the two previous congresses, he induced the Bethlehem Iron Works to assume the expenditure for a new plant of four or five million dollars, and had the satisfaction of securing all that the government needed from a home institution, and of better quality than had ever before been produced anywhere. American shipbuilders were invited to submit designs and models for the new vessels, construction by private parties was especially stimulated on the Pacific coast, and as a supplement to all this the navy yards at New York and Norfolk, Va., were equipped for steel and iron shipbuilding of every type and size. When he retired from office in 1889 the vessels of the U. S. navy designed and contracted for by him, then finished or in process of construction, consisted of five monitors, double-turreted, and two new armor-clads besides the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers, i.e., the Newark, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and San Francisco. In addition there were three (then unnamed) armored cruisers and four gunboats, two of the latter having been launched in 1888. He also contracted for a torpedo boat and purchased the Stiletto, to be used in practice at the U. S. torpedo station. The vessels enumerated were exclusive of the steel and iron vessels of the old navy so-called. Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892, and showed, by his skill in outgeneraling the older politicians, all the qualities of a born leader and organizer. As a statesman he was an able, efficient, and far-sighted secretary of the navy, and to him more than any other man, perhaps, is due the honor of having laid the keel of the greater American Navy. As a financier he built up the great Metropolitan Street Railway system in New York, was a controlling factor in the direction of a score of successful enterprises and amassed a large fortune. As a politician and a lawyer he was a power in organizing the County Democracy, and in the days of that body's strength he was its dominating force; his administration of the office of Corporation Counsel of New York for more than six years was marked by vigor and economy, and the fact that to Mr. Whitney was given the credit of having forced the nomination of Cleveland in 1892 made him a conspicuous figure in National politics. Mr. Whitney possessed keen penetration, a faculty of rapid deduction, and a comprehensive grasp of essentials. His knowledge of human nature was intuitive, and he was famous for his rapid and accurate judgment of men. The constructive quality of his mind found congenial work in directing that able and wealthy band of capitalists known as the "Whitney group." At the time of his death he was a director of the Central Crosstown Railroad Co.; Clearwater & Raquette Lake Railroad; Cuba Co.; Fulton Chain Railway Co.; Guggenheim Exploration Co.; Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Co.; Morton Trust Co.; Nassau County Bank, Mineola; National Bank of Commerce; Raquette Lake Railway Co.; and Western National Bank of the United States; trustee of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York; Fifth Avenue Trust Co., and Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. In his last years he took much interest in race horses and was an enthusiastic patron of the turf. He was president and director of the Horse Show Association of Queens County, the National Horse Show Association of America, and the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses. His investments in horses and breeding establishments amounted to nearly $1,000,000, and while few important events during his turf career were placed to his credit, he always supported a large stable. His estates comprised, besides a city residence in New York, a Venetian palace and 5,000 acres in the Wheatley Hills, near Jamaica, L. I.; a Sheepshead Bay house, with a private track covering 300 acres; a mansion at Berkshire Hills, Mass., with 700 acres of land; October Mountain house, with a large tract of land; Stony Ford Farm, New York, used as an auxiliary to his Kentucky Stock Farm; an Adirondack game preserve of 16,000 acres; a lodge at Blue Mountain Lake with a fine golf course; a Blue Grass farm of 3,000 acres in Kentucky; and an estate at Aiken, S. C., comprising a mansion, race course, and 2,000 acres of hunting land. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Democratic, Yale Alumni, University, Century, Racquet, Jockey, New York Yacht, Suburban Riding and Driving, and Automobile clubs of New York, and the Country Club of Westchester. He was also a member of the Society of the Mayflower, the New York Zoological, Municipal Art, New York Genealogical and the New England societies, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Chamber of Commerce. In 1888 Yale conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He was twice married: First in 1869, to Flora, daughter of U. S. senator Henry B. Payne of Cleveland, O. She died in 1892, leaving four children: Harry Payne; Pauline wife of Almeric Hugh Paget; Payne, and Dorothy, wife of Willard D. Straight, the diplomat and banker. Mrs. Whitney died in February, 1893, and he was married, second, Sept. 12, 1896, to Mrs. Edith S. May Randolph, widow of the late Capt. Arthur Randolph of the British army, and daughter of Dr. J. F. May of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Whitney died in New York city, Feb. 2, 1904.

LAMAR, L. Q. C., secretary of the interior, (See Vol. I, p. 87.)

Wm. F. Vilas.

GARLAND, Augustus Hill, attorney-general, was born at Covington, Tipton co., Tenn., June 11, 1832, son of Rufus K. and Barbara (Hill) Garland, both of North Carolina. In the fall of 1832 the family settled in Arkansas. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Lebanon, Ky., and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and began practice at Washington, Ark., removing to Little Rock, Ark., three years later, where he entered into partnership with Ebenezer Cummins. He was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court in 1860. He entered political life as a Whig, and was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. Mr. Garland was absent from Arkansas during the discussion which was followed by the ordinance of secession in his state, but he was elected a delegate from Pulaski county to the convention which ultimately declared for secession. In the convention he was a constant opponent of the secessionists, and to him was largely due the fact that Arkansas was kept in the Union during the first session of the convention. Finally, however, seeing that war was inevitable, he voted in favor of the ordinance. He afterward represented the state in the congress of the Confederacy, serving in both houses at different times, and was a member of the senate at Richmond when the war was brought to a close. When the cause of the South was finally lost, Mr. Garland resumed his law practice in Little Rock. He found himself hampered, however, by the requirement of an "ironclad" oath from practitioners before the U. S. courts. This oath had originally been designed to exclude all voluntary participants in the rebellion from the tenure of federal offices, and by a supplemental act had been extended to the attorneys of the federal courts. Mr. Garland determined to test the constitutionality of this statute, and petitioned the supreme court for permission to practice before it without taking the oath. His brilliant argument on this occasion at once established his legal reputation and the success he achieved brought him prominently before the country. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1866, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1874 he was for a time acting secretary of state for Arkansas when the carpet-bag rule was overthrown, and in the same year was elected governor of that state. He found the treasury bankrupt, and the financial standing of the state in the lowest possible condition. It was with much hard work and a great deal of opposition that he finally succeeded in settling all differences and placing matters on a firm financial basis. He was elected to the U. S. senate without opposition in 1876, succeeding Powell Clayton, and was serving a second term, when, in 1885, Pres. Cleveland appointed him attorney-general of the United States. At the close of that administration he practiced law in Washington, D. C., frequently representing important interests before the U. S. supreme court and steadily refusing to re-enter public life. The tall, square, solidly-built frame of Mr. Garland made him an impressive figure. He was modest and unassuming, affable, sociable and full of humor. He had a full, round, smoothly-shaved face, with small, black, lively eyes. In society he was a great favorite, as his conversation was agreeably interspersed with a variety of anecdote and humor. He was married in 1853 to Virginia, the daughter of Capt. S. T. Sanders, of Hempstead county, Ark. Mr. Garland's death resulted from an apoplectic stroke in the midst of an eloquent argument before the supreme court, Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1899. (Portrait opposite p. 411.)

VILAS, William Freeman, statesman, was born in Chester, Vt., July 9, 1840, son of Levi B. and Esther G. (Smilie) Vilas and grandson of Moses Vilas, who migrated from England towards the end of the eighteenth century and settled on the Sterling mountain in Vermont, near the top of which he brought under cultivation 800 acres of its forest-covered sides. After his father had won a comfortable independence, he removed with his family to Madison, Wis., where young William was graduated at the State University in 1858. In the following year he took a course of instruction in a commercial school and then entered the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1860. He began the practice of his profession in Madison in partnership with Charles T. Wakeley under the firm name of Wakeley & Vilas. Eleazer Wakeley was admitted to partnership in 1862. He enlisted for the civil war in July, 1862, and raised Company A of the 23d Wisconsin regiment which joined Sherman in his expedition against Vicksburg. At Memphis he was stricken with typhoid fever, but upon his recovery rejoined his regiment with which he took part in the campaign of Vicksburg. He was promoted successively to major and lieutenant-colonel; participated in the battles at Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and the assaults at Vicksburg, and during nearly all of the siege was in immediate command of his regiment. Owing to pressing business matters at home, Col. Vilas resigned in 1864. After the war his practice rapidly increased, and his income secured him in a few years a moderate fortune. During 1872–81 Edwin E. Bryant, later dean of the law faculty of the University of Wisconsin, was his law partner, and for part of this period his brother, Edward P. Vilas, was also a member of the firm. He was appointed by the state supreme court to edit a new edition of its law reports, with which his partner was associated, and the first twenty volumes of the "Wisconsin Reports," except two annotated by Chief Justice Dixon, were republished with "Vilas and Bryant's Notes." He was one of the revisers of the General Statutes in 1875–78. Upon the opening of the law school at the University of Wisconsin, in 1868, he was appointed professor of law and lectured there regularly for seventeen years. He was also a regent of the university during 1880–85 and 1898–05. Subsequent to 1860 Sen. Vilas took part on the stump in every political campaign, and often represented his locality in state conventions. He was a delegate to the national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, 1892 and 1896; permanent chairman of the convention of 1884, and was Wisconsin member of the national committee during 1876–86. In the famous campaign of 1884 he was elected to the state legislature with little opposition. Upon the organization of the Cleveland cabinet in 1885 he became postmaster-general, serving until 1888, when he was appointed secretary of the interior to succeed Sec. Lamar, who had been appointed to the supreme court of the United States. In the postoffice department the distinguishing features of his service were the establishment of improved business methods in some of the divisions; economy of management by substantial diminishment of proportional cost with large increase of service, conspicuously marked in the acceptance by congress of his estimates of the second year, amounting to $57,000,000, without alteration (an event so unusual that the committee of the house remarked upon it in their report), the complete revision of the postal laws and regulations, personally pre-

paring the scheme and arrangement and carefully supervising all the details; the increased expedition of overland mails, and the improvement of the foreign mail service, for which he received an elaborate written testimonial of thanks signed by the great importing and commercial houses of New York; a new treaty with Mexico and a postal arrangement with Canada by which letter and paper mail transmission throughout the North American continent was opened to our citizens at the same rates as for domestic service, and the inauguration of parcel post conventions with foreign countries for the transmission of articles of merchandise not exceeding eleven pounds weight. He refused to expend the appropriation made at the close of the forty-eighth congress for ocean mail subsidies, which drew hot controversy upon him, but the next house sustained him by a more than two-thirds majority. The business of the interior department when Sec. Vilas took charge of it was largely in arrears, and he began the attempt to relieve those having affairs so involved by working off the accumulations, and by introducing better modes of consideration in the law division. During his incumbency of that office he caused to be decided as many land appeals as had been disposed of in the previous four years, besides gains in other offices. At the close of the Cleveland administration he returned to his law practice in Madison. During the state campaign of 1890 he spoke daily for several weeks at many different points. The result of the election enabled the Democrats to choose, after thirty-five years' interruption, a U. S. senator, and so great was the sentiment in favor of Mr. Vilas that in the caucus of 85 votes he received every one on the first ballot. He was formally elected by the legislature for the six-year term beginning Mar. 4, 1891. In 1896 he refused to support the platform adopted by the convention at Chicago; attended the convention at Indianapolis as a delegate; was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and was prominently concerned in the preparation of the platform then adopted. Col. Vilas was a trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Wisconsin and vice-president of the State Historical Society. He was a devoted member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and as such gave to this association his ripest oratorical efforts. In all the positions to which he was called Sen. Vilas applied himself to the fulfillment of duty with an energy which knew no flagging, sparing neither himself nor others that faith might be kept and duty performed. This characteristic ran through all his life and illuminated all his work. Col. Vilas was married at Madison, Wis., Jan. 3, 1866, to Anna M., daughter of Dr. William H. Fox, of Fitchburg, Wis., an early settler and one of the most influential men of that state. She survives him with one child, Mary Esther, wife of Lucian M. Hanks. He died at Madison, Wis., Aug. 27, 1908.

DICKINSON, Don McDonald, postmaster-general (1888-89), was born at Port Ontario, Oswego county, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1846, son of Col. Asa C. and Minerva (Holmes) Dickinson, and a descendant of Walter Dickinson, a native of England, who same over to America in 1654 and settled first in Pennsylvania and later in Talbot county, Md. Another ancestor was John Dickinson (q.v.), president of Pennsylvania (1782-85). The family motto is "Esse quam videri"—"To be rather than to be seen." Mr. Dickinson's father explored the shores of lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan in a birchbark canoe in 1820, and in 1848 settled in St. Clair county, Mich., where the early life of his son Don was spent. He was graduated in the law department of the University of Michigan in 1866. The interval prior to his admission to the bar was spent in studying the management of cases and the practical application of the philosophy and logic of law. In 1867 he entered upon a successful and lucrative practice, being concerned in all of the leading cases under the bankruptcy act of that year. The Lake Superior Ship Canal company, and the Ward, Campau and Johnson will suits were among the most noted in which he participated in the state and federal courts; while before the supreme court of the United States he appeared in the Schott and Feibish cases (involving conflict between the state of Michigan and the federal courts); in Paris, Allen & Co. versus Wheeler & Garfield; in L. M. Bates & Co. versus People's Savings Bank of Detroit; in Hammond & Co. versus Hastings, and the Pewabic & Mining case, involving the validity of the corporation reorganization act of Michigan. In the October term, 1887, he was also in association with Sen. Edmunds, counsel for the defendant in the noted telephone case of Alexander Graham Bell vs. Daniel Drawbaugh, a Pennsylvania mechanic, who, in 1872, had made a working telephone out of a cigar box, a glass tumbler, a tin can and other crude materials. The case was most bitterly fought and continued through several years. Mr. Dickinson's greatest effort at the bar was his brief and argument for Drawbaugh. His oral argument is printed in full in 126th U. S. supreme court report, and while the defense was overruled by a majority of three to four, associate Justices Field, Harlan and Bradley dissented, and their opinions concurred with Mr. Dickinson's brief. During 1875-80 he was associated with Levi T. Griffin in the firm of Griffin & Dickinson, and from 1880 to 1883 in that of Griffin, Dickinson, Thurber & Hosmer. His political activities began in 1872. He was chairman of the state Democratic central committee which conducted the Tilden campaign, in 1876, and the close relations with that statesman which began at that time continued until his death. In 1880 he was chairman of the Michigan delegation to the National Democratic convention at Cincinnati, O. In 1884 he presided over the Michigan state convention when delegates were chosen for the national convention at St. Louis, and he was made Michigan representative on the national Democratic ticket. He was a politician of the old type who ruled through personality; of the type for whom men fought and battled, and between whom and his political associates there was a wealth of personal affection. It was at this time that he won the confidence and esteem of Grover Cleveland, and the personal relation between them grew to the point of intimacy after his entrance into the cabinet. To the President he was always "Squire," and it was said that it was Cleveland's dearest wish to have Don M. Dickinson succeed him in the executive office. When Cleveland first offered him the post-office portfolio in October, 1887, he declined the honor, but reconsidered it on the President's urgent appeal, and served as postmaster-general from January, 1888, to the end of Cleveland's first term. He held a high place in the councils of that coterie of statesmen that surrounded Cleveland in his first term. His influence in the political affairs of his state, as well as of the nation, increased with the progress of time, and it was

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Yours truly
A. H. Garland

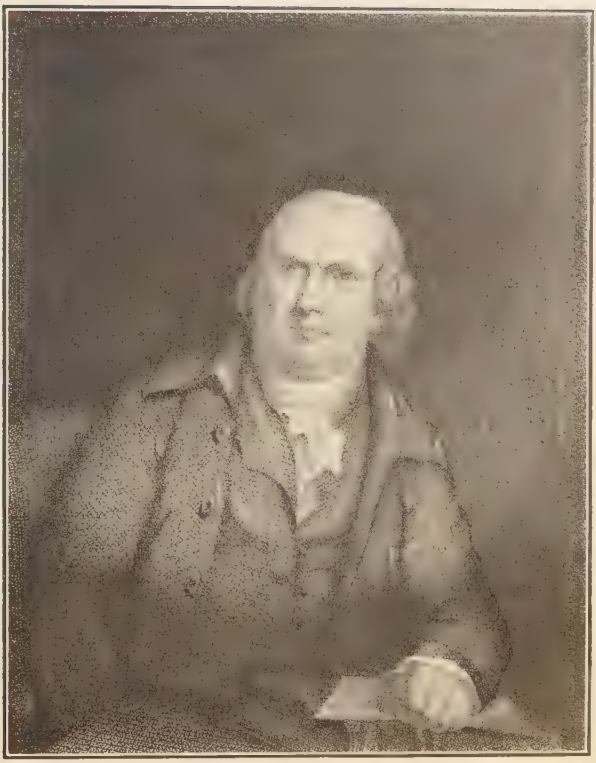
said that he more thoroughly controlled the Democracy of Michigan than any other man since Lewis Cass. He is credited with the prodigious task of bringing Cleveland forward for his second term after the Republican administration of Pres. Harrison. It was Dickinson who brought to bear upon the East the full force of the West's demand for the return of Cleveland to the White House, and it was he who engineered that historic campaign to its successful termination. Cleveland offered him the position of secretary of state and also the mission to the court of St. James, but he declined both for business reasons. As a lawyer he was one of the ornaments of the Michigan bar. It is said that during his long legal career he invariably refrained from engaging in any legal battle with which he could not associate the idea of right and justice. He was senior counsel of the United States before the International High Commission in settlement of the Bering sea claims under the Fur Seal Arbitration during 1896-97, and in 1902 he was a member, with Rt. Hon. Henry Strong of Great Britain and Senior Dr. Don Pacas of Salvador, of the court of arbitration to adjust the controversy with Salvador over the claim of the Salvador Commercial Co. writing the opinion of the court, which was in favor of the United States. Mr. Dickinson was a brilliant advocate whose intellectual endowment was of a high order. A life-long student of the intricacies of the law, he possessed an intuitive grasp of the principles that underlie the science. In presenting his clients' interests at court his learning, his fairness in argument, his persistent advocacy of points to which his conscience was committed, and his ingratiating and commanding personality enabled him to surmount obstacles that might have dismayed and defeated any man who could not duplicate his arguments. The last years of his life were spent in practical retirement devoted to study and literary work. He was a great student of history, active in research work, and was connected with many historical societies throughout the United States. He was a trustee, and at one time president, of the Deroit Museum of Art; vice-president of the Jefferson Memorial Association; president of the McMillan Memorial Association; a director of the First National Bank, and a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce. He was a member of the American Historical Association, the American Bar Association, the Michigan State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, (president), the Pilgrims' Club of London, the Manhattan, National Democratic and Pilgrims' clubs of New York; the Huron Club of Chicago; the Detroit, Bankers', University and Country clubs of Detroit. He was married June 15, 1869, to Frances L., daughter of Dr. Alonzo Platt of Grand Rapids, Mich., and left two children: Frances C., wife of George H. Barbour, Jr., and Don McDonald Dickinson, Jr. He died in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15, 1917.

ROBSON, Stuart [Henry Robson Stuart], actor, was born in Annapolis, Md., Mar. 4, 1836, son of Charles and Mary (Johnson) Stuart. His father was a lawyer of Scottish descent, and his mother was the daughter of Henry Johnson, a senator from Maryland, and a cousin of John Johnson, chancellor of the state. Stuart Robson attended school in Baltimore until the age of fourteen, when he became a page in the U. S. senate. His tastes lay in the direction of the stage, however, and he made his début at the Baltimore Museum Jan. 5, 1852, as the serious and sentimental youth, Horace Courtney, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin As It Is," a play intended to be a rejoinder to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." His one line, "Farewell, my mother, farewell, perhaps forever!" delivered in a piping treble voice in the midst of an overwhelming attack of stage-fright, reduced the house to shrieks of laughter. After several years of small parts, sometimes touring as leading comedian with the elaborate melodramatic productions of those days, he made his first New York appearance in September, 1862, as Bob in "Old Heads and Young Hearts," as a member of Laura Keene's stock company. The following season he was engaged by Mrs. John Drew for the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and cast for Bob Acres, but the house frowned gravely on the antics of this successor to the elder John Drew and J. S. Clarke, and his fate was signalled before the fall of the curtain. His next production, "John Wopp, Policeman," was more successful, thanks to the popularity of one of his own impromptus. From 1868 to 1870 he appeared at Selwyn's North Globe Theatre in Boston, where he made an exceptional hit as Capt. Grosstree in "Black-eyed Susan," and from 1871 to 1873 at Union Square Theatre, New York. He visited London in 1874, playing at the Gaiety Theatre in "Led Astray," and in 1876 he went on a tour with Bret Harte's "Two Men of Sandy Bar," which was a failure. The following season saw the beginning of his long partnership with William Crane, their first joint appearance being in Leonard Grover's "Our Boarding House," produced at Abbey's New York Theatre in January, 1877. The partnership existed twelve years, during which they produced a number of popular farces, Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," "Comedy of Errors" and "Merry Wives of Windsor," and the greatest of all their triumphs, Bronson Howard's "The Henrietta" (1888), which was especially written for them and in which the droll part of Bertie was Robson's chef-d'oeuvre. When the partnership was dissolved a year later, Robson bought Crane's share in "The Henrietta" for $25,000, and continued to star in it to the end. Later additions to his repertoire were: "Is Marriage a Failure?" "She Stoops to Conquer," Augustus Thomas' comedy; "The Meddler"; "The Gadfly"; "Oliver Goldsmith" (1900), and other plays. While his talent was unquestioned, he had marked peculiarities of voice and manner. His humor was abundant, his perceptions fine and true and his methods polished. He was first married in November, 1858, to a Miss Johnson, of Baltimore, who died in 1899; and he was married again Nov. 10, 1891, to Miss May Waldron. He died in New York city, Apr. 29, 1903.

MORRIS, Robert, financier, was born in Liverpool, England, Jan. 31, 1734, son of Robert Morris, who came to America soon after his son's birth and settled at Oxford, Calvert co., Md., as representative of a Liverpool firm. At the age of thirteen the father sent for young Robert and placed him under the tuition of a Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Philadelphia. He first entered the counting-room of Charles Willing, a prominent merchant and importer of that city, where he exhibited an adaptability for business that won the approbation of his employer, who rapidly advanced him to a position of trust and responsibility. On coming of age he formed a partnership with Thomas Willing, the son of his employer, under the firm name of Willing & Morris, which lasted thirty-nine years. They owned and managed their own ships and traded extensively with the West Indies and Europe. Under the titles of Willing, Morris & Co., Willing,

Morris & Inglis, and Willing, Morris & Swanwick, the house maintained its commercial superiority until near the end of the eighteenth century. Although it was more extensively engaged in commerce than any other in Philadelphia, Robert Morris signed the non-importation agreement of 1765, and was vigorous and determined in his opposition to the Stamp Act. In January, 1766, he was appointed by Gov. John Penn one of the first on the board of port wardens of Philadelphia. He was elected member of the assembly in 1775, became one of the first committee of safety in June of that year, and was vice-president of the succeeding committee, of which Benjamin Franklin was president. In November, 1775, he was elected a delegate to the 2d continental congress and was made chairman of the secret committee to procure arms and ammunition. He also served on the ways and means and naval committees. Although opposed to the Declaration of Independence as premature, he was one of its signers. On the removal of congress to Baltimore he remained in Philadelphia as one of a continental committee with George Walton and George Clymer, to superintend important business. He was returned to congress again in 1778, and having been all along its financial manager, was made chief of the committee on finance. On the announcement of John Hancock's intention to retire from the presidency of congress, the position was tendered Robert Morris, but he declined it, believing that he could be of greater service as a member of the committee of commerce, where his knowledge of business and finance was of the greatest assistance to congress. He was frequently an object of suspicion because of his plan of doing a large amount of the government business in his own name, being enabled thereby to secure supplies that could not be obtained on the credit of the always bankrupt colonies or from neutral ports. John Adams, upon being asked by Gen. Gates what he thought of Morris, replied as follows: "I will tell you what I think of him. I think he has a masterly understanding and an honest heart." He was re-elected to congress in 1776 and 1777. At the expiration of his term in 1778 he could not be again re-elected, as under the Pennsylvania constitution of 1776 no one could hold office for more than two terms. He was accordingly elected to the Pennsylvania assembly. He was purchasing agent during 1779 and 1780, buying large amounts of supplies for the army on his individual credit. At one time when Washington was clamoring for lead and cartridges, he turned over for the use of the army ninety tons of lead ballast from one of his own vessels. In 1780 Morris founded, with a few others, the Bank of Pennsylvania, the first extensive moneyed institution in the United States, heading the subscription with £10,000 of his own, and a year later he gave "the first vehement impulse toward the consolidation of the federal union" by the creation of the Bank of North America, which, in six months after its opening in January, 1782, had loaned to the United States $400,000, and also released it from its subscription of $200,000. On Feb. 20, 1781, congress appointed him superintendent of finance, and in accepting the position he used the following memorable words: "In accepting the office bestowed upon me I sacrifice much of my own interest, my ease, my domestic engagements and internal tranquility. If I know my own heart, I make these sacrifices with a disinterested view to the service of my country. I am ready to go still further, and the United States may command everything I have, except my integrity, and the loss of that would effectually disable me from serving them more." The country's finances were now in a desperate condition, and $30 of the paper money had the purchasing value of $1 specie, and the credit of the government was exhausted. He received the flattering appointment of agent of Pennsylvania to meet the requisitions of congress on that state. He himself supplied to the starving troops thousands of barrels of flour. To Greene and the army in the South he supplied funds by means of a secret agent, when that general was in the last extremity and when such aid appeared to him providential, while in no instance were his patriotism and financial ability better displayed than in the equipment and provisioning of the army with which Washington entered on the campaign against Cornwallis, which resulted in the surrender of Yorktown. To this end Morris issued his own notes to the amount of $400,000. Not only was every shilling of his property, as he averred, at one time advanced, but he also made deep pledges of his credit and borrowed money from his friends. It has been truly said that the success of the cause of independence owed as much to his schemes of finances as to Franklin's diplomacy or to Washington's army. In consequence of the dilatory conduct of the states in meeting requirements congress was powerless to enforce, the punctuality in fulfilling engagements, which was Morris' fundamental principles, became no longer a thing of possibility, and after repeated

representations and urgent but unavailing entreaties, in 1783 he tendered his resignation. It was ordered kept secret by congress and on request of that body he continued in office until May, 1784, when he finally and formally withdrew from his position as superintendent on finance, assuring the people that he would be personally responsible for all liabilities assumed by him for the government during his administration. In 1786 he was elected to congress to secure the recharter of the Bank of North America. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of the United States in 1787, and was sent by Pennsylvania to the first senate of the United States, which met in Philadelphia. He retired from the senate in 1795 and declined the offer of Washington to make him secretary of the treasury, recommending Alexander Hamilton in his stead. Resuming his trade with the East Indies and China, he sent the first American ship to the port of Canton and made the first attempt at an out-of-the-season passage to China round the South cape of New Holland. Strongly impressed with the prospective value of the wild lands of the frontier, he organized the North American Land Co., with John Nicholson and James Greenleaf, and purchased millions of acres of land in the Genesee country of New York and elsewhere. The dishonesty of Greenleaf brought about his financial ruin, and despite his immeasurable service to his country in



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Rob Morris.

its direst hour of need, he was suffered to remain in prison for over three months. Robert Morris is said to have introduced into the United States the use of hothouses and icehouses. He was a man of large stature, fully six feet in height, possessing great intellectual ability and an acute, penetrating and logical mind. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 12, 1769, to Mary, daughter of Col. Thomas White and sister of Bishop William White. She is described as a woman of great nobleness of character and a fitting helpmeet to her illustrious husband. Their children were: Robert; Thomas; William White; Hetty, wife of Judge James Marshall; Charles; Maria, wife of Henry Nixon, and Henry Morris. Morrisville, Pa., was named in his honor. He died in Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

ALVORD, Thomas Gold, lawyer, and ex-speaker of the New York assembly, was born at Onondaga, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1810, of English and Dutch antecedents. His paternal ancestor, Alexander Alvord, emigrated to this country from Somersetshire, Eng., in 1634, and settled at East Windsor, Conn. His maternal ancestor, Abram Jacob Lansing, came from Holland in 1630 and located at Fort Orange (now Albany), N. Y. He became the patroon of Lansingburgh, which place is named for him. A number of his ancestors were soldiers in the revolutionary war, and his paternal grandfather served also in the French and Indian wars. His father,

Thomas G. Alvord

Elisha Alvord, was married to Helen Lansing, at Lansingburgh, and their son Thomas received his early education at the academy of that place, afterward matriculating at Yale College, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He subsequently studied law, and in October, 1832, was admitted to the bar, and in January, 1833, began the practice of his profession at Salina, now a portion of Syracuse, N. Y. In 1846 he gave up his law practice and began the manufacture of lumber and salt, in which he has attained a high degree of success. In 1860 Mr. Alvord gave up the lumber part of his business and has since devoted himself entirely to the manufacture of salt. Mr. Alvord held various local offices at Salina, and in November, 1843, was elected to the New York assembly, and from that time forward his name was prominently identified with the history of his native state. He was lieutenant-governor of New York during 1864-66, and a member and vice-president of the state constitutional convention in 1867-68. He was presiding officer of the Union convention which met in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1861. He was a member of the state assembly for fifteen terms, though not continuously. He was speaker of the house in 1858 and again in 1864, and was the first speaker when the assembly met in the new capitol at Albany in 1879. His cogent logic, directness of speech, and commanding manner made him a power in the assembly. He was familiarly known to old and young throughout New York state as "Old Salt." He was survived by his son, Thomas G. Alvord, Jr., and a daughter, who married James H. Cheney. He died in Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1897.

KAUFMAN, Sigismund, lawyer, was born in a small town in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, Sept. 8, 1825. He studied at Paris, Strasbourg and Frankfort, but being exiled on account of complicity in the revolution of 1848, he came to this country and lived in Brooklyn, which he made his home for thirty-two years. He studied law and began its practice in 1852, soon acquiring a large clientage, being especially engaged in custom-house and admiralty cases. He took a prominent part in the Frémont campaign and was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his vote for Lincoln. In 1863 Gov. Morgan appointed him a judge in the matter of drafting for the army, and later he received an offer of the post of minister to Italy, from President Lincoln, but declined. In 1870 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor but was defeated. He had repeated offers of places of honor and responsibility in the public service, but as often refused them. He was the founder and first president of the Turn-Verein, one of the oldest German organizations, and was a member of the Liederkranz. He died at Berlin Sept. 17, 1889.

VERNON, Leroy Monroe, clergyman and educator, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Apr. 23, 1838, a lineal descendant of President Monroe. He was graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan University in 1860, having been prize orator there. He subsequently became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. From 1862–63 Mr. Vernon was pastor of a church in St. Louis, Mo. In 1864 he was appointed presiding elder of Springfield district and minister at Springfield, Mo. Though beginning without either district church or members, he established a church there and reorganized the church in the district. Notwithstanding the dangers and difficulties encountered in a country ravaged and devastated by civil war, in the course of three years he established eighteen pastoral charges. From 1866–68 he was president of St. Charles's College, Mo., and during that time revised and published "Southwestern Methodism." In 1868 Dr. Vernon was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist church at Chicago, and for the quadrennium following, a member of the book committee that managed the Methodist publishing interests. From 1869–70 he was pastor of a church at Sedalia, Mo., and on March 14, 1871, was appointed missionary superintendent of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal church in Italy. As soon as he reached his post Dr. Vernon set about an intelligent inauguration of the work; he began the study of the Italian language, and assiduously studied the character, condition, the thought and aspirations of the people, the state and condition of the church of Rome, the constitution, position and strength of the various Protestant denominations in Italy, besides familiarizing himself with the political conditions of the country, its measure of religious liberty and systems of ecclesiastical and national education. By official direction he removed to Bologna in December, 1872, inaugurated the public services of his mission June 16, 1873, at Modena, and the following Sunday opened a place of worship at Bologna. In 1874 Dr. Vernon removed to Rome, which was thereafter the headquarters of the mission. The work prospered among many vicissitudes and numerous contradictions. In March, 1881, the Italy annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the city of Rome. Dr. Vernon had gathered about him as members of the conference several men of superior natural gifts, culture and piety, representing churches in Turin, Milan, Venice, Pisa, Florence, Rome, Bologna and Naples. In 1881 he was a member of the œcumenical Methodist conference at London, and in 1884

Leroy M. Vernon

a delegate from the Italy conference to the general conference held at Philadelphia, and in 1888 to the one held at New York. At the Philadelphia conference Dr. Vernon was chairman of the committee on missions. In 1888 he returned to the United States, and was simultaneously called to churches in New York city and Syracuse. He accepted the pastorate of the First Methodist church at the latter place. Notwithstanding the exacting duties of his church, Dr. Vernon's services were constantly in demand elsewhere for lectures on missionary topics and on subjects relating to Rome. He translated the Discipline of the Methodist Church into Italian, and was editor of "La Fiaccola," an Italian paper, for many years. For his services in the religious census taken of the kingdom in 1881, he received a silver medal from the Italian government, and in 1869 the University of Missouri conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He was twice married: (1) November, 1860, to Fannie B., daughter of Rev. Charles Elliott, by whom he had two children: Lillian and Ernest Elliott Vernon; and (2) in June, 1871, to Emily F. Barker of New York city, by whom he had five children: Viola; Evalina, who married Dr. F. S. Honsinger; Paul Monroe, Stephen Barker and Victor Vernon. He died in Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1896.

GARNET, Henry Highland, minister resident of the United States in Liberia, West Africa, was born in Newmarket, Kent Co., Md., Dec. 23, 1815. His grandfather was brought from the Congo, and sold as a slave in Maryland. He was called Joseph Trusty. He had a son George, who was the father of Henry Highland Garnet. This George Trusty, on the death of his master, a bachelor, in 1824, having been willed with his family as slaves to relatives, determined not to serve them, and fled at night with his wife and eight children, reaching Wilmington, Del., by sleeping in the woods all day and traveling all night, and thence he went to New Hope, Berks Co., Pa., where they were free and where Henry was put into a public school. The next year the family came to New York and took the name of Garnet, and Henry became a pupil of the New York free school No. 1, in Mulberry street. After two years as a student, he made two voyages to Cuba as a cabin boy. Then he returned to his school for a year and in 1829 became cook and steward on a schooner running between New York and Washington city. Later in the same year, he apprenticed himself to Captain Epenetus Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island. But an accident deprived him of the use of his right leg, which was afterward amputated, his indentures were canceled and he returned to New York, and in 1831 entered the High School for colored youth, at that time just opened, and began to study Greek and Latin. In 1833 he joined the Sunday-school of the First Colored Presbyterian church and was baptized. Two years later, he entered the Academy in Canaan, N. H. Here he met Julia Williams, who subsequently became his wife. He left Canaan Academy when a mob with ninety-five yoke of oxen hauled the building away from other structures in the village and burned it to the ground. In 1836 he entered the Oneida Institute and in 1840, before the American Anti-Slavery Society, made his first public speech. Soon after, he was graduated with honors and settled in Troy, N. Y., where he taught a district school and conducted religious meetings in the old lecture-room of the First Presbyterian church, which the colored Presbyterians had bought with a view of organizing a church. He was ordained a ruling elder in 1841, and then he married. In 1842 he was licensed to preach and in 1843 was installed the first pastor of the Liberty street Presbyterian church in Troy, a post which he held for ten years, publishing in the meantime a weekly newspaper called the "Clarion." In 1850 Mr. Garnet went to England. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress in Frankfort in 1851, and, a year later, having connected himself with the United Presbyterian church in Scotland, was sent as a missionary to Sterling, Grange Hill, Jamaica, West Indies. But a fever cut his ministry there short, and he was ordered North and returning to New York began to build up Shiloh church. In 1861 he made his second visit to England as president of the African Civilization Society. When the Federal government began to accept colored volunteers for the war, Henry Highland Garnet volunteered as chaplain of the colored troops on Riker's Island, under the auspices of the Union League Club, and served as chaplain for the 20th, 26th and 31st regiments of United States colored troops until they marched to the field. During the draft riots in 1863 Mr. Garnet was pursued down Thirtieth street by a howling mob, and was hidden under a stable by a friend. In 1864 Dr. Garnet was called to the Fifteenth street Presbyterian church in the city of Washington, and on the 12th of February, 1865, he preached in representatives' hall in the capitol, being the first colored man ever allowed to set his foot inside that hall except in a menial capacity. After a period in Washington, he became president of Avery College, but resigned, returned to New York and resumed his pastorate of Shiloh Presbyterian church. He was now the acknowledged leader of the colored race in America. One of the first of the nominations made by President Garfield was that of Dr. Garnet to be minister to the republic of Liberia, and on the 12th of November, 1881, he sailed on his mission. His daughter, Mary Highland Garnet Barbosa, had already preceded him by about a year, having been sent out under the auspices of a ladies' society in New York to found in the African republic a school for native girls. Dr. Garnet was a man who made himself respected by everybody wherever he was known. He was an eloquent speaker, always using the purest English. Tall and of commanding presence, he was a born leader. He died at Monrovia, Liberia, Feb. 13, 1882.

KIMBALL, Henry, clergyman, was born at Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1829. His early education was carefully attended to by his father, Rev. Elisha Kimball, who was a highly respected Baptist clergyman, and at the age of twenty he entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1853. He then studied for the ministry, and was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1856, becoming in the same year pastor of a Congregational church in Boston. He was a strong abolitionist and was associated with Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in a society called the "Friends of Freedom." A few years afterward he was settled over a church in West Fifty-first street, New York, and became prominent in advocating a union of all Christian churches. He founded a newspaper to promote the idea, which he styled the "Church Union." The result of his efforts was the calling of two conventions in the Reformed Church on Brooklyn Heights, at which nearly every Protestant congregation was represented. The Evangelical Alliance, favored by the Rev. Dr. McCosh and others, is being pushed forward, it is said, on the lines laid down by Mr. Kimball. For many

years he was a familiar figure on the City Hall steps in New York city, where he preached in sunshine and storm, in short, sharp sentences, calculated to arrest and hold the attention of passing pedestrians. He practised upon the principle that if people would not go to church, the church should go to the people. He distributed bread, soup, and other nourishishing food to crowds of men, women and children at the City Hall, twice a week. It was commonly supposed that he was quite wealthy, but he obtained the money for his benefactions from well-to-do citizens. Exposure to unseasonable weather, and overwork in behalf of the poor, brought on a paralytic shock some years since, which suspended his active labors, and then his work was taken up and carried forward, as far as possible, by his wife and daughters. He was a genuine soldier of Christ, a greater hero than is found in the ranks of any army but that which grants promotion to those who die of wounds received in the effort to uplift their fellows. He died Oct. 5, 1890.

H. H. Markham

MARKHAM, Henry H., governor of California, was born at Wilmington, N. Y., in November, 1841. At twenty-two years of age, he enlisted in the Federal army, in which he served three years, and during Sherman's march to the sea was disabled by a shell wound in the hip, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. At the close of the war he settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was admitted to the bar, after the requisite amount of law study, and practiced until 1878, when ill health forced him to remove to Pasadena, Cal. There he engaged extensively in business enterprises. At the present time (1892) he is president of the Los Angeles Furniture Company, and a director of the Los Angeles National Bank, the San Gabriel Valley Bank, and the Southern California Oil Supply Company. In 1884 he was elected to congress by the republicans in a district ordinarily democratic by 2,800 majority and was unanimously renominated but declined. In 1890 he received the republican nomination for governor in spite of the fact that Representative W. W. Morrow, his principal opponent, was endorsed by the national administration. The platform of the convention opposed trusts and corporations and lavish expenditure of the state revenues, and demanded arbitration between capital and labor and the perpetual restriction of Chinese immigration. Mr. Markham was elected by 8,000 majority.

KENDALL, Ezra Otis, vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1883–), was born at Wilmington, Mass., May 17, 1818. He received his early education at the academy in the adjacent town of Woburn. In 1835 he removed to Philadelphia for the purpose of pursuing the study of mathematics under his half-brother, Sears C. Walker, who already ranked among the foremost mathematicians and astronomers in America. In 1838, when just twenty years old, he was appointed professor of theoretical mathematics and astronomy in the Central High School, which was opened in Philadelphia in September of that year. Here, in conjunction with Mr. Walker, he organized the astronomical observatory which was at that time, though on a modest scale as to cost, the most thoroughly equipped working observatory connected with any educational institution in the country. His labors at the High School were extremely engrossing. Often, after several hours of teaching in the class-room, a large part of the night was spent in the observatory, and the work done there involved a large amount of time spent in the study in preparing the results for publication. Many of these results appeared in the journals. He published a work on "Uranography," with an atlas of the constellations, and made a systematic series of observations for longitudes for the U. S. coast survey, extending through a period of several years. In 1851, at the request of the superintendent of the "U. S. Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," he took charge of the computation of the ephemerides of Jupiter and his satellites and Neptune, and he is responsible for all that relates to these bodies in the annual issues of the nautical almanac from 1855 to 1882 inclusive, embracing about thirty pages of each volume. In 1855 he was elected to the chair of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1883 he was chosen to fill the office of vice-provost. In 1888 the trustees honored him with the degree of LL.D. in recognition of his half-century of service to the cause of education.

HOOK, James Schley, jurist and Georgia state superintendent of education, was born at Louisville, Ga., March 25, 1834. His father was Dr. Daniel Hook, an eminent physician and preacher, for two years mayor of the city of Augusta, Ga., and his mother, Catherine Schley, sister of the late Gov. Wm. Schley of Georgia. His father removed to Augusta, Ga., when his son was six years old, where he received a fair and liberal education. He studied law and was admitted to the bar two months before he was eighteen years old, removed to Sandersville, Washington Co., Ga., and immediately entered upon a large and lucrative practice. In 1861 he was elected a member of the state legislature and bore an active part in the legislation of the session. He volunteered his services at the outbreak of the war but was not permitted to enlist because of physical disability. In 1862 he succeeded Judge Wm. W. Holt as judge of the superior courts of the middle circuit, holding this place until 1867. He was an elector on the Douglas and Johnson presidential ticket in 1860; was repeatedly suggested for congress, but having little taste for political life he always urged some one else and got out of the way; was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1865; was suggested at different times for governor and for the U. S. senate; removed to Augusta in 1867 and a few years later formed a law partnership with Ex-Judge W. W. Montgomery of the supreme court. In 1887 he was appointed state superintendent of education by Gov. John B. Gordon, and upon the expiration of his term in 1890 he resumed the practice of the law in Atlanta. Judge Hook is a Southern gentleman of the old school and a Christian man of highest integrity. He has been one of the leaders of the bar in Georgia, and a learned and able jurist, presiding with grace and power. He met in the court-room Robert Toombs, Ben Hill, the Stephenses and all the leading lawyers of Georgia, and his name is linked with some of the most celebrated trials in the state. He is one of the most eloquent and forcible orators of the state, wielding great influence over juries, and a strong and chaste writer. He has made powerful and classic deliverances in the court-room, on the political hustings, and on the college platform. In a series of masterly letters signed "Law and Order," which were widely copied in and out of the state, and highly praised, he took

Jas. S. Hook

issue with Alexander H. Stephens for opposing Horace Greeley as the democratic nominee for president. In the Augusta "Chronicle" he printed over his own name able letters showing the distress of the farmers, declaring they were growing poorer year by year, and opposing the National Bank system as tending to enslave labor. He is an earnest student of political economy and finance and believes the National Banking system to be the greatest curse ever inflicted on this country. He declined the Greenback nomination for congress in the hope that the democratic party would correct the evils under which the country labored. His fine literary taste has been signally shown in his ornate addresses before colleges. His oration on the "Bible and Republicanism" at Oglethorpe University and on "Woman and Truth" to the graduates of Wesleyan Female College, were magnificent efforts of eloquence and culture. He married, in 1851, Emily J. Harris, who died in 1881; and in 1885, Mrs. Lulie C. Mays. His eldest son, Edward B., is editor of the Augusta "Chronicle," a capable newspaper man of growing reputation in Georgia.

WESTLAKE, William, inventor, was born in Cornwall, Eng., July 23, 1831. His father was a man of considerable wealth, but lost his money in mining operations when William was about ten years of age. The lad, being the eldest of the children, was then obliged to assist his father in his blacksmithing business, and was thus prevented from receiving even a common-school education. To his mother, a woman of excellent judgment, William was indebted for those ideas of justice and equity that formed the basis of his character and made him the type of an honest man. William's ability in various lines of work was early manifested, together with an energy unusual in one so young. At the age of twelve years he thoroughly understood the running of a Cornish mining pumping engine, and could make clocks and watches by hand. He could shoe a horse before he was fourteen years old, and when he reached that age he undertook the tinsmithing trade, doing all the work by hand, as there was no machinery at that time for that kind of work. When he was sixteen years of age his parents came to the United States and settled in Milwaukee. Two weeks after their arrival the father died and left William, with his mother, at the head of a family of six children. Friendless, penniless, in the face of hardships and deprivations, the lad's sturdy independence and strength of character found a way out of the difficulties, earning his first money as a roller-boy in the office of the "Evening Wisconsin," at $2 a week, then sawing wood and assisting in cooking for the recruiting station that was enlisting soldiers for the Mexican war. He continued the latter work until 1847, when he bound himself, until he should reach the age of twenty-one years, to a tinsmith, at $4 a week, devoting his wages to the care of the family. Becoming known thereafter as a skilled workman, in 1853 he was employed by Capt. Ericsson, then stationed at New York, to make the patterns and models for his hot-air engines, and was commended by him as an excellent mechanic, as well as an inventor. He was now comparatively independent, and in 1857 was employed by the La Crosse & Milwaukee railway (now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul) as its tinsmith and coppersmith, and made several improvements and inventions, some of which were adopted by the company. Among these were the Westlake ventilating car-heater, which, by being attached underneath the car, did away with the risk of setting it on fire should an accident occur. No car has ever been set on fire by this heater, which leaves the fire on the track as soon as the car is struck. The railroad car-duster was another of his noted inventions, and the first sheet-metal cornice for round-cornered buildings was made by him at this time. In 1859 he suggested the idea of manufacturing seamless tubing, and in 1862 he invented the celebrated loose-globe railroad lantern that is now in use the world over by conductors, and for signal lanterns, having the half-green and half-red globe, which has made the fortunes of a dozen men. In 1865 he perfected the oil stove for cooking, which has proved of incalculable benefit in thousands of families. In 1870 he invented the stove-board, an ornamental device to take the place of zinc and oil-cloth, that, simple as it is, became an article of commerce, and realized for the inventor $100,000. The year 1873 was prolific in inventions, among which Mr. Westlake perfected the first practical oil car-lamp by drawing air from the ceiling. He also invented the first loose-globe car-lamp and the revolving headlight for locomotives, as well as a number of small utensils for domestic purposes, many of which he gave free to the public to use. In manufacturing his inventions Mr. Westlake's genius was often called into action in preparing new tools and machinery in order to make the articles perfectly and economically, and also in training men in the workmanship. From lack of funds many of his inventions remained unpatented, and are to-day used without the return of any revenue to him. He has taken out about 100 letters-patent upon his most important and profitable inventions. Mr. Westlake began to manufacture his loose-globe railroad lantern in Chicago in 1863, with a capital of $200. The demand increasing, he formed a partnership in January, 1864, under the firm name of Cross, Dane & Westlake, which in 1868 was changed to Dane, Westlake & Covert. The business was very successful, when the great fire of 1871 destroyed all he had. Resuming business, the firm continued Westlake's specialty until 1874, when Mr. Westlake formed the Adams & Westlake Company, assigned to the company his patents, and built a large factory fitted with special machinery. Although the business was very successful, and developed at an astonishing rate, it proved unfortunate for Mr. Westlake. He had been unwise in the selection of business associates, and in two years retired from the company without his patents, which had been the means of building up the great industry. Removing to New York in 1877, he began business alone, and, after achieving a large success, withdrew from business life in 1883. He, however, continued making new discoveries, his latest being a way to burn soft coal and make steam without smoke. This he deemed of so much importance that he spent some time in Europe investigating the subject, and found that two of his ideas were entirely new, namely: heating the gases before the air was permitted to strike them, and largely doing away with the grate bars. If there were a law against the production of smoke this invention would come into universal use. Mr. W. has traveled extensively in Europe and this country, and spends his summers on Shelter Island, enjoying his yacht with his family and friends. During his career he supplied the deficiencies of his early education by earnest self-study, so as to confront the difficulties that were continually arising in connection with his inventions. He says to young men: "If you would succeed, have patience, push forward, keep your expenses down, pay your debts promptly, and, above all, watch your character, which is your capital."

CHAMBERLIN, Franklin, lawyer, was born in Dalton, Berkshire co., Mass., Apr. 14, 1821. He had the advantages of the best schools of that day in Berkshire, and was ready to enter college as a sophomore when he was sixteen years old, but owing to the moderate circumstances of his parents he abandoned the hope of a college course and was for some years engaged in business and teaching. In 1842 he entered the law office of the late William Porter, of Lee, in Berkshire co., as a student, and in 1843-44 was in the law school at Cambridge. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in July, 1845, and was at once invited to a partnership with Mr. William Porter at Lee, with whom he remained in partnership until 1854, when he removed to Springfield and formed a partnership with Hon. Reuben Chapman, afterward chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts. In 1862, when Mr. Chapman was called to the supreme bench, Mr. Chamberlin moved to Hartford, Conn., and made that his permanent home. He specialized in insurance law, and when the New York Association of Underwriters undertook in 1886 the preparation of a uniform policy, Mr. Chamberlin with William A. Butler and A. H. Sawyer, of New York, was employed as counsel for the work. Although a stanch Republican, he had little taste for political life, and he declined a nomination for congress while at Springfield, Mass. He sat, however, in the Connecticut legislature in 1865, and was chairman of two committees. In 1870 he published a work on American commercial law, which had a wide sale. He remained in active practice until his death, save for three trips to Europe and his one term in the Connecticut legislature. He was married in 1846 to Mary W., daughter of William Porter, his first law partner, and died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 10, 1896.

LOGAN, Walter Seth, lawyer, was born at Washington, Conn., Apr. 15, 1847, son of Seth S. and Serena (Hollister) Logan. His father was state senator and comptroller of Connecticut. He was graduated at Yale college in 1870, and studied law, first at the Harvard law school and afterward at the law school of Columbia University, receiving from both institutions the degree of LL.B. He began his career in the office of Scudder & Carter in New York and two years later joined the office of Charles O'Connor. He was associated with Mr. O'Connor in the trial of Bowen vs. Case, commonly known as the Curnel case. In 1873 he entered into partnership with Alfred E. Chapin, subsequently mayor of Brooklyn, and later became a partner of Horace E. Deming. Mr. Logan's practice was of a general nature, although much of his attention was given to patent law. The leading cases in which he was counsel were Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher; Wright vs. Sexton, a leading case on the delivery of deeds; and the Albert H. Smith forgery cases. Mr. Logan was a leader in reform movements in New York; was one of the founders of the Reform Club, and chairman of the executive committee of the Ballot Reform Association, of New York state, in 1887-89. He was president of the New York State Bar Association, and vice-president of the American Bar Association. He was married Apr. 13, 1875, to Eliza Preston Kenyon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and died in New York city, July 19, 1906.

BAILEY, Gamaliel, journalist, was born in Mount Holly, N. J., Dec. 3, 1807. He was reared by pious parents, members of the Methodist church, which had never admitted slaveholders to membership. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and after graduating accepted the post of surgeon on a ship about to sail for China. On his return to America he accepted an editorial position on the "Methodist Protestant," in Baltimore, but removed to Cincinnati in 1831, where during the epidemic of cholera he served as hospital physician. The expelling of a number of students from Lane Seminary on account of anti-slavery opinions drew Mr. Bailey's attention to the slavery question, and he became an ardent abolitionist. In 1836 he was associated with James G. Birney in editing the "Cincinnati Philanthropist," the first western anti-slavery paper, and in the following year he became sole editor. His office was mobbed three times, but the paper appeared regularly until 1844, when he removed to Washington to take charge of a newly organized abolitionist newspaper, the "National Era." In 1848 a mob besieged the office for three days, but dispersed after an eloquent speech from the editor. It was in this paper that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first appeared. Dr. Bailey subsequently sailed for Europe for his health, and died at sea June 5, 1859.

WIETING, John Manchester, physician, was born at Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1817. His grandfather, John C. Wieting was a native of Stendal, Prussia. He came to this country about the time of the revolutionary war and enlisted on the side of the colonists. Subsequent to the war he was for twenty-two years pastor of the first Lutheran church established in America. John Manchester Wieting was the son of Peter Wieting and Mary Elizabeth Manchester, who was a descendant of the family of that name, of Manchester, Eng. Her father was also engaged in the revolutionary war and was a pensioner up to the time of his death. At the age of fourteen John M. Wieting began for himself as teacher in the public schools at Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., teaching school during the winter and in the summer attending Clinton Liberal Institute where he had a scholarship. In 1835 he assisted in the survey of the Erie Railroad and in 1837 removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and engaged as a civil engineer in the construction of the Utica and Syracuse Railroad. He also surveyed the Rosehill Cemetery and graded many of the streets of what was then the village of Syracuse. He subsequently decided to become a physician. It was, however, as a lecturer more than a practitioner that he attained his reputation, lecturing on anatomy, physiology and the laws of life and health. Dr. Wieting was a prominent figure on the lecture platform for twenty years. He imported from France a lecturing and physiological apparatus consisting of manikins, skeletons, models, and paintings at a cost of $10,000, which was considered the most complete and valuable collection in the United States. After Dr. Wieting's death this apparatus was presented to the Syracuse University by Mrs. Wieting. His lectures made a profound impression upon the men of his time, as little attention was then given to the subject upon which he lectured, although it was one of supreme importance. He soon acquired a wide-spread reputation. A Boston paper bearing the date of 1850 thus refers to his lectures: "Dr. Wieting has created a perfect furore of excitement in Boston upon one of the most scientific of all scientific subjects—Anatomy. His lectures at the Tremont Temple are attended by upward of 2,000 people every night. Not a single seat in the vast hall is unoccupied and the aisles are filled with eager listeners. Such an immense rush

was never caused in Boston before by any lecturer on scientific subjects." Dr. Wieting was an active and enterprising citizen of Syracuse and spent much of his fortune in promoting the advancement of that city. The Wieting Block and Wieting Opera House are among the most imposing structures in Syracuse. These buildings were twice destroyed by fire and twice rebuilt. He was married, some years after he gave up lecturing, to Mary Elizabeth Plumb, daughter of Hon. Samuel Plumb of Homer, N. Y. They subsequently traveled extensively in Europe, making a tour round the world in 1876–77; and Mrs. Wieting's occasional letters from abroad have been for many years features of the Syracuse daily papers. Soon after their return from Europe in 1887 Dr. Wieting contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia, from which he died. He was buried in a massive mausoleum which he had caused to be erected in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse. Many tributes were paid to his memory by the press throughout the country. The following paragraph appeared in one of the city papers: "Parade is made in the press of the country of an item relating to the earnings of people who have coined fortunes on the lecture platform. Beecher is placed at the head of the list with aggregate earnings estimated at a quarter of a million. Greeley, Chapin, Bayard Taylor, Mark Twain, are rated high in the list of successful platform talkers. If the figures are approximately correct, we venture the assertion that there is not living in this country a lecturer who can successfully match net proceeds with the late Dr. J. M. Wieting of this city, who was unique in his chosen field." He made large bequests to the public and charitable institutions of Syracuse and also directed that at the death of his wife the bulk of his fortune should be used for founding and maintaining a general hospital in the city of Syracuse, to be known forever as the "Wieting Hospital." His wife has written a sketch of his life, entitled "Reminiscences and Travels of Dr. John M. Wieting." His death occurred at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1888.

GRIFFITH, Goldsborough Sappington, philanthropist, was born near Havre-de-Grace, Harford Co., Md., Nov. 4, 1814. His father died during his infancy, and his mother afterward remarried and removed to Baltimore with her family. At the age of twelve, young Griffith secured a position in a tobacco house, with which he remained for several years, afterward entering the largest establishment in Baltimore for the hanging of wall-paper. In 1836 he began business for himself, first having for a partner an experienced associate in the paper-hanging and upholstering business. He subsequently purchased his partner's interest, and until 1834 conducted the business alone, having in connection with it a wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, which he still owns and directs. Although eminently successful in all his commercial ventures, business has absorbed but a small part of his energies, which have been principally devoted to religious and philanthropic work that has covered a wide field. In 1856 he was a delegate of the Reformed church of the United States at the Evangelical Alliance convention, Lubeck, Germany, and in 1881 to the International Sunday-school convention in London. In 1860, at his instigation, a children's aid society was formed in Baltimore by Mr. Griffith and two other associates. This was afterward, through a bequest of $100,000 from Henry Watson, changed to the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society. During the war Mr. Griffith was chairman of the Maryland branch of the United States Christian Commission, and president of the Baltimore Christian Association, which was founded by his advice five months before the national commission was organized, but co-operating with it. This association was established May 4, 1861, and was the first in the United States. The object of these organizations was to care for the material and religious welfare of the sick and wounded in the military camps and hospitals. Mr. Griffith for a period of four years generously devoted his time and money to this cause. Soon after the civil war he was elected president of the Maryland Union Commission, which was organized at his suggestion for the purpose of co-operating with the people of the South in relieving want; also for aiding refugees by distributing money, clothing, provisions and agricultural implements. In May, 1866, this commission was dissolved, the necessity which called it into existence having disappeared. Since that time, in addition to being an active temperance reformer, Mr. Griffith has been one of the founders of the Maryland House of Correction, the Union Orphan Asylum, the Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Immorality, the Asylum and Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Boys and the Industrial School for Colored Girls, of which he is president. He has also for a number of years been actively interested in prison reform, having in 1869 established the Prisoners' Aid Association, of which he has been president since its organization. In this capacity he has not only done much directly for the moral improvement of the prisoner by establishing Sunday-schools and religious services in the Maryland Penitentiary and other penal institutions, but has been instrumental in securing legislative enactments, which have removed abuses and saved unnecessary expense. Mr. Griffith is a member of the board of directors of the National Prison Association, and in 1872–78 was appointed by the governor of Maryland a delegate to the International Prison Congress, held at London and Stockholm respectively. He has personally inspected the principal corrective and charitable institutions of Europe and America, and is corresponding secretary of the Société Générale Des Prisons de France, and the Howard Association of London, Eng. He is also president of the Maryland Sunday-school Union, and during the twenty-eight years he has filled this office, 1,568 Sunday-schools have been organized and aided, a large proportion of them for colored people. 137,600 children and teachers have been gathered in, and $131,300 collected and disbursed. He is an active member of the Y. M. C. A., having contributed largely to the erection of its building in Baltimore, and to its annual support. Mr. Griffith has been for thirty years a leading elder in the First Reformed church of Baltimore, and has always represented this church in the classis and state and general synod of the Reformed Church of the United States. He was for thirty-eight years manager of the Maryland Tract Society, for thirty years a member of the Board of Foreign Missions; also a member of the Board of Home Missions of the Potomac Synod, and president of the Board of Publication of the Reformed church of the United States. He is a self-made man, having had but poor educational advantages in his youth, and has acquired most of his education at the Sunday and night schools; but being a man of great executive ability, indefatigable energy and strong will, he has surmounted all the difficulties that were thrown across his path. He is a frequent contributor to the weekly and religious

papers, his articles on church work, prison reform and temperance having been widely read. He was married May 30, 1839, to Elizabeth, daughter of John F. Durst, a merchant of Baltimore. He died without issue in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24, 1904.

BATTEY, Sumter Beauregard, surgeon, was born in Jefferson county near Louisville, Ga., the son of William Henry Battey and Frances Rebecca Whatley. William Battey was a native of Rhode Island and went South in the early part of the nineteenth century, and there in 1810 married Susan Heard. The great-grandfather of Sumter Battey was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His maternal ancestors, the Whatleys, were of French Huguenot descent, and left France during the reign of Louis XIV., going thence to England, and emigrating to America about the middle of the eighteenth century. Young Battey's father was a captain in one of the first Confederate regiments that left Georgia, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. His mother remarried, and it was from his stepfather, an eminent divine of Georgia, that he received his early education. At the age of twenty-one, deciding to adopt medicine as his profession, he entered the medical department of the University of Georgia in 1882, and on March 4, 1884, was graduated and received the degree of M.D. In search of a broader field and further facilities for study, Dr. Battey went to New York city, and for the subsequent year served in the hospitals. In 1885 he began the practice of his profession in the metropolis. He has made a specialty of surgery and has done some unique work in that field, which is constantly developing and gradually absorbing his other practice.

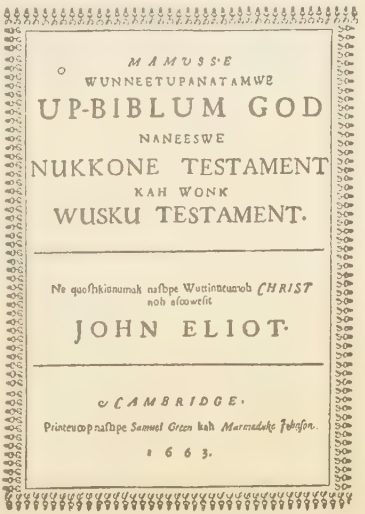
ELIOT, John, missionary, commonly known as the "Apostle of the Indians," was born, according to one authority, at Widford, Hertfordshire, and, according to another, at Nasing, Essex, England, in 1604. None of the earlier biographers mentions the name of his birthplace; Cotton Mather says: "It was a town in England, the name whereof I cannot presently recover." There has also been some uncertainty regarding the date; Rev. Thomas Prince, in his "Chronological History of New England," conjectures it to have been in November, but the church records of Widford seem to contradict this hypothesis, recording the baptism of a John Eliot on Aug. 5, 1604. The latter fact seems to fix the time, if not the place, of his birth; but it is quite certain that his father, Bennett Eliot, owned extensive tracts of land in the parish of Widford, as well as at Hunsdon and Eastwick in the same shire; the income of which was partly devoted by his will to the education of his son. The family being of the simple yeoman stock, little is preserved concerning its history or descent; but Eliot himself testifies to the piety and high character of his parents saying: "I do see that it was a great favor of God unto me to season my first years with the fear of God, the Word and prayer." Of his boyhood and early education nothing is preserved to us; the records of Jesus College, Cambridge, show that he was matriculated on March 19, 1619, and that he was accorded the degree of B.A. in 1622. While in college it is said that he "acquired a sound, thorough and discriminating knowledge of the original languages of the Scriptures, became well versed in the general course of liberal studies, and was particularly skillful in theological learning." His partiality for languages was particularly marked, and by this early training his mind was wonderfully prepared for the great work of his after-life in the formidable languages of the American aborigines. It has been variously stated that after his graduation he was admitted to orders in the Church of England, and subsequently silenced for non-conformity; but we have no other evidence of this than that on his arrival in Boston he was a trained and accredited minister of the Gospel, and that Daniel Neal, in his "History of the Puritans," mentions him among the emigrant English clergy. Sometime between 1626 and 1630 he was an usher in the school, founded at Chelmsford by Rev. Thomas Hooker, who, according to most of the older authorities, influenced him to devote himself to the Christian ministry. One fact that lends color to the tradition and silencing is that he adopted the calling of a teacher, which was in those times so lightly esteemed that "Cotton Mather, with amusing zeal, takes pains to prove that he was not disgraced by the employment." Speaking of his sojourn in Hooker's house, Eliot writes: "When I came to this blessed family I then saw, and never before, the power of godliness in its lively vigor and efficacy." The fierce, persecuting spirit of Archbishop Laud, having compelled Hooker to take refuge in Holland, despite the earnest intercession of forty-seven conforming clergymen, next sought to vent its fury on his youthful assistant, who, according to Neal, was not only forbidden to preach, but also "not allowed to teach school in his native country." Accordingly, in 1631, he emigrated to America in the ship Lion, and landed at Boston on November 4th. Almost immediately he was invited to supply the pulpit of the First Church during the absence in England of its pastor, Rev. John Wilson. The prominence and importance of this position may be surmised when we learn that the services had been conducted by such men as John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley and Increase Nowell, designated by Wilson before his departure as "fitted for the exercise of prophecy"; Eliot's high gifts and graces may be judged from the fact that after a year's service the church seemed to have "set its heart" upon settling him as regular assistant to Wilson. Despite their earnest persuasions, however, he considered himself as already bound by an agreement, made with several friends in England, that, if they came to America and formed a church, he would become their pastor, and thus he entered on his pastorate of nearly sixty years at the First Church, Roxbury. Although during a large part of that time, he discharged his parish duties single-handed, he had three successive associates, Thomas Welde, Samuel Danforth and Nehemiah Walter, whose assistance enabled him to conduct his ever-memorable missionary efforts on behalf of the Indians. "In the exercise of the Christian ministry," says Dr. Adams, "Mr. Eliot was remarkable for a deep sense of the responsibleness of his work. . . . He bestowed much labor and diligence upon his preparations for the pulpit. . . . He frequently exhorted young preachers to make Christ prominent in their discourses and in all their ministrations." Mather says:

"He would sound the Trumpet of God against all vice with a most penetrating liveliness, and make his pulpit another Mount Sinai, for the flashes of lightning therein displayed against the breaches of the law given from that burning mountain. . . . When he was to brand the earthly-mindedness of the church-members, and indulgence which they often gave themselves in sensual delights, he was a right Boanerges. He spoke as many thunderbolts as words." His personal habits were extremely frugal, although not ascetical—one plain dish forming his repast at home—and literally "clothing himself with humility, he wore a leathern girdle about his loins." Of wine, he quaintly said: "It is a noble, generous liquor, ... but, as I remember, water was made before it." Like other Puritan ministers his pulpit utterances were not concerned solely with moral and religious issues, but dealt frequently and at length with public and political affairs. When in November, 1634, the governor and assistants concluded a treaty with the Pequod nation for the maintenance of peace and amity, but without an alliance offensive or defensive, Eliot bitterly arraigned the whole transaction as founded on the arbitrary assumption of authority by the executive, without the consent of the people, whose right to share in legislation through representatives had that very year been established. On this point, Convers Francis remarks: "It is true the charter conferred on the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants no authority to make treaties with any people or tribe. But the charter did not, and could not, provide for every emergency. . . . In the absence of any regulation on the subject, the treaty-making power seemed naturally to rest with the executive magistrates. . . . Yet we may well suppose the point appeared sufficiently doubtful to be a fair subject for difference of opinion, and to vindicate Eliot, if he was wrong, from the charge of being captious in his view of it." However, the government appointed John Cotton, Thomas Hooker, and Eliot's own assistant, Thomas Welde, "to deal with him" on the subject, and as a result he acknowledged his view incorrect, inasmuch as the treaty was for the maintenance of peace and friendship; an instance in which the magistrates seemed justified in acting on their own instance. In 1637 he took an active part in the examination and trial of Ann Hutchinson, preacher of antinomianism and disturber of the churches, whom Edward Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providences of Zion's Saviour," calls "the very masterpiece of women's wit." Pursuant of the unwise policy of the times to advertise and foster errors by judicial persecution, Eliot was chosen on the committee with Mr. Welde, Hugh Peters and others, that examined and attempted to confute her, and subsequently testified at her trial from copious notes made by him. Of his attitude on this occasion, Francis observes: "He was stern and inflexible against her, as the rest were, but during the proceedings at the trial I see no evidence that he . . . indulged in bitterness of expression, as some others unhappily did. He believed he was doing his duty to God and the churches." Two years later his services were enlisted with Mr. Welde and Richard Mather, of Dorchester, in a work of quite a different character —the preparation of a new metrical version of the Psalms. To quote the preface of this book, it is a necessary work, "because every good minister hath not a gift of spiritual poetry to compose extemporary psalmes as he hath of prayer." The book was afterwards submitted to the revision of Henry Dunster, president of Harvard College, and Richard Lyon, a noted oriental scholar, and printed at Cambridge, in 1640, with the title, "The Psalms in Metre, faithfully translated for the Use, Edification and Comfort of the Saints in public and private, especially in New England." It has become famous in history as the "Bay Psalm Book." Although the preface further points out that "God's altar needs not our pollishings," and that this was a free translation, the people in general were very ill-pleased with the result. Thomas Shepard, of Cambridge, among others, ventured on a criticism with the following wretched doggerel:

"You Roxb'ry poets, keep clear of the crime
Of missing to give us very good rhime.
And you of Dorchester, your verses lengthen,
But with the text's own words you will
them strengthen."

Meantime, his zeal for the cause of religion, morality and justice had made him prominent in all public-spirited efforts for the educational and temporal well-being of both the colonists and Indians. There had been up to that time no systematic effort for the conversion of the Indians, although the device on the colony's seal—an Indian uttering the words, "Come over and help us"—evidences some germs of the missionary spirit. The spiritual and moral condition of the aborigines, however, coupled with their obvious willingness and anxiety to learn the ways of the white men, finally determined Eliot to make their conversion the work of his life. With this noble end in view he began studying the Indian language under the direction of a native servant in his own household, "a pregnant witted young man," and in his zeal to acquire it perfectly both for preaching and conversation, he constructed a grammar and lexicon as he progressed. The magnitude of this undertaking may be understood when we consider that in middle life he was thus attempting to master a language utterly devoid of a literature or any analogies whatever to the languages he already knew, and, moreover, possessed of a meagre range of ideas and many word-formations of a complicated and formidable description. Adams gives two alleged specimens of Indian words—to wit, noowoomantammoorkanunornash, "our loves," and kummogkodonnattootummooetiteaongannunnarash, "our question," which seem well calculated to suggest Cotton Mather's witty supposition that they "had been growing ever since Babel unto the dimensions to which they are now extended." To further illustrate the extreme difficulty of the language, Mather, with his usual *naïveté*, relates that certain "demons" with whom he had had some conversation, while readily understanding him in Hebrew, Greek or Latin, were quite unable to comprehend the Indian dialects. Firm in the belief that "prayer and pains through faith in Christ Jesus will do anything," Eliot was daunted by no obstacles: within two months he could conduct an ordinary conversation, and within two years was ready to make his first attempt at preaching. On Oct. 28, 1646, he delivered his first sermon in the Indian language near the present site of Newton, Mass. The services were held in the wigwam of Waban, one of the most influential men of the tribe, whom some have erroneously described as a sachem or "the chief minister of justice among them." The discourse on this occasion, which, as it seems, sought to cover nearly the whole range of Christian doctrine, was drawn from the text, Ezek. xxxvii. 9–10, relating the prophet's vision of the valley of dry bones, "Prophesy, son of man, and say to the wind, Thus saith the Lord, Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain that they may live." By a strange coincidence, the Indian word

for wind was Waban, the name of Eliot's earnest host, who, it is said, was moved to tears by the mention of his name in God's word, and so thoroughly took the message to himself as to become one of the most active and potent factors in propagating Christianity among his people. At the close of the sermon the Indians were given an opportunity to ask questions, and, although many of these were quite irrelevant, the majority revealed an earnest and hearty interest in the weighty matters set before them. The first questions then propounded to the teacher were the following: "What is the cause of thunder; what makes the sea ebb and flow; what makes the wind blow." One inquired anxiously whether God and Christ could understand prayers in the Indian language; another, how there could be an image of God when such a thing is forbidden by the second commandment, and a third, how men may come to Christ. At their second meeting, on November 11th, occurred a scene truly impressive: an aged man arose and inquired whether it were not too late for one so old and so near death as he to repent and seek after God. This question, it is related, "affected Mr. Eliot and his companions with compassion. They told him what is said in the Bible about those who are hired at the eleventh hour." Either from their desire to imitate the customs of the English, or from a genuine operation of the Spirit, Eliot's auditors discovered from the start the utmost interest and enthusiasm for his message. Nor did they fall away when he explained to them that the Gospel, as he taught it, demanded a complete renunciation of their former savage life; a strict obedience to the commandment, "Six days shalt thou labor," and a consistent observance of the Sabbath-day. Upon this last point Eliot was particularly strenuous, arguing that keeping the Sabbath meant spending one-seventh of the time in Heaven, and that considering the import of the word "remember" in the commandment, involved such a continued meditation on the privileges of that period that the entire week became a continued Sabbath. These views he so thoroughly instilled into his savage disciples that they presently rivaled their white neighbors in their zeal for the day. Some of them had answered that, as they had nothing in particular to do, they might as well rest on Sunday as at any other time; but neglect of this duty was so severely visited by their more zealous fellows that they not only gladly paid their fines, but wept bitterly over their transgression. In other particulars, also, the transforming power of the Gospel was made manifest in them. Their treatment of wives and children was obviously altered. On one occasion it is related that a man who had been found beating his wife was summoned by the elders of the settlement of "praying Indians" to appear before the council when the governor and many of the colonists happened to be present. Being publicly accused he made no defense, and then, "kindly admonished," he turned his face to the wall and burst into tears. "And such," says Eliot, "was the modest, penitent and melting behaviour of the man that it much affected all to see it in a barbarian, and all did forgive him; onely this remained, that they executed their law, notwithstanding his repentence, and required his fine, to which he willingly submitted, and paid it." In his "Historical Collections of the Indians," Daniel Gookin thus describes Eliot's method of teaching and converting the Indians: "Besides his preaching to them, he framed two catechisms in the Indian tongue, containing the principles of the Christian religion; a lesser for children, and a larger for older persons. These, also, he communicated unto the Indians gradually, a few questions at a time, according unto their capacity to receive them. The questions he propounded one lecture-day were answered the next lecture-day. His manner was, after he had begun the meeting with prayer, then first to catechize the children, and they would readily answer well for the generality. Then would he encourage them with some small gift—as an apple, or a small biscuit—which he caused to be brought for the purpose. And, by this prudence and winning practice, the children were induced with delight to get into their memories the principles of the Christian religion. After he had done the children, then would he take the answers of the catechetical questions of the elder persons; and they did generally answer judiciously. When the catechizing was past, he would preach to them upon some portion of scripture for about three-quarters of an hour; and then give liberty to the Indians to propound questions, as I intimated before; and in the close, finish all with prayer." The first


MAMUSSE
WUNNEETUPANATAMWE
UP-BIBLUM GOD
NANEESWE
NUKKONE TESTAMENT
KAH WONK
WUSKU TESTAMENT.
Ne quoshkinumuk nashpe Wuttinumuoh CHRIST
noh asoowesit
JOHN ELIOT.
CAMBRIDGE.
Printeuopnashpe Samuel Green kah Marmaduke Johnson.
1663.

settlement of Christian Indians was made near the site of the first preaching, which at Eliot's suggestion was called Noonatomen (afterward Noonanetum or Nonantum), which signifies "rejoicing," because, as he said, "They did rejoice at the word of God, and God did rejoice over them as penitent sinners." The Indians formed their own civil and religious government, and almost at their own instance drew up a code of laws, of which the following are fair specimens: "If a man be idle a week, or at most a fortnight, he shall be pay five shillings;" "If a man beat his wife, his hands shall be tied behind him, and he shall be carried to the place of justice to be severely punished;" "If any woman shall not have her hair tied up, but hang loose, or be cut as men's hair, she shall pay five shillings;" "All men that wear long locks shall pay five shillings." Like Solomon Stoddard and other eminent Puritan divines, Eliot was particularly opposed to the current frivolities of wearing long hair and bushy wigs, which seem to have been the most characteristic symptoms of the "dandy" and "exquisite," and an aping of the customs of godless men and Papists. He made it the subject of sermons and prayers, and to its influence he attributed most of the evils that overwhelmed the country. Cotton Mather, who, himself, wore a wig, informs us that Eliot's contention was "that for men to wear their

hair with a luxurious, delicate or feminine prolixity, or to disfigure themselves with hair, which was none of their own, but, above all, for ministers of the Gospel to ruffle it in excesses of this kind was an enormous sin." He was also deeply prejudiced against tobacco, although its evils paled in his mind beside those involved in wigs. In his work with the Indians, he was violently opposed by the sachems and "powows," or medicine-men, who were apprehensive of losing their authority if a new religion was introduced. They threatened him with every evil if he did not desist from his labors. He was not to be deterred, however, and dared them to harm him, saying: "I am about the work of the great God, and my God is with me; so that I neither fear you nor all the sachems in the country. I will go on—do you touch me if you dare." Apart from his zeal for the Gospel, and his high sense of duty toward the heathen, Eliot seems to have been particularly affected by the current belief that the American aborigines were the "lost ten tribes of Israel." Cotton Mather remarks that "we may guess that probably the devil decoyed these miserable savages hither, in hopes that the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ would never come here to destroy or disturb his absolute empire over them. But our Eliot was in such ill-terms with the devil, as to alarm him by sounding the silver trumpets of heaven in his territories, and make some noble and zealous attempt towards ousting him of his ancient possessions here." In pursuit of his chosen object, the Apostle of the Indians, as he was first termed by Thomas Thorowgood, author of "The Jewes in America," seemed equally careless of hardship, exposure and privation, escaping all evil effects in a manner truly wonderful. In one of his letters, he says: "I have not been dry night or day from the third day of the week until the sixth; but so traveled, and at night pull off my boots, and wring my stockings, and on with them again, and so continue; but God steps in and helps. I have considered the word of God: 'Endure hardship as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.'" Every fortnight it was his custom to enter on a missionary tour, and spend the entire week traveling from place to place, preaching to the natives and confirming the faith of converts; and in this way he reached, in the course of

his ministry, a greater part of the Indian tribes within the limits of the Massachusetts colony. The various societies of converts were accustomed to hold Sunday meetings, led by designated members, whose gifts were judged suitable, and to depend for the Gospel ordinances upon Eliot's periodical visits. But as the work grew the need of a native ministry became more and more patent to the minds of all interested. Eliot wrote on this point: "Nor doe I expect any great good will bee wrought by the English, because God is wont ordinarily to convert nations and peoples by some of their owne countrimen who are nearest to them, and can best speake, and most of all pity their bretheren and countrimen." In 1651, the Indian town of Natick ("place of hills") was founded, seventeen miles from Boston on the Charles river, and a form of government established, which, according to Eliot, realized that prescribed by Exod. xviii. 21, dividing the people into hundreds, fifties and tens, each group selecting its tithing-man. Here, in 1660, was established the first Indian church under the order of the Congregational churches in the colony, although for eight years the movement to found it had been in abeyance through the indifference of the surrounding clergy, the unjust spite against the "praying Indians" among the colonists, and other equally vexatious delays. It lasted until 1716. After it other churches were planted at Concord, Neponset and elsewhere, until in Massachusetts there were as many as 1,100 Indians converted to Christianity; and in Plymouth and the islands a much larger number, and Eliot lived to see twenty-four of the aborigines preaching the Gospel. Meantime, the masterpiece of his life's efforts, the translation of the Scriptures into the Indian language, had been prosecuted by him, despite the pressure of his duties as pastor of the church at Roxbury and the labor and expense incident to the undertaking; but such magnitude did the work at times assume that he once wrote: "I have no hope to see the Bible translated, much less printed, in my days." But, finally, through the assistance of the Corporation in England for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians in New England, the work was completed; the New Testament appearing in 1661 and the Old Testament in 1663, after being three years in press. The entire Bible was bound together with a catechism and the Psalms in Indian verse; the latter proving a great source of satisfaction to the natives, who were very fond of singing. Only a few copies of his work are still known to be in existence, and at an auction sale some years since one sold for so high a price as $1,200. Eliot possessed an influence over the Indians which no other could obtain, and his work increased steadily until King Philip's war, in 1675. The "praying Indians" then passed through terrible sufferings, both at the hands of their own countrymen, who hated them, and of the English, who mistrusted them. Eliot and Daniel Gookin stood by them nobly when some of the people of Massachusetts, actuated by a most virulent spirit, had resolved to destroy them. It is believed, on the other hand, that the colonists were saved from extinction through the aid received from the friendly Indians. When Eliot had reached the age of fourscore years, he desired to release his church and relinquish his salary, as being no longer able to earn it; but to this his devoted people would not consent. One of his last recorded acts was to give by a deed, in 1689, about seventy-five acres of land for "the maintenance, support and encouragement of a school and schoolmaster at that part of Roxbury commonly called Jamaica, or Pond Plain, for the teaching and instructing the children of that end of the town, together with such Indians and negroes as shall, or may, come to the said school, etc." It is related that his sympathy with suffering was so keen that he could not withstand the appeal for assistance, and was liable to give away, oftentimes, more than he could well afford. On one occasion the parish clerk, in paying him the quarterly installment on his salary, tied it up in his pocket-handkerchief with as many hard knots as he could make, in order to prevent him from giving it away before he reached home. This precaution, how

ever, defeated itself; for, on the way, happening into the home of a very poor family, and finding himself unable to untie the knot, he gave the handkerchief with all the money in it, saying: "I believe the Lord designs it all for you." Eliot was the author of several good-sized books, and numerous sermons of his were printed after his death. His "Christian Commonwealth" (London, 1659) was suppressed by the government on the charge of being "full of seditious principles and notions, in relation to all established governments in the Christian world, especially against the government established in their native country." It was written to set forth the principles of government that had apparently triumphed in the person of Cromwell; but on the restoration of Charles II., the system seeming to be disproved, he found it consistent with his conscience to make a complete recantation. He also wrote "The Communion of Churches" (Cambridge, 1665); "Indian Dialogues" (Cambridge, 1671); "Indian Logick Primer" (Cambridge, 1672); "The Harmony of the Gospels" (Boston, 1678); "Brief Answer to a Book by John Norcot against Infant Baptism" (Boston, 1679); "Dying Speeches of Several Indians" (Cambridge, about 1680). His translation of the Bible is entitled, "Mamusse Wunneetupanatamwe Up-Biblum God naneeswe Nukkone Testament kah wonk Wusku Testament." A number of his letters and other writings are to be found in the volumes of the Massachusetts Historical Collections. Some of these tracts are entitled, "The Clear Sunshine of the Gospel;" "The Glorious Progress of the Gospel;" "The Light Appearing More and More toward the Perfect Day;" "Strength out of Weakness;" "Tears of Repentance;" "Late and Further Manifestation of the Progress of the Gospel;" "A Brief Narrative." In regard to church government, he was attached to the Congregational order. He devised a method for reconciling the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, and in one of his treatises he proposed four orders of councils—the congregational, provincial, national and œcumenical, which should be of frequent occurrence; both to promote fellowship and to pass authoritatively upon erroneous and heretical opinionations. On Sept. 4, 1632, he was married to Hannah Mumford, to whom he had been betrothed in England, and who had followed him to America on hearing of his prosperous settlement. Their married life was a singularly long and happy one—she living to within four years of his death; and it was largely due to her splendid management and frugality that the "Apostle's" generosity did not impoverish the household. At her funeral, Eliot said: "Here lies my dear, faithful, pious, prudent, prayerful wife; I shall go to her, but she will not return to me." Of their six children—one daughter and five sons—but one, Rev. Joseph Eliot, of Guilford, Conn., survived his parents, and from him descend all of that line in America bearing the family surname. No authentic portrait of Eliot is extant. That accompanying this article is from the "Whiting portrait," but that it represents him is by no means probable. Eliot died in Roxbury, Mass., May 21, 1690, and his remains were interred in the parish tomb in the old burying-ground at Roxbury, which is marked by a monument bearing his name, in company with those of his successors in the church at Roxbury. There is another monument to his memory in the Indian burying-ground at South Natick (see illustration); and at Newton an imposing memorial structure marks the site of ancient Nonantum.

FROTHINGHAM, Octavius Brooks, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1822, son of Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham, D.D., a Unitarian clergyman, the author of several hymns, who was settled for many years over the old First Church of Boston. His mother was Anne Gorham Brooks, a daughter of Peter C. Brooks, and a sister of Mrs. Edward Everett and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Frothingham attended the Public Latin School of Boston; was graduated at Harvard College in 1843, and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1846. In 1847 he was settled as minister over the North Church (Unitarian) of Salem, Mass. While there he became the friend of Theodore Parker, who was then at the height of his power and fame. This friendship led to a crisis in his belief, and in 1855 he resigned his Salem charge to become the minister of a new and somewhat more liberal church in Jersey City, N. J. Four years later he was urged to organize a new religious movement in New York city, and there, in 1859, he began a unique career as a religious teacher. Becoming too progressive for the Unitarian fellowship, he established himself outside of all denominational lines, and the church which grew up around him was finally known as the Independent Liberal Society. The Sunday services were held at one time in a church on Fortieth street, but later in Lyric Hall, and finally in Masonic Temple. In this latter place he became widely known as a preacher who was eloquent and polished in his manners and utterly fearless in the expression of his advanced and liberal thought. He was considered the religious successor in America of Theodore Parker, who died in 1860, and whose life he published in 1874. For a time he was art critic of the New York "Tribune." Mr. Frothingham's health failed in 1879. In April of that year he was obliged to give up preaching; nor was he ever again strong enough to enter the pulpit. After a brief residence in Europe (1879–81), he settled in Boston, and devoted himself to literature, which had always claimed a portion of his time. His earlier publications are largely sermons and polemics: "Stories from the Lips of the Teacher" (1863); "Stories of the Patriarchs" (1864); a "Child's Book of Religion" (1866); "The Religion of Humanity" (1872); "Life of Theodore Parker" (1874); "Safest Creed, and Twelve Other Discourses of Reason" (1874); "Knowledge and Faith, etc." (1876); "A History of Transcendentalism in New England" (1876); "The Cradle of the Christ" (1877); "Creed and Conduct," etc. (1877); "Spirit of the New Faith" (1877); "Gerrit Smith: A Biography" (1878); "The Rising and the Setting Faith," etc. (1878); "Visions of the Future," etc. (1879). After his return from Europe he put forth lives of George Ripley (1882) and W. H. Channing (1886); "Essays of D. A. Wasson, with a Memoir" (1889); "Boston Unitarianism" (1890), and "Recollections and Impressions, 1822–90." His aim as a teacher and writer was, in his own words: "First, the vindication of the universality of the cardinal religious ideas—man's spiritual nature, God, the reality of an eternal life; second, the discovery of the spirit behind the letter of the creeds; third, the illustration of the rationalistic system in theology as contrasted with those of tradition and dogmatism." Perhaps as a biographer he was most successful, and will be longest remembered, Theodore Parker, George Ripley, Gerrit Smith, William Henry Channing and David A. Wasson, whose lives he wrote, having been his friends. Mr. Frothingham was married, in Boston, March 23, 1847, to Caroline E. Curtis. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1895.

O.B. Frothingham

BRIDGMAN, Laura Dewey, deaf, dumb and blind, was born in Hanover, N. H., Dec. 21, 1829. As an infant she was bright and intelligent, but at the age of two years was seized with a violent fever, from which, although she recovered, she experienced a complete loss of sight and hearing which was in time followed by that of speech. This deprivation for a while completely shattered her system, so that it did not appear that she would ever entirely recover her health even if she lived; but at length she rallied, and as she grew older began slowly to find her way about the house and neighborhood and even learned to sew and knit a little. There also appeared in her a strong passion for imitation, and by carefully and constantly cultivating this, her life of darkness and silence grew to be a little illuminated, and somewhat of the true application and value of her missing senses was restored to her. When she was eight years old Laura was sent to the Perkins Institution for the Blind, which had been established in Boston on the foundation of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, who had begun in 1832 to teach a few blind pupils in his own house, thus originating the school of which he afterward became superintendent. To Laura Bridgman, in fact, Dr. Howe owed the most of his reputation as a teacher of those who were afflicted by the loss of one or more of their senses. Her case was unusual, as, while deaf-mutes are not uncommon, those who have lost also their sight are seldom met. When Laura first attended the Perkins School, her instruction began with giving her an acquaintance with arbitrary signs by which she could interchange thoughts with others. She next learned to read embossed letters by the touch. Dr. Howe, who had visited Scotland and received from Mr. James Gall, their inventor, specimens of type made for the blind, on his return to America, set up a printing press in the Perkins Institution. In 1834 he published the Acts of the Apostles and completed the New Testament in 1836, the whole being printed with type made for the blind. Afterward Dr. Howe modified the alphabet in use and printed the whole Bible, besides a large number of educational and other books for the use of the blind. Having learned to read letters by the touch, Laura was next taught embossed words, and these being attached to different articles, she easily learned to associate each word with the object attached to it. She was remarkably precocious and very ambitious, and learned with greater facility than any others of the children in the institution. It is stated that when Laura first discovered the fact, or rather when the great truth flashed upon her mind that by the means which were being given her she could communicate to others what was passing in her own mind, her whole spirit became infused with delight and her entire being seemed changed. Indeed, this was a revelation, and on being supplied with a set of metal types and a board with square holes into which they were to be inserted, she speedily learned to read and spell words by the touch. In six months she could thus write down the names of most of the common objects, while she had also learned the manual alphabet, and when her teacher spelled out a word on his hands, she quickly set the same on her board with type. In the meantime, as her mind expanded, she improved in bodily health and vigor, and her disposition became joyous and happy, while she made a real pastime of her studies. After a time she was able to write with a lead pencil, and to study geography by means of globes and maps having the different physical and political divisions of the world raised or embossed upon them. Learning to sew and to attend to the usual household duties of a young woman was mere amusement to this intelligent, industrious and enthusiastic girl. Her sense of touch grew to be remarkable, so that she could readily recognize those persons whom she knew, or detect a stranger by this means alone. It is not true, however, as has been stated, that she learned to play on the piano. As she grew older her brain became unusually active, and at night she dreamed incessantly, and during her dreams talked much to herself on her fingers. Even when awake she held imaginary dialogues with herself. By carefully watching and understanding her mental conduct, Dr. Howe, who was certainly one of the most wonderful instructors the world has even seen, was able to guide her thoughts, and gradually to give her something of a religious education. Eventually she learned to think deeply and to reason with good sense and discrimination; she also learned to write a fair legible hand and to read with great dexterity. She became a very successful teacher in the Perkins Institution, which she continued to make her home, while the school was in session, during many years. Practically, she was saved by Dr. Howe from a life of hopeless, helpless darkness; educated and trained to take an important position in the world; until as a teacher of the blind, or the deaf and dumb, a profession in which she became wonderfully skillful, she was able to confer on others the blessings which she had herself received. (A life of Miss Bridgman, by Mary S. Lamson, was published in Boston in 1878.) She died May 24, 1889.

GREENE, Samuel Harrison, clergyman, was born in Enosburg, Franklin Co., Vt., Dec. 25, 1845, a descendant of Capt. John Parker of Lexington, Mass. His father, Columbus Greene, was a well-known and highly respected cleryman of Vermont. During his boyhood he attended the seminaries at Fairfax, Brandon, and Norwich University. At the age of twenty-one he was elected superintendent of public schools in Montgomery, Vt., where he then resided. During the same year he united with the Baptist church at Montgomery Center, Vt., and a year later was licensed to preach. In 1868 he finally abandoned mercantile pursuits, in which he had been engaged, and entered upon preparatory work for the ministry at Hamilton, N. Y., graduating from Madison (now Colgate) University in 1873, and from Hamilton Theological Seminary in 1875. In June, 1875, Mr. Greene was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church, Cazenovia, N. Y. Here great prosperity attended his ministry, more than two hundred persons being added to membership, and the church becoming one of the most influential in central New York. In 1879 he resigned to accept the unanimous call of the Calvary Baptist church at Washington, D C. Here in a pastorate of more than twelve years he has won wide recognition both as a preacher and pastor. More than 1,200 persons have united with Calvary church during his ministry, and it has become one of the most thoroughly organized, aggressive and benevolent churches of the city. In 1875 Mr. Greene received the degree of A.M.; and in 1882 that of D.D. He was one of the speakers at the Baptist autumnal conference in Philadelphia in 1874, and the national Baptist anniversaries in Cincinnati in 1891, and has lectured before the students

of Crozer and Hamilton Theological Seminaries at the request of the faculties; he is a vice-president of the New York Baptist Education Society, and a member of the board of trustees of Columbian University.

ADAIR, George Washington, real estate operator, was born in Morgan county, Ga., March 1, 1823. His ancestor, John Adair, came from Ireland to Laurens, S. C., in 1711. His father, John F., was a wheelwright, and his mother, Mary Slavin, of a Virginia family of French descent. Her father moved in 1825 to a farm in De Kalb county. His eduction was limited. He was put in G. B. Butler's store in Decatur, Ga., in 1835, sent to the Decatur Academy by friends in 1840 for two years, read law in 1842 in Covington under Floyd & Williamson, and was admitted to the bar in 1844 several hundred dollars in debt. He was conductor on the Georgia Railroad for four years, having charge, in 1845, of the first train that entered Atlanta. He clerked again in Covington in 1848; was wholesale salesman in Charleston, S. C., until 1854, when he located in Atlanta, and for two years ran the firm of Adair & Ezzard, after which he made a fortune alone in the general trading and real estate business. As a whig, he opposed secession, and was defeated for the secession convention. He established the "Southern Confederacy," a daily journal, and the last year of the war fought as a volunteer aide on the staff of the Southern cavalry leader, Gen. N. B. Forrest. After the war he became partner in the commission firm of Clayton, Adair & Purse for one year, and then became the leader of the real estate business in Atlanta. He introduced subdivision and sale of lots at auction, and has conducted large sales in Alabama and Tennessee. He has been one of the builders of every Atlanta enterprise: promoter of the Atlanta cotton factory; vice-president and superintendent of the Atlanta street railroad; president of the Georgia Western, now the Georgia Pacific, Railroad; president of the Tallapoosa Land Co.; director of the Piedmont Fair, and the Atlanta Cotton Exposition; also, director of Mrs. Ballard's Female Seminary, and vice-president of the Kimball House Co. He was in the constitutional convention of 1865, and has been city councilman, water commissioner and county commissioner. He is a member of the Methodist church and a trustee and builder of Trinity church. He married, in 1854, Mary Jane, daughter of Judge Josiah Perry and cousin of Com. Perry. He made an assignment in 1878 that did him honor, and has since rebuilt his fortune. His native gift of oratory, ready wit, clear analysis, genial nature and public spirit qualify him for public life. Energetic, administrative, discerning and with broad views, he has been a progressive and influential citizen and a powerful factor of public growth.

KEITH, Eliza D., authoress, was born in San Francisco, Cal., in 1854. She was a very bright child, and at the age of six could read and write with ease. Her grandfather, Joseph F. Atwill, had been a music publisher in New York city, but went to California in 1849. Two of his brothers were editors, and her father was a well-known chemist of San Francisco, who had been tester of coinage in the California mint, and also deputy collector of the port. Miss Keith's parents early detected her literary talents and determined to give her as good an education as the Pacific coast could at that time afford. Before she was seven years old she had made up her mind to make literature her profession, and after graduating from the San Francisco Girls' High School she became a contributor to the daily and weekly press. While in school she had already written some clever verses, and she continued to send occasional poems to the papers while teaching school in San Francisco, which she did for a time after completing her education. One of these poems, entitled "Our Flag," written during the war, shows her great poetical talents. She became connected with the "Alta California," the "Chronicle," the "Examiner," and the "Call," of San Francisco, both as a space writer and a contributor of special articles, usually without signature. As this method of impersonal journalism made her but little known except in a limited circle, she adopted the *nom de plume* of "Erie Douglas," contributing poetical charades to the puzzle columns of the weekly papers and winning prizes in contests for the best essays. She wrote poems of humor for the "Wasp," and edited the "Snap Shots" for the San Francisco "News Letter." Most of her later work has appeared over the signature of "Di Vernon," by which name she is known all over the Pacific coast. She has also contributed to Eastern periodicals, as her fame extended, such as "Demorest's Monthly Magazine," "Kate Field's Washington," "Good Housekeeping," and other publications devoted to the interests of women. She has also written many short stories. Miss Keith is of a deeply religious nature, and is a teacher in a mission Sunday-school, besides being an earnest supporter of the cause of temperance. She is also a member of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Her style is bright and sparkling, full of satire without bitterness, and she is a brilliant conversationalist, and a witty speaker at the gatherings of the Woman's Press Association.

BRICE, Calvin Stewart, senator, was born at Denmark, O., Sept. 17, 1845. He is descended from the Brices of Maryland, who came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, and who trace their lineage from the Bruces of Kinnaird, Scotland (who spelled the name Bryce), a scion of the great northern house of Bruce of Airth, deriving from Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, a Presbyterian minister, who was second son of Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth, by Janet, his wife, daughter of Alexander, fifth Lord Livingston, who died about 1553. Mr. Brice's father was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman who removed from Maryland to Ohio in 1812. Mr. Brice's mother was Elizabeth Stewart, of Carrollton, Md., a descendant of the famous house of "Stuart." Mr. Brice's primary education was acquired in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen he entered the preparatory department of Miami University, at Oxford, O., and at the end of the first year entered the freshman class. At the breaking out of the war, being then but fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Capt. Dodd's university company of three months' men. He returned to Miami to complete his college course, and in April, 1862, enlisted again in company A, 86th Ohio Inf., in Capt. McFarland's university company, and served in the Virginia campaign. He returned to college and was graduated with distinction in June, 1863. In 1864 he organized company E, 180th Regt. Ohio Vols., and served to the close of the war with the 23d Army Corps in Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas. He was promoted to be lieutenant-

colonel a few days before the close of the war. On his return home he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to practice at Cincinnati, O. He took a leading position at the bar, and soon attained distinction as a corporation lawyer. His first notable success was in arranging and carrying to a successful issue, in behalf of Gov. Foster of Ohio, an important deal in the reorganization of the Hocking Valley railroad. He then made fortunate investments in East Tennessee, Richmond Terminal and other railroads, especially in the Lake Erie and Louisville, in behalf of which he went to Europe in 1870–71, and procured a loan to enable the completion of the line as far as Lima. This railroad, afterwards known as the Lake Erie and Western, a line of 725 miles in length, was the first one with which he was officially connected, and he became its president in 1887. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railway, better known as the Nickel Plate, between Chicago and Buffalo, was in a great measure due to him. He was connected with various other railroad enterprises, among which are the Chicago and Atlantic; the Ohio Central; the Richmond and Danville; the Richmond and West Point Terminal; the Memphis and Charleston; the Kentucky Central; and the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon. During the latter years of his life he was president of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad; vice-president of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic; president and director of the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Co., and of the Cincinnati Northern; also a director in the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railroad. He was an important factor in reorganizing the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the Knoxville and Ohio, the Mobile and Birmingham, and the Memphis and Charleston lines, which were afterwards consolidated into the Southern railway system. Among numerous connections with manufacturing and financial concerns, he was director in the Homer Lee Bank Note Co., United States Guarantee Co., Western Union Beef Co., the Elkhorn Valley Coal Land Co., the Chase National Bank and the Welsbach Commercial Co., the parent organization of the lighting concerns existing under that name. About 1893 he formed a syndicate to construct a railroad in Jamaica, W. I., which in 1896 was purchased by the government. At the time of his death he was engaged in perfecting arrangements to construct a railroad in China, under concessions from the imperial government to the China-American Development Co., in which he was interested with a number of other enterprising Americans. This company was popularly known as the "Brice Chinese Syndicate," and had exclusive right of way between Canton and Hankow, with mining rights in the intermediate territory. In all his official relations with various railroads and other corporate properties he never accepted a dollar of salary. Notwithstanding his extensive interests, he found time to engage in politics, and for years was recognized as one of the ablest workers and most capable leaders in the ranks of the Democratic party. Elected a member of the national Democratic committee, he served as chairman of the campaign committee during the presidential campaign of 1888, and on the death of W. H. Barnum in 1889, he was elected to the chairmanship of the national committee, holding that of chairman of the executive committee as well. In January, 1890, he was elected U. S. senator from Ohio, to succeed Henry B. Payne, and took his seat March 4, 1891. In the senate Mr. Brice became a prominent figure, and was soon made a member of the Democratic steering committee, and also of the committee on appropriations. He seldom spoke, but was a close and constant observer, and always deep in the counsels of the party. Mr. Brice served six years, and was succeeded by Joseph B. Foraker. On his retirement he took up his residence in New York city, where he became a prominent figure in financial circles, but took comparatively little interest in politics. Personally, he was very popular, and deeply respected by a large circle. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Lawyers', Riding, Democratic, Whist, Atlantic Yacht, and Delta Kappa Epsilon clubs, the Ohio Society, the American Geographical Society, the Ardsley Casino, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Fine Arts Society, all of New York city. He was married, in 1870, to Catherine Olivia Meily, of Lima, O., by whom he had four sons and two daughters. Senator Brice died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1898.

CODDINGTON, Wellesley Perry, educator, was born at Sing Sing-on-the Hudson Oct. 23, 1840, the son of David Cook and Hannah (Perry) Coddington. Mr. Coddington is of English descent, and the earliest representatives of the family in America were Gov. William Coddington, of Rhode Island, who came to America in 1630, and John Coddington, of Boston, Mass. John Coddington, born in 1654, great-great-grandfather of Wellesley, purchased land in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1683, and the old homestead there is still occupied by one of his descendants. Wellesley was educated at the Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated with high honors in 1860. He was teacher of mathematics in Poultney (Vt.) Seminary in 1860; of ancient languages in Amenia Seminary, and acting principal of the same in 1864–65, in the latter year succeeding to the principalship on the retirement of Dr. E. G. Andrews, who subsequently became bishop. In 1863 Mr. Coddington joined the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was elected to the chair of modern languages in Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., in 1865, and in 1866 was made professor of modern languages in the same college. In 1871 he was elected to the chair of Greek in the Syracuse (N. Y.) University; in 1873 he was appointed professor of Greek and ethics, and during 1878–79 he traveled and studied in Europe. In 1891 he was elected to the chair of philosophy and pedagogy in Syracuse University, which position he at present holds (1899). Mr. Coddington received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1880, and in 1883 was elected to a chair in the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., which he declined. Mr. Coddington was married, July 23, 1863, to Louisa Guibord, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., and has three children—a son, Herbert, who was graduated at Syracuse University in 1886, and two daughters, one of whom is an A.B. of Wellesley College.

W. P. Coddington.

LYON, Matthew, member of congress, was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, in 1746. He emigrated to America at the age of thirteen, and was bound for a number of years to a farmer in Connecticut who had advanced his passage-money. He then settled in Vermont, and at the outbreak of the war was made lieutenant of a company of "Green Mountain Boys," but was cashiered the same year for deserting his post. He subsequently held rank as colonel, while serving as commissary-general. In 1778 he was appointed deputy-secretary to the governor, and later, clerk to the court of confiscations. After the war he served four years in the state legislature. In 1783 he founded Fair Haven,

Vt., and rapidly developed its business enterprises by establishing grist and saw-mills, an iron foundry, and a manufactory for making paper from bass-wood. He also established, and edited with great ability, the first newspaper in democratic interests, entitled "The Scourge of Aristocracy and Repository of Important Political Truth." He represented this town for ten years in the legislature, and in 1786 was made assistant judge of Rutland county court. His connection with Gov. Thomas Chittenden, whose daughter he married, increased his political influence, and in 1797 he was elected by the democrats to congress, serving until 1801. His strong opposition to the administration culminated in a libellous letter upon President Adams, for which he was imprisoned four months and fined $1,000, which his friends paid. In consequence, also, of a rough attack upon Connecticut, he had a personal encounter with Roger Griswold, its representative, noted as the first upon the floor of the house, when an unsuccessful effort was made to expel him. When it was known that his casting vote made Jefferson president, it is said he felt amply repaid for his wrongs. At the end of his imprisonment he served another term in congress, and removed to Kentucky; in 1801 established the first printing office in the state, and served two years in the state legislature. He passed to congress from Kentucky in 1803 and served until 1811, when he withdrew and entered into a contract to build gunboats for the war of 1812, in which he was financially ruined. In 1820 he removed to Arkansas to fill the post of factor among the Cherokee Indians, and was made its first territorial delegate to congress, but did not live to take his seat. In 1840 congress refunded to his heirs the amount of his fine with interest. Mr. Lyon had the quick, irascible temper of his nation, an imperious manner, but was a very able debater. His son, Chittenden, was a representative from Kentucky as a Jackson democrat in 1827–35. A sketch of his life was published in 1858 by Pliny H. White. He died in Spadra Bluff, Ark., Aug. 1, 1822.

ALLEN, John, dental inventor, was born in Broome county, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1810. He removed with his father, in early childhood, to Ohio, and at the age of nineteen became a student of dental surgery. After completing his studies he removed to Cincinnati, and commenced practice, and at the same time attended the medical college of that city. He sought and obtained a practical knowledge of the manufacture of mineral teeth. Single and block teeth, when well mounted upon gold plate, were then considered the highest style of artificial dentistry. In many instances, however, there was a failure to restore the natural form and expression to the mouth. After numerous experiments he succeeded, by artificial means, in restoring the sunken portion of the face to its original position. In 1843 he demonstrated the practicability of his system before the American Society of Dental Surgeons, and was awarded a gold medal therefor. He next gave his attention to the improvement of plates, and succeeded in producing an enameled plate on platina, with all the tints and shades peculiar to nature. For his many improvements, and for his skill in dentistry, he has been awarded numerous gold medals at public expositions in this country and Europe, and he is recognized as one of the most skilful dental scientists. Dr. Allen was largely instrumental in organizing the Ohio Dental College. The first charter being defective, a new one prepared by him was passed by the state legislature. He was a professor in this college for many years, but in 1853 he removed to New York city. He has made many valuable contributions to dental literature. The code of ethics which he prepared and brought before the American Dental Association in Chicago, Ill., at the fifth annual meeting of that body, was the first of the kind in the dental profession. He died March 12, 1892.

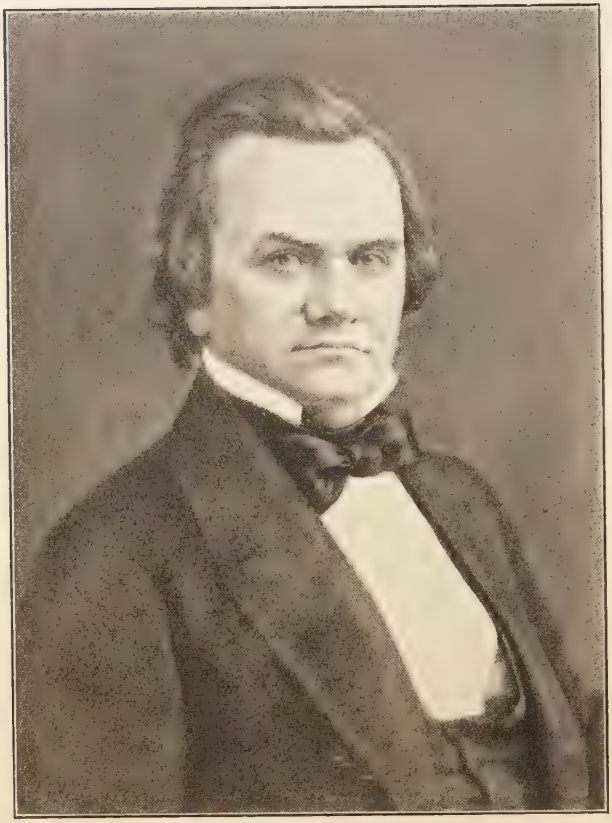
John Allen

ALLEN, Edward Chauncey, farmer, was born in Meriden, Conn., May 26, 1823, third son of Levi and Electa (Hall) Allen, grandson of Archelaus and Prudence (Merriman) Allen, and of Aaron and Elizabeth (Cook) Hall of Wallingford, Conn. Mr. Allen was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Roger Allen, who in 1639 came from England to Quinnipiac, now New Haven, was made treasurer of the jurisdiction in 1661, and deacon in the first church in 1669. From Roger Allen the descent is traced through "Sargeant" Samuel Allen, Daniel Allen, Timothy Allen, Archelaus Allen, Levi Allen, to Edward Chauncey. Archelaus was a soldier of the revolution, enlisting at the time of the Lexington alarm, and serving with the Connecticut troops in the Boston expedition under Gen. Putnam. Aaron Hall, the maternal grandfather, enlisted in 1777, at the age of sixteen, in Capt. Stephen Hall's company of Col. Heman Swift's 7th regiment "Connecticut Line," and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service in 1780. He served under Gen. Washington in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, Germantown and Stony Point, and was at Valley Forge. On his return from the war he lived in Wallingford, where he occupied an influential position, was a justice of the peace, an arbitrator in controversies and engaged in settling estates, until his death in his seventy-ninth year. Levi Allen was born March 30, 1777, in that part of Wallingford known as North Farms. He removed to Meriden with his parents in 1793, and purchased a homestead of Giles Collins, where he died Aug. 27, 1861. Edward Chauncey received a good public-school and academic education, and with his first earnings, which were obtained by teaching, he bought land adjoining his father's farm and built a home. For many years his farm was regarded as one of the model farms of the state, and as an officer of the State Agricultural Society he took special pride in everything pertaining to progressive farming. Mr. Allen was also prominent in the advancement of the musical interests of the church and community with which he was connected, and was one of the directors of the Worcester Festival Association, which gave the first of these now famous New England musical events. In July, 1840, he became a member of the First Congregational church in Meriden, and in 1857 was chosen deacon in that church for life. He never sought political office, but was an earnest republican, doing all in his power to advance the principles that he believed his party represented. Mr. Allen's first wife was Temperance Jerusha, a daughter of Joseph Platt, of Deep River, Conn., and granddaughter of Capt. Daniel Platt, a soldier of the revolution in the 4th regiment of the "Connecticut Line," by whom he had four children. His second wife was Sarah Hillard Linsley, daughter of Randolph Linsley, of Meriden. By this marriage there were two children. Mr. Allen died July 13, 1887.

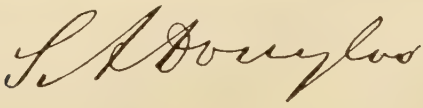
E. C. Allen

ROWELL, George Presbury, promoter, was born in Concord, Vt., July 4, 1838. His early education was in the common schools, and in Lancaster (N. H.) Academy, whence he was graduated with the highest honors. On his mother's side he is descended from Hannah Dustin, of revolutionary fame. In early boyhood he determined to abandon the slow life incident to a farming community, and at the age of seventeen left home, and became a resident of Boston, Mass., where for a time he passed through a season of experiences such as are sometimes incident to country boys beginning their fortunes in a large city without friends or influence. His energy knew no bounds, and he soon became connected in a clerical capacity with the Boston "Post," where he remained for over seven years. In 1864 he made his first effort in the establishment of the advertising agency which afterward became a life-work with him. Various efforts had been made in this line, and large capital invested, but, like Columbus discovering America, Mr. Rowell was the first one to make a permanent success. His first work was the preparation of a theatrical programme for the holiday season of 1864. His publication was continued daily for three weeks, the last one being on the last day of the year. His venture netted him $600 as the result of his untiring energy, while at the same time he fulfilled all his duties as an employee of the "Post," receiving his usual salary of $18 a week from that paper, without a suggestion of fault on his part. Realizing that his genius would not permit his spending the remainder of his days in an $18-a-week clerical position, he set up an office for himself in Congress street, invested $6 in a sign and a few circulars, and began operations in the business of advertising. The times were crude for such an undertaking, and for awhile his patrons were few. In the midst of the dullness there came an inquiry from a prominent Hartford publishing house as to the cost of advertising in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Mr. Rowell knew nothing about it, but began immediately to search among the printing-offices for compositors and printers who might have come from those localities. He succeeded in making out a list of papers; skillfully compiled it, and sent it to the Hartford house with his terms. The terms were accepted, and he had on his hands an order to advertise in a round of journals of whose existence he knew nothing but the merest hearsay. By tact and energy he filled the order satisfactorily, although to his surprise he discovered that some of the journals named on his list had gone out of existence. He succeeded in finding proper substitutes who proved eminently satisfactory to the Hartford house, and his contract was kept. His success emboldened him, and he soon after evolved a scheme which proved a stroke of genius. He organized a system of special contracts by which he could offer to his customers an inch of space in each of one hundred New England papers for $100 a month. There was at the time no complete list of the journals of the United States, but as a first effort Mr. Rowell succeeded in getting together the names of about 3,000. His first venture in buying an inch of space from a hundred newspapers, and selling it to advertisers caused him to negotiate for a column in sections of a hundred publishers at a time in various cities and states for a whole year. He sold the space so purchased to his advertising clientele so advantageously that at the end of the year he had a clear profit of $10,000. Not being satisfied with this success, he enlarged his work, and in 1867 took up his residence in New York, and began the publication of a "Newspaper Directory." It proved valuable from the beginning. It grew steadily, year by year, until it embraced every newspaper and periodical in the United States and Canadas, and finally reached the point when, by the system devised by himself, he was enabled to give the standing, the circulation, the politics, the style, and the general worth of every paper and periodical in the country. The Rowell "Newspaper Directory" increased year by year in size and in worth, so that at the time of his death it was the highest authority on status of the newspaper world. One of his later business ventures was the establishment of an advertising Journal known as "Printers' Ink," the success of which was a practical exemplification of Mr. Rowell's business ability, and the advertising rates it commanded became the envy of papers long established. Its success was phenomenal. As a result, in less than four years after its advent, at least a dozen papers of a similar character were established with varying success. "Printers' Ink" continued to be published for many years after his death. George P. Rowell died at Poland Springs, Me., Aug. 28, 1908.

DOUGLAS, Stephen Arnold, senator, was born at Brandon, Rutland co., Vt., Apr. 23, 1813. When he was a mere infant his father, a native of New York state and a prominent physician, died suddenly of apoplexy, and his mother, who survived to witness the greatness of her son, removed with him and her daughter, some eighteen months older, to a farm near Brandon, which she had inherited conjointly with an unmarried brother. There the future statesman passed his boyhood and youth, attending school for three months and working on the farm during the remainder of each year. Being an eager student, he early conceived a desire for a college education, but, as his mother was unable to afford him this advantage, he, in his fifteenth year, apprenticed himself to a cabinet-maker in the neighborhood, with whom he worked for eighteen months, being thus enabled to save enough for a year's study in the academy at Brandon. At the end of this time, his mother and sister having been married to Gehazi Granger and his son, of Ontario county, N. Y., Stephen went with them to Canandaigua, where he continued study in the village academy and began to read law in the office of a local practitioner named Hubbell. Early in 1833, he went west as far as Cleveland, where he was detained by illness for some months; and after his recovery visited Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and other towns, in hope of obtaining a position which would enable him to continue his preparation for the bar. Finally reaching Winchester, Ill., almost without money and in dire straits, he seized an opportunity to earn a few dollars by acting as clerk to an auctioneer, and having made a good impression in the neighborhood, opened a school with about forty scholars, whom he taught for three months, at $3 each. Meantime, he devoted his nights to reading law, appearing as counsel before justices of the peace on Saturdays, with the result that in March, 1834, he obtained a license from the judges of the supreme court, opened an office in Jacksonville and commenced practice. His progress was remarkable for so young a man, since within a year after his admission to practice, and while not yet twenty-two years of age, the legislature elected him attorney-general of the state, an office which at that time included the duties of circuit judge. Douglas himself seems to have considered his early entrance into public life as an almost fortuitous occurrence, and speaking of this period of his life, remarks, "I sincerely doubt



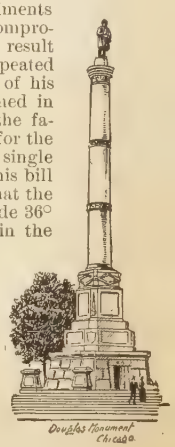
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



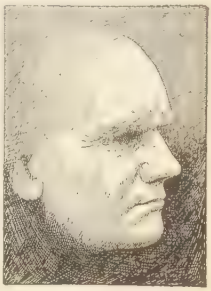
whether I owe most to the kind and efficient support of my friends (and no man ever had better and truer friends) or to the violent, reckless and imprudent opposition of my enemies." The truth is that his entrance on professional life was also the beginning of his life-long interest and participation in political and public questions. Shortly after his removal to Jacksonville, in March, 1834, he made an able and forcible speech before a large Democratic meeting, convened to indorse the policy of Pres. Jackson. The excitement on this subject was at that time intense and party feeling very bitter; consequently the Jacksonville "Patriot," a rabid Whig organ, devoted an unusual space for several weeks to virulent abuse of the young attorney and his stalwart principles. The inevitable result was to immeasurably enhance his reputation, advertise his evident abilities, and, in his own words, to place him in a situation to be supported by one party and opposed by the other. "Within one week thereafter," he adds, "I received for collection demands to the amount of thousands of dollars from persons I had never seen or heard of." In December, 1835, he was elected to the legislature by the Democrats of Morgan county, and resigned the office of attorney-general. In the legislative session of 1836–37, which Douglas declared to have been the "most important ever held in Illinois," he had as colleagues such notables as Gen. John J. Hardin; A. C. French, governor of Illinois (1846–53); John A. McClernand, congressman (1843–51, 1859–61) and brigadier-general, U. S. V.; William A. Richardson, who succeeded to his seat in the U. S. senate (1861), and the immortal Lincoln. Yet, even in the presence of the genius and experience there represented, Douglas found only increasing opportunities for fame and high service, being appointed chairman of the committee on petitions, and deriving especial distinction from his vigorous opposition to the bill providing for state ownership and control of "certain leading and most important works," and his successful advocacy of the bill declaring unconstitutional the granting of divorces by the legislature. He also conducted a memorable debate with Hardin on McClernand's resolution disavowing the charges against Jackson's administration made by the governor of Illinios. Meantime his reputation had by the close of his term become national, and his influence within the Democratic party was constantly extending and strengthening. It was while in the legislature that he was first called the "Little Giant," a designation then given him from the admitted fact that within his slight form he held in check the greatest powers as a leader and orator, as within his brain unusual intellectual ability. As an orator he had already gained wide reputation, and it is doubtful if there is any other case, excepting that of Alexander Hamilton, in the history of the United States of the existence of a man only twenty-five years of age so thoroughly equipped and with so widespread a reputation as Stephen A. Douglas. In 1837 Pres. Van Buren appointed him registrar of the land office at Springfield, Ill., and he held that position until 1839. In November, 1837, although at the time ineligible on the score of youth, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for congress, and, having attained the requisite age prior to the date of election, made a vigorous campaign. He was, however, unsuccessful, on account of the rejection of some fifty votes by the canvassers because his name was misspelled; but, as a fact, out of the 36,000 votes cast, the Whig candidate was declared elected by a majority of only five. After this somewhat flattering defeat, Douglas devoted himself entirely to his profitable law practice until 1840; and then, entering with the greatest warmth upon the presidential contest in favor of Van Buren, traversing the state for seven months and addressing more than two hundred political gatherings, had the satisfaction of seeing his great exertions largely instrumental in the capture of the electoral vote of Illinois for his candidate. In December of that year he was appointed secretary of state for Illinois, and in the following February was elected by the legislature a judge of the supreme court. Although it has been asserted that, in his eminent success as a popular leader, "a certain spice of demagogism may be discernible," his career on the bench certainly showed no trace of this vicious tendency. He had, to be sure, a "first-hand knowledge of the people," which "enabled him to speak to them in their own language," but this was most prominently apparent in the excellence and lucidity of his charges to juries on the circuit. His decisions also are notable for legal scholarship and fairness. One incident illustrative of this complete transcendence of popular prejudices occurred early in his judicial career, when Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, was brought before his court in an action to secure his extradition to Missouri. At that time the populace of both states was inflamed against Smith and his followers to such an extent that acts of violence were of frequent occurrence, and on the occasion of the hearing before Douglas the court room was crowded with a mob, threatening to lynch the prisoner. Seeing that the ends of justice were thus endangered, the judge, by an action some have claimed to be in excess of his powers, appointed one of the bystanders sheriff "where there was no vacancy," and directed him to choose a posse and clear the room. The stroke was successful, and the trial progressed in an orderly manner, resulting in a refusal of the requisition and the liberation of the Mormon leader. Even the high and often intemperate feelings excited by the then prevailing excitement over abolition and the fugitive slave laws did not affect his judicial fairness, nor the strong common sense with which he ever treated the subject. In the case of Eels *vs.* People, he rendered a fair and scholarly verdict, setting forth the situation thus: "The police power of a state embraces the power of regulating the whole of the internal affairs of the state in its civil and criminal polity. The state of Illinois has power to prevent the introduction of negro slaves into the state, and to punish those of its citizens who introduce them. A state has the right to legislate on the subject of fugitive slaves, and that right is not taken away by the legislation of congress on the same subject; but it seems the states are prohibited from passing any law which may interfere with the right of the master to the services of his fugitive slave." On the appeal of the case his ruling was sustained. Later in 1842 he resigned his seat on the bench, quite against his own wish, to run for congress—the argument urged upon him being that he was the only Democrat who could possibly be elected—and, after canvassing his entire district, was successful. He was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1846, but did not take his seat under the last election, owing to his election to the U. S. senate for a term of six years, from March 4, 1847. In the house of representatives Douglas speedily duplicated his brilliant record in the Illinois legislature, winning high position as an orator and authority on constitutional law, even among such brilliant minds as John Quincy Adams, Robert C. Winthrop, Henry A. Wise, Charles J. Ingersoll, R. Barnwell Rhett, Daniel D. Barnard and others, who were then making history. He was prominent in his opposition to the demands of Great

S. A. Douglas

Britain in the controversy over the boundary of Oregon, and in a speech declaring that the title of the United States to all territory below 54° 40′ N. latitude was clear and indisputable, first gave currency to the famous cry of the time, "fifty-four-forty or fight." Arguing on this point, he says: "It, therefore, becomes us to put this nation in a state of defense; and when we are told that this will lead to a war, all I have to say is this: Violate no treaty stipulations, nor any principle of the law of nations; preserve the honor and integrity of the country, but, at the same time, assert our right to the last inch; and then, if war comes, let it come. We may regret the necessity which produced it; but when it does come, I would administer to our citizens Hannibal's oath of eternal enmity, and not terminate the war until the question is settled forever. I would blot out the lines on the map which now mark our national boundaries on this continent, and make the area of liberty as broad as the continent itself." He also sustained the constitutionality of the then debated annexation of Texas; defended Pres. Polk's policy throughout the war with Mexico; and, being averse to England on general principles, opposed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 and all other measures in his time looking toward closer relations with the British government or accession to its claims. Thus, in a speech on the Texas question, he said: "I would exert all legal and honorable means to drive Great Britain and the last vestiges of royal authority from the continent of North America, and extend the limits of the republic from ocean to ocean. I would make this an ocean-bound republic, and have no more disputes about red lines on maps." He was similarly anxious for the acquisition of Cuba by the United States whenever, and, as some have asserted, also however, it could be accomplished. It then appeared to many that the "Little Giant" had been not only willing that irregularity should throttle Cuban oppression and misrule, but that his influence should hasten the deliverance of Cuba through filibusters. Douglas' independence and firm adherence to principle were never better seen than in his attitude toward the celebrated Wilmot proviso of 1846, amending the bill for the acquisition of territory from Mexico at the conclusion of peace, and providing that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted." Although most of the northern congressmen were in favor of this measure, and all, except himself and four others, voted for its adoption, Douglas was strongly opposed to it from the start, his position being well stated, as follows: "If congress shall insert no prohibition of slavery in the territorial government, the people of the territory, when it becomes a state or states, could decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their boundaries. If they chose to prohibit it, and inserted such a feature in their constitution, that constitution must also come before congress for revision, and congress might assent or dissent to the provision. Then the question would fairly come up, and that would be another opportunity of passing upon it for all future time." In this, as has been ably pointed out before, he followed in the wake of Thomas Jefferson, whose attitude to the question, as emerging in regard to Louisiana territory in 1818–19, was that the "internal polity and domestic institutions of the several states composing the Union were subjects, in his judgment, over which the Federal legislative authority did not extend under the constitution." Douglas, however, in several speeches urged the extension of the Missouri compromise line as effecting the same end. The passage of the compromise measures of 1850, particularly the fugitive-slave law, aroused a serious condition of feeling throughout Illinois. To meet the conditions in Chicago, where the city council had passed resolutions enjoining the police to ignore the law and the citizens to disregard its provisions, all the power and vigor of Douglas' oratory came into requisition. Standing before a vast concourse of people, regarding him as a traitor and utterly opposed to the execution of the laws whose passage he had been so prominent in advocating and assisting, he presented the question with such eloquence that the meeting resolved unanimously to submit to the enactments of congress and avoid the horrors of civil disturbance and mob rule. Two years later he was returned to the senate from Illinois. The laws thus bitterly opposed formed a complicated system of adjustment in regard to the boundaries of several states, and, much to the displeasure of many people at the North, distinctly made no discriminations against slavery in any of the newly organized territories. They may be summed under seven heads, as presented to the senate by Henry Clay: to admit California to statehood; to establish the territories of New Mexico and Utah without slavery restrictions; to define the boundary line of Texas and New Mexico; to indemnify Texas for part of New Mexico; to retain slavery in the District of Columbia; to prohibit slave trade there, and to secure a more effective fugitive-slave law by permitting a slave's arrest by his master without a warrant, his extradition by order of an ordinary magistrate, and fixing penalties and liabilities for infringement of its provisions. Douglas, as chairman of the committee on territories, framed and reported the first four measures, and strongly supported the remainder. Although in his mind these concessions from the anti-slavery sentiments of the North represented a distinct compromise for the end of achieving peace, the result was only an increased agitation and repeated acts of violence. The consummation of his temporizing policy was, however, reached in December, 1853, when he introduced the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, providing for the organization of the vast territory under a single government. In his original draft of this bill slavery was excluded, on the ground that the section provided for was north of latitude 36° 30′, the line of demarcation specified in the Missouri compromise act of 1821; but, by motion of Archibald Dixon, Whig, of Kentucky, whose lead was followed by all the southern Democrats, he reluctantly consented to amend by striking out the anti-slavery provision. Although averse to Dixon's proposition, Douglas felt obliged to defend it on the basis of some definite line of policy after it had been incorporated in his bill. He first proposed to alter the act so as to provide for two governments, one slave, one free, in place of a single one, as previously; and later set forth his position as opposed to congressional determination in the matter, on the ground that "the citizens of each separate community have the right to shape their institutions to suit themselves, and to admit or exclude slavery as they see fit." This doctrine of "popular sovereignty," described by his opponents as "squatter sovereignty," was largely acceptable with the southern statesmen until the defeat of slavery in


Douglas Monument Chicago

Kansas, and, although subjecting Douglas to much fanatical persecution at the North, continued to be the creed of the northern Democracy in regard to slavery until the outbreak of the civil war. As a result of his stand in this matter, he was hanged and burned in effigy in every town, village and hamlet in the United States where an abolitionist could be found. "He could ride from Boston to Chicago by the light of his blazing effigies by night, and in sight of his hanging effigies, by day, upon every tree he passed." Arrived in Chicago, to give an account of his legislation, Douglas found himself confronted by a howling mob, whom he addressed for four hours with reason, appeal and invective, without the least effect; and he finally, with a characteristic comment upon the nature of the gathering, retired unheard. Later, however, he succeeded in bringing the people to their senses and obtaining from them the consideration of the questions at issue, from the standpoint of common sense, instead of that of popular emotional excitement. Among the many exciting episodes of his career were his remarkable oratorical combats with Abraham Lincoln throughout the principal towns and cities of Illinois, during canvasses for the U. S. senate. These battles of intellectual giants attracted the attention of the entire country whenever they occurred. Douglas' last election to the U. S. senate was preceded by such a joint debate, extending through the most important districts of the state; and, so evenly were the orators matched, that it was difficult to say at any one time which of them was successful. The fact that the question was decided in the legislature gave Mr. Douglas the election, although there was a popular majority for Mr. Lincoln of 4,000 votes. Three times Douglas' name came prominently before the Democratic national convention as a candidate for president. At Baltimore, in 1852, it was withdrawn at his own request; at Cincinnati, in 1856, he again declined to run, in view of Buchanan's evident majority; but in 1860 the dispute over his candidacy and the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" literally proved the point of division between the Democrats North and South. At the convention in Charleston, S. C., his was the most popular name proposed; and it is probable that he would have received at least a two-thirds vote, had not the delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and most of those from Georgia abruptly withdrawn. The result was a motion for adjournment and reassembling at Baltimore, where the same farce was again repeated; the seceding delegates forming a new convention and nominating John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane for president and vice-president. Their platform, a marked protest against that engineered by Douglas' friends, contained this significant clause: "Resolved, that the Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the territories: First, that congress has no power to abolish slavery in the territories; second, that the territorial legislature has no power to abolish slavery in any territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to exclude slavery therefrom, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever." Thus was sounded the death-knell of the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." The northern Democrats, having been deserted by almost the solid forces of the South, proceeded to nominate Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson. Thus again Douglas was brought into rivalry with his old-time opponent, Abraham Lincoln, and the campaign, although brilliant and characterized by a bitterness hardly equaled even in that between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, was nearly a foregone conclusion from the start. The popular vote gave Lincoln 1,857,610; Douglas, 1,365,976; Breckinridge, 847,943, and John Bell, the Union candidate, 590,631. During 1860 Douglas traveled through the southern states, denying the right of secession and asserting that the government was a national one, which could not be dissolved by the action of one or more of the states. In the senate he sustained Mr. Lincoln with all his force, and during his last illness he dictated the most urgent requests for his constituents and the citizens of Illinois to hold fast to the Union. The radical measures of the few weeks preceding the actual outbreak of hostilities found Douglas actively on the side of anti-slavery, but still willing to temporize. In a lengthy speech before the senate on March 15, 1861, he outlined three possible policies for the government in dealing with the imminent secession movement: (1) to amend the constitution so as to ensure the equality of the states and restore peace, unity and fraternity; (2) to recognize the independence of the states refusing to abide by the existing Federal constitution, or (3) to subjugate the rebellion by force of arms. The first he preferred and recommended as the safest policy; the last he deplored and opposed. Time, however, disposed events in spite of all theories, and Douglas lived just long enough to witness the terrific opening scenes of the conflict he had so long and earnestly labored to avert by policies and measures, sometimes unwise, sometimes miscalculated, but all doomed to a common defeat.



Douglas was twice married: first, in 1847, to Martha, daughter of Col. Robert Martin of Rockingham county, N. C. (she died Jan. 19, 1853); and, second, in November, 1856, to Adéle, daughter of James Madison Cutts of Washington, D. C., who after his death became the wife of Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A. Douglas's life was written by James W. Sheehan (New York, 1860), by Henry M. Flint (Philadelphia, 1860) and by Robert B. Warden (Columbus, 1860). He died in Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1861, after a short illness. The life mask, by the noted sculptor Leonard Volk, is shown in the illustration.

TRUXTUN, Thomas, naval officer, was born at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1755. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed on board the English packet-ship Pitt, and having been apprehended by a press gang while in England, he served for several years on the frigate Prudent. In this employment he seems to have made such rapid advance in the knowledge of shipcraft that he was offered a midshipman's warrant. After leaving the navy he returned to the merchant service, and, being advanced rapidly through the various grades, was, in 1775, in charge of the Andrew Caldwell when she was seized by the British frigate Page, under the provisions of the restraining act, and condemned. On his return to Philadelphia he was appointed to a lieutenancy on the Congress, the first privateer fitted out in the colonies, and in 1777 was given command of the Independence, fitted out by himself and Isaac Sears, and in her he cruised among the Azores, capturing numerous prizes. In command of the ship Mars, he preyed upon British merchantmen in the English channel, and in the St. James, twenty guns, he, in 1781, conveyed the American consul to France. His skillful seamanship, coupled with his fearless bravery, rendered him uniformly successful in his engagements with British vessels. For several years after the close of the war he was engaged in the East India trade in Philadelphia; but upon the organization of the navy, in 1798, he was chosen one

of the first six captains in the service. Being assigned to the command of the newly built frigate Constellation, he was ordered to West Indian waters to protect American shipping, in view of the expected hostilities with France. Although war was not formally declared, there were several naval engagements of some importance, in two of which Truxtun was directly concerned. His first encounter was on Feb. 9, 1799, when the Constellation fell in with the French frigate L'Insurgent, thirty-six guns. Perceiving the impossibility of flight, the Frenchman came down with the intention of boarding, but this move was cleverly frustrated by Truxtun's rapid sailing back and forth in the path of his enemy. Twice he ran across her bows and raked her, and, on his attempting the movement a third time, she surrendered. The total loss on the American ship was three wounded and two killed, one of the latter having been shot by one of the officers for deserting his post. The L'Insurgent, after her capture, was placed in charge of Lieut. John Rodgers and Midshipman David Porter, with eleven men, with command to take her into an American port. The two ships having been separated in the midst of a hurricane, these thirteen Americans found themselves in sole charge of 173 prisoners; but, having driven them below and guarded the hatches, the ship was brought safely into the harbor of St. Kitts. Almost a year later, on Feb. 1, 1800, Truxtun achieved his second victory over the French frigate Vengeance, in an engagement of scarcely three hours' duration, completely silencing her guns. On this occasion the American withheld his fire until favorably distanced; but then, firing deliberately and loading quickly, inflicted great harm on the Frenchman, who twice lowered his colors, although that fact was not perceived in the smoke and darkness. During the fight the Constellation was disabled by the loss of her mainmast, and, unable to make her average speed, the Frenchman easily slipped away, thus losing considerable booty to the Americans. In spite of this unfortunate conclusion to the affair, congress had a medal struck and presented to Capt. Truxtun, as a commemoration of his skill and gallantry. Within the year he was transferred to the frigate President, with command of the West Indian squadron and the rank of commodore. In 1802 his invaluable services were lost to the navy through Jefferson's jealousy of supposed official aristocracy. He was designated for the command of the expedition against Tripoli, but desired a captain for his flagship; his remonstrance was taken to mean a resignation, which he by no means intended, and his name was dropped from the navy list. He retired to a farm in New Jersey, but afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he was high sheriff (1816–19). Com. Truxtun published two books: "Latitude and Longitude" (1794) and "Naval Tactics" (1806). Eight of his grandsons were in the Naval Academy at one time; one son, William, survived him. Com. Truxtun died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1822.

BRADLEY, Stephen Row, U. S. senator, was born in that part of Wallingford, Conn., subsequently set off as Cheshire, Feb. 20, 1754, son of Moses and Mary (Row) Bradley. He was a descendant of Stephen Bradley, one of several brothers who in 1637 emigrated to Connecticut, after serving under Cromwell; also of Matthew Rowe, who settled in New Haven in 1644. He was graduated at Yale in 1775, and soon after returned to his birthplace to teach school. There he became captain of a company called the Cheshire volunteers, which joined the Continental army, and in 1776–77 was engaged in the operations around New York city. He was on the staff of Gen. Wooster as quartermaster and aide-de-camp for a short period, ending with the death of that officer. In 1778 Bradley served as commissary, and in the summer of 1779 as major in a company sent to the relief of New Haven. Meanwhile, and during the intermissions of military service, he had studied law under Thomas Reeve, afterward founder of the law school at Litchfield, Conn. Early in 1779 he was admitted to practice in the new state of Vermont, and though at the time only twenty-five years of age, he had so high a reputation for legal knowledge and for literary ability that a few months later (Dec. 10th), he, at the request of the governor and council, prepared a pamphlet defending the right of his adopted state to her dearly bought independence against the claims of New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. It was entitled "Vermont's Appeal to a Candid and Impartial World," and glowed with a patriotic fire worthy of the Allens, Chittenden, and the other founders of the Green Mountain Commonwealth. In February, 1780, with Ethan Allen, Jonas Fay, Paul Spooner and Moses Robinson, he appeared before congress to maintain with his voice what he had written with his pen; and although he did not convince his hearers by his arguments, he commended himself as an able pleader. In June, 1780, he was appointed state's attorney for Cumberland county, in which Westminster, his place of residence, was situated, and held that office until 1785. In September he again appeared before congress, this time in company with Ira Allen, to reopen the claims of New York and New Hampshire and the scheme advocated by Peter Olcott, of Norwich, of forming a new state out of the parts of Vermont and New Hampshire adjoining the Connecticut river. Partly by taking a bold attitude, partly by politic measures, they circumvented their adversaries, and induced congress to postpone action. In 1780–81, 1784–85, 1788 and 1790 Bradley represented Westminster in the state legislature, and in 1785 was speaker of the house. He was selectman of Westminster in 1782, and town clerk in 1787–88. For several years he served as prosecuting attorney for the state at large. In 1783 he was judge of the county court, and from October, 1788, until October, 1789, was judge of the supreme court. He also served in the militia, first as a lieutenant and then as colonel of the first regiment under Ethan Allen; rising in 1791 to the rank of brigadier-general. He was a member of the commissions that, respectively, ended the controversy with New York, and fixed the boundary with that state. He also was a member of the convention of 1791 called to consider the question of ratifying the Federal Constitution, and his influence was almost as potent as that of Nathaniel Chipman in bringing the state into the Union. In 1791 he was elected as a Republican to the national senate, with ex-Gov. Moses Robinson, for a short term, but in 1794 was defeated for re-election. After serving one term in the governor's council and one in the general assembly, he was returned to congress in 1800 and re-elected in 1806. He held a position of great importance in the senate, and was the author of the constitutional amendment of 1803, requiring the vice-president, like the president, to be elected by a majority of electoral votes. He was president of the convention of Republican members of congress, and called the caucus that nominated Madison as president. He served on a num-

ber of important committees, including that for the consideration of Pres. Jefferson's confidential message, Dec. 18, 1807, proposing an embargo, and that on the confidential message of Pres. Madison, Jan. 3, 1811, suggesting that the United States take temporary possession of East Florida, to prevent it from passing from the hands of Spain into those of any other foreign power. He was earnestly opposed to the war of 1812, and attempted to influence Madison against adopting a war policy. At the close of his term he retired from political life, and in 1818 removed from Westminster to Walpole, N. H. In recognition of his varied services, Dartmouth and Middlebury colleges conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Judge Bradley was three times married: first, to Merab Atwater; second, to Thankful Taylor; third, to Belinda Willard; and by his first and second wives had children. His son, William Czar, became distinguished as a lawyer and as a political leader. One of his daughters married Samuel G. Goodrich, the author, better known as "Peter Parley." Judge Bradley died at Walpole, N. H., Dec. 9, 1830.

Wm. C. Bradley

BRADLEY, William Czar, lawyer and senator, was born at Westminster, Windham co., Vt., March 23, 1783, son of Judge Stephen Row and Merab (Atwater) Bradley. He was an unusually precocious child; wrote poetry at the age of six, and when only twelve had the pleasure of seeing his name on the title-page of a small work, announcing itself to be "The Rights of Youth, composed, revised and submitted to the candid reader by William C. Bradley, Esq., author of the poem on Allen's and Tichenor's Duel." Before he was nine years of age he had read the Bible through six times, and at twelve he began the study of Hebrew. He entered the freshman class of Yale College when he was thirteen, but before he had finished his first year was expelled for an offense in which he was not a direct participant. He then returned to his home, but his disappointed father ordered him to leave the house. Hardly knowing where to go, he obeyed, but had walked only a short distance when his stepmother overtook him, and, with words of encouragement, pressed some keepsakes into his hand. One of these, a coin, he treasured all his life, and in his will bequeathed it to a granddaughter. Having found his way to Amherst, Mass., he studied law under Simeon Strong, subsequently a judge of the supreme court. His manly behavior there, and the promise of success he gave, so softened his father's heart, that the young man returned to Westminster, where he continued his studies, and in 1802 was admitted to the bar. In 1801 he became secretary of the commissioners of bankruptcy, and held the office for three years. An attempt to secure admission to practice before the supreme court of the state was defeated by the legislature, as he was under age; but that body specially appointed him state's attorney for Windham county, and he was thus engaged for seven years. In 1806–07 he represented Westminster in the legislature, and in 1812 was a member of the governor's council. He was elected to congress as a Jeffersonian Democrat in 1812, and, in striking contrast to his father, supported Pres. Madison's war policy. He was the intimate friend of Clay, Adams, Webster, Calhoun and other great men in congress, who delighted in the wit and wisdom that enlivened his conversation, and admired his accomplishments as a linguist and the extent of his knowledge. In 1817 he was appointed agent of the U. S. under the treaty of Ghent, and was for five years engaged in fixing the frontier line between Maine and Canada. He was returned to congress in 1852 and re-elected in 1824; but during his last term he became displeased with Pres. Adams, charging the latter with a breach of faith, and after 1827 he was no longer seen in the national council. Returning to Vermont he became the leader of the small but vigorous Democratic party, and in 1830 the election being thrown into the legislature, he was substituted for Ezra Meech, the regular candidate of the Democrats for governor, but in vain. In 1834 and 1835 he headed his party's ticket, William A. Palmer, the Whig candidate, opposing him; and in 1836 once more led the forlorn hope, to be defeated by Silas H. Jennison. He joined the Free-soil party of 1848, and the Republican party on its formation, heading the Frémont electoral ticket in 1856. He represented Westminster in the legislature of 1850, and was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1857. In 1858 he retired from the bar and from public life as well. The praise bestowed upon Mr. Bradley by his contemporaries appears to have been deserved. He was a logician, an orator and a scholar, as well as a lawyer. He was acquainted with Hebrew and Arabic, as well as the dead languages, and French and German. His conversational powers were remarkable, and he had a pleasing presence and a melodious voice. He was a man of simple piety, and, although familiar with the works of the German infidels, his faith in the teachings of the Scriptures, which he had known from his childhood, remained unshaken to the end. Mr. Bradley was married, at Westminster, to Sarah, daughter of Mark Richards, lieutenant-governor of the state. She bore him four children, one of whom, Jonathan Dorr, became almost as distinguished as his father at the bar, and as admired for his accomplishments. Judge Bradley died at Westminster, Vt., March 3, 1867.

WARNER, Horatio Gates, regent of the University of the State of New York, was born at Canaan, Columbia co., N. Y., March 12, 1801. He was graduated in 1826 at Union College, having been chosen to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He then read law, was admitted to the bar in Madison county, where he practiced, and later served as judge of the court of common pleas. In 1831 he was married to Sarah Warner, whose father, Maj. Asahel was an early pioneer and prominent resident of Livingston county, and whose mother was a sister of Jesse Ketchum, of Buffalo. Judge Warner made his home in Madison county until 1840, when he removed with his family to Rochester, there continuing the practice of his profession in partnership with Delos Wentworth. He erected a fine stone mansion on Mount Hope avenue, which was noted in the guide-books of that time as one of the finest private residences in western New York. In 1850 he went to California as administrator of the estate of his brother, Lieut. William H. Warner, of the United States topographical corps, who had been killed by the Indians in the mountains while out with a small surveying party. During the fifties he made the voyage to San Francisco three times, was in one of the great fires there, and witnessed the wonderful changes that took place in the city in that decade. At one time he edited and published the Rochester "Daily Courier," and at

H. G. Warner

another the "Daily Advertiser," afterwards consolidated with the "Union." He was for several years president of the old bank at Rochester, and trustee of the East Side Savings Bank, of which latter institution he was for a long time attorney. In 1860 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and he shortly afterward created the "Warner Prize," to be given each year to the student of that college distinguished for the most thorough progress and exemplary conduct, exclusive of those indulging in the use of spirituous liquors and tobacco. He was appointed a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1869, Horace Greeley being the opposing candidate for the position. At the close of the war, Judge Warner went south and purchased the large plantation of Joel Early, at Greenesboro, Ga., which his son and family made their home for twenty years. He was a ready and eloquent speaker, a close student, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science almost from its organization, and his life was one of the utmost purity and honesty of purpose. He, with the rest of his family, spent his winters in Georgia, and died there, Feb. 11, 1876.

DE WITT, Thomas, clergyman was born in Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1791, a descendant of an old Dutch family that settled in Ulster county at least five generations before his birth. He received his early education at the Kingston Academy and at Union College, where he was graduated in 1808, and at the theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch church of New Brunswick, N. J., in 1812. He was immediately licensed to preach, and installed as pastor of the Dutch Reformed church at Hopewell, N. Y., in November of the same year. Dr. De Witt remained at Hopewell for fifteen years, and throughout that period retained and perfected the respect and love which he had won at the outset, not only from his parishioners, but from all the people of the village. In 1826 he was married to a Miss Westerman, of New York city. In 1827 he accepted a call to that city from the Collegiate Dutch Reformed church, and was installed as one of its ministers. This, the mother church of the denomination in this country, is the oldest ecclesiastical organization in New York, having been founded previous to A.D. 1640. For more than a century and a half, this was the only Dutch church in the city, and, as the population increased, it multiplied its pastors and houses of worship. Subsequently, when independent churches were organized, each under the charge of a single person, this one, because of its plurality of congregations and ministers, became popularly known as the Collegiate Church, although this title does not appear upon its record, and has no official authority. The first ministers, who all came from Holland, preached in the Dutch language. In 1764 the Rev. Archibald Laidlie was installed, with the express view of meeting the wants of those who required the service to be in English. The last sermon in Dutch was preached in 1803. Dr. De Witt was constant in his ministry at this church for the rest of his life, and success attended on his preaching throughout his career. He is said to have been brilliant in his earlier years, and as he grew old he acquired a strong, refined manner that always mirrored thought. His personal qualities were those of a Christian gentleman, and his intellectual accomplishments were both varied and comprehensive. His scholarship was extraordinary. With the classics he was unusually familiar, and he had an acquaintance with the modern languages. In addition to these, he was a student of modern science. For several years he was the president of the New York Historical Society, and for many more its vice-president. He took a great interest in the history of New York state, as well as that of the nation, and read a number of essays before the historical society. For more than thirty years he was a trustee of Rutgers College, New Jersey. He was also a trustee of Columbia College, New York, and one of the earliest members of the council of the University of the City of New York. In the foreign missionary labor of his church he rendered eminent service, being corresponding secretary of that board of the church for many years, and subsequently its president. He was distinguished for his familiarity with Dutch history and literature, writing largely on topics gathered from it. Dr. De Witt died in New York, May 18, 1874.

COLES, Abraham, author and surgeon, was born in Scotch Plains, N. J., Dec. 26, 1813, youngest son of Dennis and Catherine (Van Doursen) Coles. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a dry-goods store in New York city, which he left at seventeen to accept the position of teacher of Latin and mathematics in a private school in Plainfield, N. J. At eighteen he became a student of law in the office of Chief-Justice Hornblower, in Newark, N. J., under whose instruction he laid the foundation of that legal knowledge that subsequently secured for him the respect and friendship of Daniel Webster and other great lights in the profession. In less than a year he concluded he would study medicine, and, to the regret of his preceptor, left his office to attend lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1835. In 1836 he settled in Newark, N. J., for the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1842 he was married to Caroline E., daughter of Jonathan C. and Maria S. Ackerman, of New Brunswick, N. J. His wife died in 1845, leaving a son and a daughter, Emilie S. Coles, now a popular writer for periodicals. In 1848 he visited Europe, spending much time in the society of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. He was in Paris during the revolution, which gave him special opportunities for surgical study; and in 1854 he again visited Europe, and, after seventeen months of extensive travel, returned to the practice of his profession in Newark. In 1862, profiting by his foreign experience, he began the laying out as a park a large portion of the ancestral farm at Scotch Plains, N. J., selecting for his groupings and plantings the choicest varieties of trees and shrubs. His home was called "Deerhearst." In 1847 Dr. Coles published, in the Newark "Daily Advertiser," his first translation of the "Dies Iræ." It was extensively copied, and won him fame on both sides of the Atlantic, being pronounced by critics the best that had been made into English. In 1859 he published a volume containing thirteen of his original versions of the "Dies Iræ," which soon ran through five editions. He afterward made four additional versions. "These seventeen," says Dr. Philip Schaff, "show a rare fertility and versatility, and illustrate the possibilities of variation without altering the sense." He subsequently published (1865) his first translation of

''Stabat Mater Dolorosa''; ''Stabat Mater Speciosa'' (1867); ''Old Gems in New Settings'' (1866). In 1866, as president of the Medical Society of New Jersey, at its centennial meeting, in addition to his address he read a physiological poem, entitled ''The Microcosm.'' In 1874 he published ''The Evangel,'' and in 1884 ''The Light of the World,'' constituting together ''The Life and Teachings of Our Lord.'' In 1887 he published ''A New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse, with Notes, Critical, Historical and Biographical, including an Historical Sketch of the French, English and Scotch Metrical Versions.'' ''As one of the founders of the Newark Library and the New Jersey Historical Society,'' said the Newark ''Daily Advertiser,'' ''and on account of his active efforts in the promotion of the religious, educational and scientific development of the city of Newark, his memory will be cherished with lasting affection and respect.'' From Rutgers College he received the degree of A.M.; from Lewisburg University that of Ph.D. (1860) and that of LL.D. (1871) from Princeton. He died at Monterey, Cal., May 3, 1891.

COLES, J[onathan] Ackerman, physician, was born in Newark, N. J., May 6, 1843, only son of Abraham (above) and Caroline E. (Ackerman) Coles. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1864, having won the Philolexian prize in his senior year. He received the degree of A.M. in 1867. Previously he had entered the office of Prof. T. G. Thomas as a student of medicine, and in 1868 he was graduated M.D. in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He began the practice of medicine in New York, and after spending two years in Europe (1877-78), during which he visited the medical schools and hospitals of London, Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna, he became associated with his father in professional practice in Newark, but soon after the latter's death he retired and settled in New York city. He was president of the Union county, N. J., Medical Society, a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, member of the American Medical Association and the New York state and county medical societies, the New York Historical Society, and the International Anglo-Saxon Society of London. He established country homes at Mountainside in Union county, N. J., for orphans, cripples and friendless children, and erected buildings for various educational institutions in India, Burma and China, and made liberal gifts of cash and objects of art to schools and colleges throughout the United States. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hope College in 1903. He is unmarried.

MERCER, George Anderson, lawyer and soldier, was born in Savannah, Ga., Feb. 9, 1835, son of Hugh and Mary (Anderson) Mercer, and grandson of Gen. Hugh Mercer of revolutionary fame, who was killed in the battle of Princeton. He began his schooling in his native city under the tutelage of William F. Feay, subsequently attended the school of Mr. Russell at New Haven, Conn., and in 1853 entered the sophomore class at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1856. Later he attended the law school of the University of Virginia. In 1858 he visited Europe, and returning the following year was admitted to the bar in Savannah, and began practice in 1860 with George A. Gordon. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Mercer entered the Confederate service as corporal in the ''Republican Blues'' of Savannah. Early in the war he received an appointment in the adjutant-general's department, and was first assigned to the staff of his father, Brig.-Gen. Mercer. He served with the western army, and in the battles around Atlanta in the divisions of Gen. W. H. T. Walker and Gen. Patrick Clebourne. In 1865, after having been captured and paroled, he returned to Savannah, and as soon as the civil courts were opened, resumed the practice of his profession, which soon became large and lucrative. During 1872-74 he served in the Georgia legislature, which was his one political venture. Col. Mercer took a keen interest in the local affairs of his native city and in the development of her educational system. He was president of the board of education, was one of the trustees of the Chatham Academy, a director of the Georgia Historical Society, curator of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, and president of the board of trustees of the Savannah Medical College. Although they differed in politics, he was a warm personal friend of Pres. Arthur, who tendered him the position of United States district judge for the southern district of Georgia, when Judge Erskine retired, but the engrossing demands of his large practice compelled him to decline the honor. In 1886 he was appointed colonel of the first volunteer regiment of Georgia, located in Savannah, and was the ranking line officer in the state. He was married in 1861 to Nannie Maury, daughter of Dr. B. S. Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Va. She died in June, 1884, leaving four sons and one daughter: George A., Lewis Herndon, Robert Lee, Edward Clifford Anderson and Nannie Maury, who married J. M. Lang of Savannah, Ga. Col. Mercer died at his home in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 23, 1907.

LOW, James E., dental surgeon, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., 1837, son of Rinald and Susan (Hayward) Low. He had few educational advantages in early life. His father dying when he was but six years old, he was thrown upon his own resources when other lads of his age were just entering school. He was, however, full of energy and perseverance, and by working morning and night was enabled to take a course of study at Cooperstown (N. Y.) Seminary. Following this, in 1857 he began the study of medicine and dentistry, and having received his degree in 1865 located in Chicago, Ill., where he built up a successful practice in dentistry covering many years. Dr. Low made a number of innovations in the science of dentistry, and by his original ideas contributed materially to the advancement of the profession. One of the most successful of his inventions was the insertion of teeth by what he termed the ''no plate method,'' for which he received a patent Mar. 15, 1881. In his letters he advertised himself as ''inventor and proprietor of Low crown and bridge work.'' This consists in attaching the artificial teeth to the natural teeth or roots by immovable gold bands or crowns, thereby the inconvenient plate is dispensed with and artificial teeth made to closely resemble the natural ones. Dr. Low was a long time in overcoming popular prejudice against the method, but he accomplished this by devoting a part of his time to teaching, lecturing and demonstrating his improvements before the different institutions and societies in the United States. He also devised a ''peerless tooth crown'' by which all roots firm in the jaw are restored to their original usefulness and the tooth has the strength of a natural one. In 1893 he became a lecturer in the Columbian Dental College of Chicago and subsequently was its president and treasurer. Dr. Low was married in 1856, to Rowena Knapp of Milford, N. Y., and has two daughters, Maud

and Mabel Low. During the early years of his career he was a member of the American Dental Society, the Illinois State Dental Society and the Chicago Dental Society.

SETON, Elizabeth Ann, philanthropist, and founder of the order of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul in America, was born in New York city, Aug. 23, 1774, the daughter of Dr. Richard and Catharine (Charlton) Bayley, both Episcopalians. The Bayleys were of good family in Norfolk county, England. Dr. Bayley's father came to America on a traveling tour, and met and married Miss Leconte, of French Huguenot descent, at New Rochelle, N. Y. The Setons were descended from the Lords Seton, now represented by the Earl of Winton. Mr. Seton, whose son married Miss Bayley, was chosen first cashier of the Bank of New York, which was considered a high compliment on account of his known English proclivities, and was on terms of friendship with Talleyrand, and other eminent men of that day. He remained loyal to the English cause, and was the last public notary for the city and province of New York during the war.

Elizabeth A. Seton.

His seal is still in possession of the Seton family. He subsequently founded the house of Seton, Maitland & Co. In her twentieth year, Miss Bayley married William Seton, a merchant in good standing in New York city, who failed in 1800. Mrs. Seton early manifested a deep religious feeling, and although going much into society after her marriage, she devoted a great deal of her time to good works, visited the poor, was a member of the "Widows' Society of New York," and was frequently called a Protestant sister of charity. In 1803, her husband's health failing, she accompanied him with her oldest daughter to Italy, where he died a few weeks after their arrival. As soon as she could make arrangements to do so Mrs. Seton returned to America, where it was not long before she became a member of the Roman Catholic church. Having little or no property, in order to support herself and her five children, she opened a school in New York city, but met with small success. She was considering the advisability of removing to Canada, when Dr. William Louis Dubourg, president of St. Mary's College, suggested that she should open a school for girls in Baltimore. Acting upon this suggestion, with encouragement from Bishop Carroll, she removed to Baltimore in 1808, taking her three daughters with her, where she was warmly welcomed, and received considerable attention. She opened a boarding-school for girls, receiving only the daughters of Roman Catholic families. In the autumn a young lady from Europe joined her as assistant teacher, but having a desire to serve the poor, in 1809, with four others, she founded a school on a farm at Emmittsburg, Md., where they were soon joined by six more women. The members of the community were called "Sisters of St. Joseph," after the "daughters of charity" founded by St. Vincent de Paul in France. They suffered much from poverty and illness during the winter, but as the spring advanced they received several boarding and day pupils, and in June the school was quite flourishing. In 1811 Mrs. Seton adopted the rules and constitution of St. Vincent de Paul, with some modifications, and the community became a religious order, with the sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authority, and has since established houses in all parts of America. In 1817 it was incorporated by an act passed by the Maryland legislature. Subsequently a number of buildings were erected, including a residence for the sisters, a novitiate, boarding-school, school for poor children, and an orphan asylum. In 1814 Mother Seton sent three sisters to take charge of the orphan asylum in Philadelphia, and in 1817, at the request of the bishop of New York, three more established themselves in Prince street, New York city, where they received orphan children. According to the constitution of the order, no one was permitted to be elected to the office of mother-superior for more than two successive terms, but an exception was made in Mother Seton's favor, and she remained in office during her life, with the privilege of taking charge of her children and of their property. At the time of her death, there had been established more than twenty communities of sisters of charity, in charge of orphan asylums, free schools, boarding-schools, and hospitals, in the middle and southern states. Mother Seton was a woman of deep feeling, of a cultivated and refined mind, and had read extensively. She was fond of books, was gifted with literary and poetic tastes, was the author of several hymns, and possessed a great command of language, and charm of manner. She had an illness, in 1818, from which she never entirely recovered, and died at Emmittsburg Jan. 4, 1821.

TOWNSEND, Amos, business man, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., in 1831, the son of Aaron Townsend, a farmer, who came from a Quaker family. His mother was a daughter of Capt. Jacob Cox, a revolutionary soldier. Amos was given a good education, and at the age of fifteen entered a mercantile house, where he received a thorough business training. He was subsequently, for some years, engaged in business in Ohio. In 1856, at the outbreak of the troubles in Kansas, he was made marshal to the committee appointed by congress to investigate and report the condition of affairs. Soon after his return to Ohio he settled in Cleveland, where he became a member of the firm of Edwards, Townsend & Co., wholesale grocers. In 1865 he was elected to the city council, on which he served ten consecutive years, seven years as its president. In 1873 he was elected to represent Cuyahoga county in the constitutional convention, and in 1876 to represent the district of Cleveland in congress, to which body he was twice re-elected. His career was one of honor and usefulness. He served on various important committees while in congress; the introduction and passage of the letter-carriers' bill, and the law regulating the salaries and defining the duties of postal railway mail clerks being largely due to his efforts. He had charge of, and secured the passage of, several measures of great value to his constituents, among which may be named: large appropriations for the breakwater at Cleveland, and important additions to the government building. Mr. Townsend was the author of an able and exhaustive report adverse to bridging the Detroit river, which received the cordial indorsement of those connected with the shipping interests of the Northwest, and introduced and promoted the passage of numerous practical laws regulating the commerce and shipping interests of the country. On account of the pressing demands of his private business he declined to be again a candidate in 1882. He

Amos Townsend

was connected with a number of financial enterprises, and was a director in banks, railways, iron companies and other corporations. He was a man of fine intelligence, energetic, industrious and public spirited, possessing a warm, generous heart, and charitable and genial nature and as popular in his social relations as he was in his public life. He died at St. Augustine, Fla., Mar. 18, 1895.

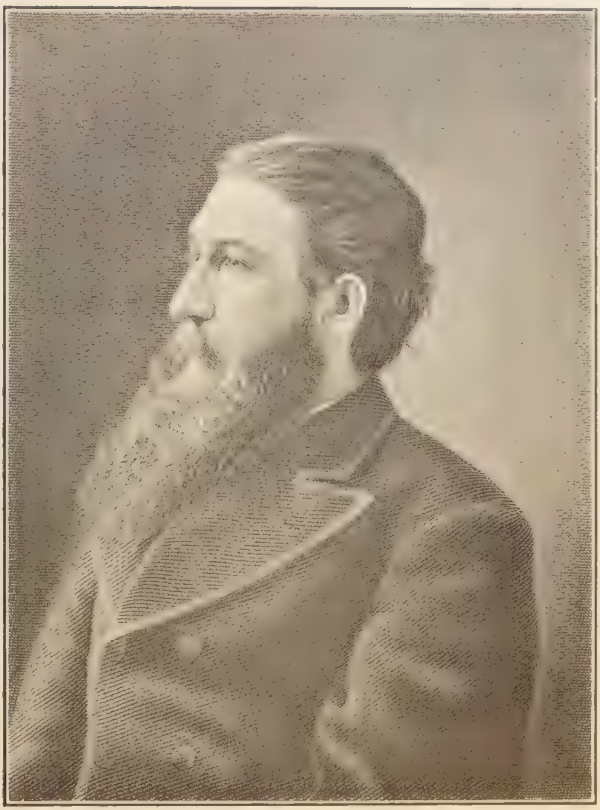
MAYO, Sarah Carter Edgarton, author, was born in Shirley Village, Middlesex co., Mass., Mar. 17, 1819, the daughter of a prosperous manufacturer. She early displayed a thirst for knowledge, and while attending the district school read all of her father's books and as many of her neighbors' as she could borrow. Her first attempts at poetry were acrostics, written at the age of twelve for the amusement of her schoolmates. She attended for one term the academy at Westford, Mass., and at the age of sixteen began to write for publication, contributing to the "Universalist and Ladies' Repository" articles in both prose and verse, which were distinguished by delicacy of execution and tenderness of feeling. These were followed by two tales for children: "The Palfreys" and "Ellen Clifford." She was the editor of "The Ladies' Repository," which was published in Boston, and during 1838-47 edited an annual composed of literary and religious articles, called "The Rose," in which a number of her poems appeared. Two volumes of her magazine poetry were published: "Spring Flowers" (1840) and "Poetry of Women" (1841). "Her facility in the use of poetical language and in giving form to every airy dream or breath of passion," said Rufus W. Griswold, "was astonishing. A pervading excellence of her works, whether in prose or verse, is that they are graceful beyond those of any other author who has written in this country." She was married July 28, 1846, to Rev. Amory Dwight Mayo of Gloucester, Mass., and continued her literary labors until her death, which occurred in Gloucester, July 9, 1848.

GIRTY, Simon, adventurer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1741, not far from the present city of Harrisburg. He was the son of an Irishman who emigrated to this country in middle age, and engaged in Indian trade. In 1730, after his arrival, the father married an English girl named Mary Newton, and Simon was their second son. The elder Girty having been killed by an Indian in a drunken frolic, his death was avenged by John Turner, an inmate of the household, who then married the widow. Turner was finally burned by the Indians, and Simon Girty with three brothers was held in captivity and lived for several years with the Senecas. In 1774 he was a soldier, spy and Indian interpreter under Lord Dunmore at Ft. Pitt, and a friend and companion of Simon Kenton. During the early part of the revolutionary war he was on the Whig side, at one time holding a lieutenant's commission, but in 1778 he turned renegade, became an Indian agent, and as a leader of the savages was involved in many atrocities. Early historians have stated that while imprisoned by the Whigs at Pittsburgh he escaped in the summer of 1777, and collecting about 400 Indian warriors attacked Ft. Henry (now Wheeling, W. Va.) on Sept. 1st of that year, but Miller's "West Virginia and Her People" says (p. 123): "It is now known that the leader was not Girty, who at that time was serving in the garrison at Pittsburgh and who did not desert to the Indians until six months later." With a number of other Tories he went through the Indian country as far as Detroit, stirring up the savages against the colonists. His presence, in 1782, at the torture and death of Col. William Crawford is recorded. Crawford was the leader of an unfortunate American expedition against Sandusky, and when taken prisoner was burned at the stake. During his suffering, he called on Girty to shoot him. In derision Girty told Crawford that he had no gun, at the same time turning to an Indian and laughing heartily; "by all his gestures he seemed delighted at the horrid scene." In August of that year, Girty invaded Kentucky with about 600 Indians and attacked Bryant's Station, near Lexington, but the approach of Daniel Boone with reinforcements led him to retreat. Boone pursued, and the battle of Blue Lick, (Aug. 19), followed. Girty also coöperated, in 1782, in the expulsion of Moravian missionaries from among the Wyandotte Indians. He resided for some time on the Sandusky river, where he established a trading post, and from which he led many marauding attacks of the Indians upon the American frontier. He was present at Gen. Arthur St. Clair's defeat in 1791, and ordered a savage to kill and scalp Gen. Richard Butler, who lay wounded on the field. He served as an interpreter to the commissioners appointed by the United States government to meet the Indians in 1793, and his insolent treatment of the government representatives resulted in the failure of the negotiations. During the war of 1812 he aided the British. Girty was five feet nine inches in height, and heavy in frame but very agile. His face was round and full, his neck short, and his hair and eyes very black. The circumstances of his death are uncertain, but he is supposed to have died in Canada in 1818.

DAVENPORT, William Bates, lawyer, was born in New York city, Mar. 10, 1847, son of Julius and Mary A. (Bates) Davenport, and a descendant of Rev. John Davenport, one of the founders of the New Haven colony. Rev. John Davenport's wife was Elizabeth Wooley, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John, who married Abigail Pierson; their son John, who married Martha (Gould) Selleck; their son John, who married Sarah Bishop; their son John, who married Deborah Ambler; their son John, who married Prudence Bell, and their son William, who married Abigail Benedict, and was Mr. Davenport's grandfather. His parents removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., during his infancy, and he was educated in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Yale College, class of '67, receiving the honorary degree of A. M. from that institution in 1887. After two years in the employ of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., he entered the law department of the University of the City of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He opened a law office in Brooklyn, and made a specialty of equity and real estate. His successful trial of cases before the surrogate's court soon brought him into prominence and he was retained in some of the most celebrated will cases tried in Kings county. He was public administrator in Kings county from 1889 to 1904. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1894, and in the war with Germany was secretary of the district appeals board of New York city in the matter of the draft for the U. S. Army. He was married in 1874 to Charlotte C. Shepherd of Philadelphia, Pa. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Brooklyn Art Association, and a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the New England Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Long Island Historical Society, and the New York Bar Association.

BENSON, Alfred Washburn, soldier and U. S. senator, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., July 15, 1843, son of Peleg and Hannah Benson. He was educated at academies in Jamestown and Randolph, N. Y., subsequently studying law at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph. In July, 1860, he enlisted in the 154th regiment, New York volunteers, and was ordered to the front. Severely wounded, and left for dead on the field at Chancellorsville, he nevertheless managed to participate in the Chattanooga campaign and Sherman's march to the sea, retiring from the army at the end of the war with the rank of major. He then resumed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1867, removing to Ottawa, Kan., two years later, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession. Soon he became prominent in the life of the community and shortly thereafter was elected mayor of Ottawa. He was elected to the legislature, and later was elected judge of the district court of Kansas. Becoming identified with the Republican party, he was elected to the state senate, serving until 1906. On June 11 of the latter year he was appointed by Gov. Hoch, U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph Ralph Burton (q.v.), his term expiring March 3, 1907. The following August he was elected to the state supreme bench, which position he filled with honor and distinction until his retirement in January, 1915. Subsequently, until the close of his life, he was professor of law in the Washburn University law school. Judge Benson was married, May 10, 1870, to Emettie Towsley, and died at Topeka, Kan., Jan. 1, 1916.

LANIER, Sidney, poet, was born at Macon, Ga., Feb. 3, 1842, the son of Robert S. and Mary (Anderson) Lanier. On his paternal side he was of Huguenot descent. His earliest known ancestor, Jerome Lanier, was attached to the court of Queen Elizabeth, whose son Nicholas was in high favor with James I. and Charles I., and whose grandson, Nicholas, was a favorite with Charles II. Thomas Lanier emigrated to America, with others, in 1716, and settled on a grant of land, part of which is now included in the city of Richmond, Va. Another Lanier married an aunt of George Washington. Sidney's mother was of Scotch descent, and was a talented woman, possessing the gifts of music, poetry and oratory. Sidney's first passion was for music, and as a child he learned to play on several musical instruments, particularly the flute, of which he subsequently became a master. At the age of fourteen he entered the sophomore class at Oglethorpe College, Midway, Ga., and was graduated at eighteen with honors, having lost a year as clerk in the Macon post-office. Immediately on graduation he became tutor in the college, remaining there until the outbreak of the civil war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, with the Macon volunteers of the 2d Georgia battalion, the first military organization to leave Georgia for Virginia, and served as a private to the close of the war, having three times refused promotion in order that he might not be separated from his younger brother, to whom he was tenderly attached. After the battle of Malvern Hill, he was transferred to the signal service, with headquarters at Petersburg, where he first felt the premonitions of the disease (consumption) that finally caused his death. In 1863 he served in Virginia and North Carolina. Later he had command of a vessel that ran the blockade, was captured, was a prisoner for five months in Point Lookout prison at Fortress Monroe, and was exchanged with his flute, near the close of the war. He had a horror of war, and in his novel, "Tiger Lilies," written two years later in the space of three weeks, he pictured war as "a strange, enormous, terrible flower," and tells how damp are its shades and how unhealthy its odors. The next two years he passed in Montgomery, Ala., as a clerk, took charge of an academy at Prattville, Ala., in September, 1867, and in December married Mary Day, daughter of Charles Day, of Macon, Ga. In the first month of the new year he suffered his first hemorrhage from the lungs, and in the spring returned to Macon, where he remained studying and practicing law with his father until 1872, when he visited Texas in search of health, and subsequently, in the autumn of 1873, settled in Baltimore, Md., under an engagement as first flute for the Peabody symphony concerts. Often, for months together, he was too ill to work, and was obliged to make extended visits to Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, hoping the change of climate would benefit his health. In 1874 "Corn" appeared in "Lippincott's Magazine," and brought him many admirers, including Bayard Taylor, at whose suggestion he was selected to write the words of the cantata for the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. In the autumn of that year he once more sought a milder climate for his health, and a year later returned to Baltimore, where he again became a member of the Peabody orchestra, and played there during three winters. He delivered a private course of lectures on Elizabethan verse, followed by a Shakespeare course, in which he received much encouragement. Finally, on his birthday, in 1879, he received notice of his appointment as lecturer in English literature at the Johns Hopkins University, which gave him the first assured income since his marriage. The previous summer he wrote, in six weeks, his "Science of English Verse," concerning which the "Nation" says: "The characteristic feature of Mr. Lanier's treatise is the application of the principles and notations of music to English verse. . . . In a learned and interesting preface Mr. Lanier gives an historical sketch of the attempts to construct a theory of the technic of English verse. He thinks this sketch justifies a new attempt. . . . The whole work shows extensive reading and a refined taste both in poetry and in music." In December he came very near death, and when too weak to raise food to his mouth he wrote "Sunrise," which ranks among his best poems. During the winter, notwithstanding continued illness, he attended rehearsals and concerts at the Peabody, and delivered ten lectures a week, those delivered at the university being subsequently published in book form with the title "The English Novel." A critic says of his "Song of the Chattahoochee" "that it deserves a place beside Tennyson's 'Brook';" that it strikes a higher key, and is scarcely less musical. E. C. Stedman has raised the question whether Lanier's "extreme conjunction" of the artistic with the poetic temperament, which he thinks no man has more clearly displayed, did not hamper and delay his power of adequate expression to a certain extent. Lanier had "a passion for the exact truth," and would be satisfied with nothing less than all of it. Of his work it has been said that "one thread of purpose runs through it all. This thread is found in his fervid love for his fellow-men, and his never-ceasing endeavors to kindle an enthusiasm for beauty, purity, nobility of life, which he held it the poet's first duty to teach and to exemplify." Concerning the English appreciation of his



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Sidney Lanier

WILLIAM GIBSON
SURGEON

NATHANIEL MASSIE
PIONEER

work, we quote from the "Spectator": "Lanier died so early that he did not really show us more than the bud of his genius, but if he had lived ten years longer, he would, we believe, have ranked high among English poets, and probably above every American poet of the past. As it is, we think there is more of genius in this volume ("The Harlequin of Dreams") than in all Poe's poems, or all Longfellow's, or all Lowell's (the humorous poems excepted); and the poetry is, we think, of the kind that gains on us by familiarity, instead of losing ground." It is difficult to say whether Lanier's genius was greater for music than for poetry. In his poems and in writings on poetry the element of music is everywhere, and in "The Science of English Verse" rather tends to make less useful and perhaps less trustworthy a remarkably subtle and stimulating book, which is nevertheless of distinctly greater value than the lectures on the English novel. In his other prose works, especially his "Letters," Lanier makes the appeal to chosen readers that we always expect from the prose of a genuine poet. And this he was, even if the quality of his work was not infrequently injured by a straining after effect. No American poet since Poe has been so fully dominated by the idea of beauty in art. Lanier added an ethical element foreign to Poe, and it is a question whether here again there is not a lack of that fusion of powers and qualities that is essential to the production of perfect poetry. Be this as it may, it is quite certain that Lanier must stand in the front rank of the American poets of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Besides the works mentioned above, he wrote, "Tiger Lilies," a novel (1867); "Florida: Its Scenery, Climate and History" (1875); "Poems" (1877); "The Boys' Froissart" (1878); "Science of English Verse" (1880); "The Boys' King Arthur" (1880), "The Boys' Mabinogion" (1881); "The Boys' Percy" (1882); "The English Novel" (1883), and "Poems," edited by his wife (1884). Since his death many of his writings and collections of his lectures have been published: "Retrospects and Prospects" (1899); "Letters" (1899); "Shakespeare and His Forerunners" (1902); "Bob; the story of Our Mocking Bird" (1910). Mr. Lanier had four sons, Charles Day, Sidney, Henry Wysham and Robert Sampson Lanier. During the summer of 1881 he was advised to try camp life, and a place near Asheville, N. C., was selected. In August he removed to Lynn, Polk co., N. C., and died there Sept. 7, 1881.

CURTIS, George, banker, was born in Massachusetts about 1793. Early in his career he went to Providence, R. I., where he subsequently became the cashier of the Exchange Bank, a member of the common council of that city, and a member of the state legislature, of which he was also presiding officer. He removed to New York city in 1839, and became cashier of the Bank of Commerce. When the Continental Bank of New York was organized Mr. Curtis was appointed president, and retained that position until his death. He was a successful banker, and had studied banking in all its phases. He possessed clear insight, sound judgment and great business ability, which, with his unsullied reputation for integrity, caused him to be much in demand in matters pertaining to financial trusts. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the New York Clearing House. He was married to a daughter of James Burrill, LL.D., at one time chief justice of Rhode Island, and died in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1856.

INGERSOLL, Jared, statesman, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1749, son of Jared and Hannah (Whiting) Ingersoll; grandson of Jonathan and Sarah (Newton) Miles Ingersoll, and great-grandson of John Ingersoll, the founder of the Connecticut branch of the family, who emigrated from England and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., later removing to Northampton, Mass., where he died in 1684. The line of descent is traced through Jared Ingersoll's third wife, Mary Hunt. Jared Ingersoll, Sr., father of the statesman (1722-81), was a graduate of Yale College. He twice went to Great Britain as an agent of the colony, on the second visit (1764) being appointed stamp master for New England under the obnoxious British stamp act. Although he was a popular and influential lawyer, the indignation of the populace against the stamp tax was so strong that it compelled his resignation Sept. 19, 1765. In 1770 he was appointed by the Crown judge of the vice-admiralty court in the middle district of the colony, and resided in Philadelphia, Pa. Jared Ingersoll, Jr., was graduated at Yale College in 1766, and then went abroad, studying almost five years at the Middle Temple in London and over a year at Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin. On his return to Philadelphia he entered the office of Joseph Reed (q.v.), the distinguished lawyer. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war he espoused the cause of the colonies, notwithstanding that his father held fast in his allegiance to England. He served in the continental congress in 1780-81, and was a delegate from Pennsylvania in the convention to frame the Federal constitution in 1787. He was the first attorney-general of the state of Pennsylvania, and filled the office a second time; but he declined the appointment as chief justice of the Federal court. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania during 1787-1800. In 1812 he was Federal candidate for vice-president of the United States. At the time of his death he was presiding judge of the district court of Philadelphia county. He was the author of a rare pamphlet on the Stamp Act (1766). Judge Ingersoll was a zealous devotee of his profession and noted as a brilliant advocate. It was said of him by Horace Binney: "In his full vigor, which continued for nearly twenty years after the year 1797, I regard him as having been, without comparison, the most efficient manager of an important jury-trial among all the able men who were then at the bar of Philadelphia." He died in Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1822.

MASSIE, Nathaniel, pioneer, was born in Goochland county, Va., Dec. 28, 1763, the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Watkins) Massie, a farmer and grandson of Charles Massie, who came from the Mersey to the James river in 1690. He served in the revolutionary war at the early age of seventeen, taking part in the campaigns against Tarleton, and was probably present at the surrender of Cornwallis. After the Revolution he studied surveying, and in 1783 went to Kentucky to seek his fortune. He quickly became proficient in the craft of the woodsman. As a surveyor in the employ of Col. R. C. Anderson, he led parties engaged in locating land warrants in the unsettled territory to the northward, making the first settlement in the Virginia military reservation in 1791 at Manchester, in Ohio, the place up to that time having been called "Massie's station." Manchester was the fourth settlement in Ohio, Marietta, Cincinnati, and Gallipolis being earlier. Col. Anderson, Massie's employer had

the control of the land warrants, and as soon as the act of congress of August, 1791, removed all further obstruction, a large number of these warrants were placed in his hands to enter and survey, his fee being either ten pounds for each 1,000 acres entered and surveyed, or a portion of the lands. The most profitable plan for the surveyors, however, was to buy the warrants from veterans of the Revolutionary war, and then to locate the lands for themselves. Massie bought many of these warrants. In the decade from 1791 to 1801 he surveyed 708 tracts of land containing over 750,000 acres, and he is said to have been the largest landowner in the entire district. With a party of thirty men he made a surveying tour on the Scioto river in the fall of 1793 and explored the greater portions of Ross and Pickaway counties. About this time, as a result of the glowing accounts of the new country, which were being circulated throughout Kentucky, portions of the Presbyterian congregations of Concord and Cane Ridge under Rev. Robert W. Finley determined to emigrate thither in a body. In a measure they were induced to take this step by their dislike of slavery. As a result of his interview with Rev. Mr. Finley, Massie laid the foundation of a settlement in the Scioto valley in 1796, to which he gave the Indian name of Chillicothe. As he owned most of the land in the new settlement, he gave two lots, a lot in the town, and a lot outside the town to each of the first one hundred settlers. Besides Manchester and Chillicothe he laid out Bainbridge in 1805, and several smaller places, some fourteen in all. He was one of the two representatives of Adams county at the first session of the territorial legislature at Cincinnati, Sept. 23, 1799, serving on important committees. He was appointed colonel and it was through him that the militia of that region was first organized. He was an efficient member of the convention which met in November, 1802, and which formed the state constitution, and afterwards served a number of terms in the state senate, being president at the first session. He was one of the three presidential electors from Ohio in 1804. In 1807 Massie and Col. Return J. Meigs were competitors for the office of governor of Ohio, they being probably the most popular men in the state at that time. Col. Meigs received a small majority of votes and the election was contested by Massie on the ground that Meigs was ineligible in consequence of his absence from the state, and had not since his return lived in the state long enough to regain his eligibility. The general assembly to whom the contest was carried, decided that "Col. Meigs was ineligible to the office and that Gen. Massie was duly elected governor of the state of Ohio." But Massie was too magnanimous to take the office when Col. Meigs had received a majority of votes, and immediately after the decision of the general assembly he resigned, whereupon Thomas Kirker, president of the state senate, succeeded to the governorship. Nathaniel Massie was married, in 1800, to Susan Everard, daughter of Col. David Meade, of Lexington, Va. They had five children: Nathaniel, Richard, Henry, Eliza, who married Wm. L. Thompson, of Louisville, Ky., and Nancy, who married William Y. Strong of Chillicothe, O. His wife and children survived him. He died on his farm at Paint Creek Falls, O., Nov. 3, 1813.

ELLIOTT, Theodore Bates, lawyer, was born in Wayne county, N. Y., July 12, 1836, son of George Washington and Susan C. (Bates) Elliott, and grandson of Ezekiel Elliott, a civil engineer and ardent patriot during the revolutionary struggle, who commanded a company of New Hampshire volunteers in that war. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. The son was brought up in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was graduated at Milwaukee University. While tutoring in his alma mater he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was for some time associated in practice with James G. Jenkins, afterwards judge of the U. S. district court, the firm becoming Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler in 1874. He seldom undertook the duties of an advocate in court, preferring the more secluded but no less arduous tasks of advisory counsel. He was peculiarly happy as a speaker, and his lucid style of reasoning made him very effective as a debator. He was married in 1868 to Lillian Worcester, by whom he had one daughter, Caroline May Elliott. The keynote of his character was struck in one of the closing incidents of his life. As he lay upon his deathbed, with a mangled and bleeding body, injured in the Newhall house fire, he saw among his attendants the nurse of his father. Forgetful of his own suffering and thinking only of his old father, he rebuked the nurse for having left him, insisted on her immediate return, and charged her to take greater care of his father's comfort. The act was characteristic and contained the secret of the universal love that was felt for him by all his associates. He was as true to others as to himself. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 11, 1883.

ELLIOTT, Eugene Stanhope, jurist, was born in Vermilion co., Ill., August 13, 1842, son of George Washington and Sarah C. (Bates) Elliott, and brother of Theodore Bates Elliott (above). After attending the public schools, and before attaining his majority, he was chosen to serve as principal of the second and ninth ward schools in Milwaukee, Wis. In 1860 he matriculated at Dartmouth College, where his studies were interrupted by the civil war. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Co. B Regiment, 7th R. I. cavalry, being one of the first of his class to enlist. He saw considerable active service and was honorably discharged at the end of his term of enlistment. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of David G. Hooker, Milwaukee, but prior to his admission to the bar, in 1876, he was engaged in the publication of a weekly newspaper, the Milwaukee "Journal of Commerce." He began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, and at various times was a member of the law firms of Frisby, Gilson & Elliott and Elliott and Elliott; of the former firm all three members, Frisby, Gilson and Elliott, were elected to the bench. In 1886 he was elected city attorney, and re-elected in 1888, but was defeated in 1890, which was the fate of all Republican candidates in that election. In 1894 he presided as chairman of the Republican state convention and was delegate at large to the national convention of 1896. He began his career as judge of the circuit court of Milwaukee county in 1900, and in his brief period on the bench he presided at many notable trials. Prominent in Masonic circles he was past grand master of the grand lodge of Wisconsin, and past grand commander of the Wisconsin commandery. He was a founder and second president of the Milwaukee Chess Club, afterwards the Milwaukee Whist Club. In 1890 he suggested the feasibility of a national whist tournament which resulted in the American Whist League, of which he was elected president, serving three years. He was married Oct. 24, 1885, to Kate D.,

daughter of George Dousman, of Milwaukee, Wis. She survived him, with three children: Lillian, who became the wife of William J. McElroy, of the Milwaukee law firm of McElroy, Ferguson & Meilahn, Katherine, and George. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 2, 1902.

GIBSON, William, surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 14, 1788, one of twin sons of William Gibson of Rose Hill, Md. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, and Princeton College, New Jersey, leaving the latter before his class graduated, to take up the study of medicine under Dr. John Owen of Baltimore. In 1806, he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and in that year obtained his bachelor's degree at Princeton. He continued the study of medicine at the University of Edinburgh and was graduated M.D. there in 1809. His graduation thesis, descriptive of necrosis, was written in Latin, and was greatly admired for its classical style and the accuracy of its delineations. After spending a year in London, studying military surgery under Sir Charles Bell, of whom he was an ardent admirer, and painting under Robert Haydon, as well as music, ornithology and botany, he returned to America in 1810. He immediately interested himself in establishing a medical department for the University of Maryland, he taking the chair of surgery. Although but twenty-three years of age, he began at once to attract attention as a bold and original operator. In 1812, for the first time, he tied the common iliac artery for aneurysm, a proceeding almost as bold and original as Astley Cooper's ligature of the aorta. Although the case terminated fatally, it became a precedent that other surgeons afterwards successfully followed. His greatest surgical feat, which made his name celebrated in Europe as well as in America, was the performan › of the Caesarean section twice upon one woman, saving mother and child in both instances. During the war of 1812, after the repulse of the British at Baltimore, his surgical skill was in great demand; he is said to have operated on Gen. Winfield Scott, and extracted a bullet. He went to Europe again in 1815, and while travelling near Waterloo, took part in that famous battle on the side of the allied forces. He was on friendly terms with the leading surgeons of the day, including Halford, Velpeau, Hastings and Abernathy. He held the chair of surgery at the University of Maryland for eight years, and in 1819 succeeded Dr. Physick in the same chair at the University of Pennsylvania, where he enjoyed a long and honorable career, dividing the surgical honors with Dr. George McClellan. He was strongly opposed to the use of tobacco and became vice-president of an anti-tobacco society. He was the author of "Principles and Practices of Surgery" (1824), which w-s long used as a text-book both in Europe and America; "Rambles in Europe" (1839), containing biographical sketches of surgeons; "Eminent Belgian Physicians and Surgeons" (1841), and numerous addresses before his university students. He had a remarkable memory, was an able and impressive lecturer, never failing to command the attention of his classes. Upon his retirement in 1858 he removed to Newport, R. I. Dr. Gibson was married in 1810 to Sarah Charlotte, daughter of Col. Samuel Hollingsworth, and had three sons, one of whom, Charles Bell Gibson, followed his profession, and two daughters. After his wife's death he married again, and had three children. He died in Savannah, Ga., Mar. 2, 1868. (Portrait opposite p. 439.)

GRASSE, Francois Joseph Paul, Count de, Marquis de Grasse-Tilly, French naval officer, was born in Provence, France, in 1723. He joined the naval service of the Knights of Malta when he was only eleven years old, and served during the Turkish and Moorish wars. Entering the French navy in 1780 he was lieutenant of a frigate in 1742, and was captured by the British and imprisoned in England for some time, when he was exchanged. During the Seven Years' war, he was present at the attack on, and capture of, Minorca and he also fought in the East Indies, when he was made captain and chief of squadron. In 1781 he was placed in command of a French fleet and sent to America to assist the patriots in their war against the British, being accompanied by an immense convoy of about 250 merchantmen which he put safely into the harbor of Port Royal. Sailing from the West Indies for the Chesapeake on Apr. 13, 1781, he anchored safely within the capes of Virginia despite the activities of the British fleet watching for him, his force consisting of twenty-four ships of the line and 3,000 troops commanded by Marquis St. Simon. He appeared upon the scene at a most important juncture, when Washington was confronting Cornwallis with his army at Yorktown, and when the war was practically to be decided. Lafayette had sent a messenger to Cape Henry for the purpose of informing De Grasse of the exact position of the armies in Virginia. Lord Rodney, who was at the time with the English fleet in New York bay, did not leave Sandy Hook in time to prevent the French from entering Chesapeake bay, although he was fully informed of the intended movements of De Grasse after leaving the West Indies. The latter, accordingly, blockaded the York and James rivers, and having landed his men, cut off Cornwallis's retreat. There was an engagement, in which the French were victorious. On Sept. 17th, Washington, Rochambeau, Knox and Duportail met on board the French flagship, the "Ville de Paris," when arrangements were made for the attack on Cornwallis. In planning the battle, the Americans had the right wing and the French the left. Cornwallis, however, surrendered without fighting. Congress voted thanks to De Grasse and his troops, and Washington made him a present of two fine horses as evidence of his personal esteem and regard for him. De Grasse soon after sailed for the West Indies, where his success was unqualified. He captured St. Christopher, Nevis and Montserrat and re-established the naval power of France on those waters. On April 9, 1782, in combination with the Spanish squadron, De Grasse had a slight engagement with the fleet of Lord Rodney at St. Dominique. Three days later Rodney's squadron completely defeated the French fleet, sinking the "Ville de Paris," and carrying De Grasse a prisoner to London. Charges of incapacity and even treason were brought against him and, although after a thorough examination, he was exonerated by the council of war he never again held a naval command. Being out of favor with the king, the remainder of his life was very unhappy. His family was ruined and four of his daughters, Amelia, Adelaide, Melanie and Silvia came to the United States in extreme poverty. The congress in February, 1795, gave them each $1,000 in consideration of their father's service. He died Jan. 11, 1788.

GILFERT, Agnes Holman, was born in England in 1793, and made her first appearance on the stage at the Haymarket Theater, London, on

Aug. 22, 1811, as Belvidera in "Venice Preserved." She came to the United States in the following year with her father, Joseph George Holman, an actor, and made her American début at the Park Theatre, New York, as Lady Townley in "The Provoked Husband," after which she made a tour of the large cities of the country. Her rise in the theatrical profession was phenomenal. Beyond compare as Lady Townley, for many years she ranked as the finest interpreter of genteel comedy on the American stage, while her abilities in tragic rôles were of no mean order. She is said to have received $200.00 per night for her services, which was the largest amount ever paid to an actress at that time on the American stage. In 1815 she was married to Charles Gilfert (q.v.), a musician and theatrical manager, and thereafter her public career was merged in that of her husband. After his death in 1829 she retired from the stage, and opened a young ladies' seminary in New York city, which she conducted with indifferent success. In 1831 she attempted to repeat her theatrical successes of former years, but her youth and spirits were gone and her efforts met with disappointment. Her last years were spent in Philadelphia, Pa., in extreme poverty, and she died there Apr. 19, 1833.

MARVEL, Robert, faster, was born in Sussex county, Del., Oct. 7, 1805. In early life he followed the sea for some seven years, but in 1833 removed to the West, and settled in Pike township, near Indianapolis, Ind. Nothing in his life calls for especial notice but an extraordinary fast, which he began in his eighty-fourth year, and continued for sixty-seven days, attracting the attention, not only of the general public, but of medical men throughout the country. On June 13, 1889, Mr. Marvel ate his last regular meal. For thirty-eight days he took absolutely nothing into his stomach. On the thirty-ninth day he drank a small quantity of milk, and at irregular intervals continued to do so. Altogether he drank not to exceed one gallon of milk in the sixty-seven days that elapsed after he began to fast. The effect of this abstinence was that he reduced himself to a living skeleton. He was regularly attended by a well-known physician, but he resisted all proffered food. After fasting a full month, he one day arose from his bed, and, seizing a pan of water that stood near, drank some of it. Afterward milk and water were left near him, and occasionally he would rise from bed, and drink a little. During the last week of his life he left his bed only at long intervals, when he would spring up, and wander about the house. He evidently suffered severely, though everything possible was done for his comfort. His fast is the longest on record, so far as is known. The longest other case of voluntary fasting was that of Tanner, who ate nothing and drank only water during forty days. Marvel died Aug. 19, 1889.

EASTBURN, George, educator, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Nov. 25, 1838, a descendant of Robert Eastburn, who came over from Yorkshire, England, in 1713. His family belonged to the Society of Friends, and he was educated at the Friends' Central School in Philadelphia. Adopting teaching as his profession, he taught in the public and Friends' schools until the civil war. Enlisting in the 11th Pennsylvania regiment at the time of the first Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania, he served less than a year, and was discharged on account of sickness. Upon regaining his health he entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1868, having been obliged to devote one year in teaching to defray his college expenses. Immediately after graduating he established an English and classical school for young men and boys in Philadelphia, called the North Broad Street Select School, afterward Eastburn Academy. As a teacher he was honored and respected by his pupils, and exerted a strong and healthful influence in moulding their future life and character. He was an advocate of the metric system of weights and measures, and delivered several addresses on that subject. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale College in 1871, and Ph.D. from Princeton College in 1890. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1906.

INMAN, Samuel Martin, merchant, was born at Dandridge, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1843, son of Shadrach W. and Jane (Martin) Hamilton Inman, grandson of John Ritchie and Jane (Walker) Inman and great-grandson of Abednego and Mary (Ritchie) Inman, who came to this country from England and were among the early settlers in Jefferson co., Tenn. He was educated at Maury Academy in Dandridge, Maryland College and Princeton University, but here his studies were interrupted during his sophomore year by the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted in the Confederate service as a private in company E, 1st Tennessee cavalry, and rose rapidly to the rank of first lieutenant, being detailed to special duty on the staff of Gen. W. Y. C. Hume. At the close of the war he engaged in business at Augusta, Ga., but in 1867 removed to Atlanta, where with his father, he established the cotton firm of S. W. Inman & Son, which continued until the elder Inman returned to Tennessee in 1870, after which the firm became known as S. M. Inman & Co. A branch house was opened in Texas, and agencies were established throughout the cotton producing territory. Through its export business the company became favorably known throughout the world as a powerful organization which continued until Mr. Inman's retirement in 1896, when it was divided into several separate branches of which Inman, Howard & Inman, of Atlanta, Ga., and Inman, Nelms & Company, of Houston, Texas, still remain. Mr. Inman was not only interested in this handling of cotton, but became an expert in its cultivation and growth; was largely responsible for the educational campaign by which improved methods of agriculture were introduced in the South, and was a pioneer in the movement of the cotton factory to the cotton field. He assisted in the organization of the Southern Railway, serving on its board of directors until 1912; was largely instrumental in the consolidation of the Street Railway system of Atlanta, and was for many years a director of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York, the Atlanta National Bank, and the Lowry National Bank of Atlanta. He was one of the largest stockholders of the East Atlanta Land Co., and his real estate holdings were numerous and valuable. He was associated for a number of years with Henry W. Grady in the publication of the Atlanta "Constitution." He was active in promoting the Cotton States and International Exposition in 1881, as well as the Exposition of 1895, held at Piedmont Park. He was one of the founders and for many years a member of the board of trustees of the Georgia School of Technology. He was one of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee of Selection for Georgia, and was constantly working for the educational development of his city and state. In 1906-07, Mr. Inman was chairman of an influential Business Men's Association for the promotion of the educational interests of the state, and as a result of

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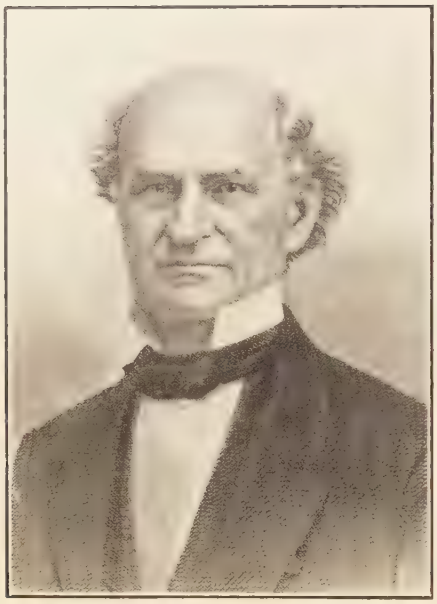
the campaign the annual appropriation for public schools was increased a half million dollars, new buildings were provided for the State College of Agriculture, and eleven state district agricultural high schools were established to which the citizens of the state donated nearly half a million dollars more. He was a member of the board of trustees of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, for sixteen years and its able chairman since 1903, donating liberally to its support. Through his efforts an endowment and extension fund of $350,000 was raised for that institution by popular subscription. Mr. Inman was a generous and genuine Christian philanthropist, and in addition to the gifts already mentioned, contributed largely to Oglethorpe University, Emory University, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Presbyterian church and numerous other hospitals, schools and colleges. His public gifts total more than a million dollars, and his private charities were extensive. He doubled every donation by giving himself with his money, personally seeing that it was wisely applied, judiciously expended and safely invested. His wonderful foresight and genius for business affairs were freely at the service of every institution that called upon him in the name of humanity. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, but invariably declined public office. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder for many years. He was a member of the Capital City and Druid Hills Golf clubs. He was a man of culture and refinement, and could discuss interestingly almost any topic. He was punctilious in the discharge of every social requirement, and his perennial and general amiability won for him many enduring friendships. Mr. Inman was married (1) Feb. 19, 1868, to Jennie, daughter of Henry Jackson Dick of Rome, Ga., by whom he had three children: Henry A., Frank M., and Nellie, wife of Joseph W. Cooper of Philadelphia. Mrs. Inman died in 1890, and he was married (2) Dec. 15, 1892, to Mildred, daughter of A. M. McPheeters, of Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Inman died in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12, 1915.

GIFFORD, Sanford Robinson, artist, was born at Greenfield, Saratoga co., N. Y., July 10, 1823. Soon after his birth his father acquired the iron works at Hudson, N. Y., and Sandford's boyhood was passed at Hudson, within sight of the river and the Catskill mountains, in a region peculiarly calculated to develop an artistic temperament. He entered Brown University in 1842, but left at the end of his sophomore year and became a pupil of John Rubens Smith in New York, who was chiefly known as a water-color teacher and painter. Mr. Gifford was greatly influenced by the landscapes of Thomas Cole and decided to devote himself chiefly to landscape painting. He exhibited at the National Academy of Design for five years and in 1851 was elected an associate, and in 1854 an Academician. He spent two years in Europe, sketching in England and Scotland, studying in Paris, walking through Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, and passing a winter in Rome. He sketched in the Abruzzi, around Naples, and in Austria in the summer of 1857, returning to New York in September. During the civil war he was a member of the Seventh Regiment and accompanied it on its historic trip to Washington. During 1868-70 he was again in Europe sketching in Italy, Greece, Syria, Egypt, and Turkey and in 1870 he made a trip to the Rocky mountains, joined Col. Hayden's expedition through the Indian country and visited Alaska. In 1874 he spent some time sketching along the shores of Lake Superior. His landscapes were commended at the Centennial in 1876, and in 1878 his "San Giorgio" and "Mount Ranier" were shown at the Paris salon. Isham, in his "History of American Painting," says that Sandford R. Gifford had more of the sensuous note than most of his contemporaries. He loved warm color. He was the first of his contemporaries to base the whole interest of a picture on purely artistic problems, such as the exact values of sunlit sails against an evening sky. Isham finds no special brilliancy in the execution of his canvases. John F. Weir ranks him with the founders of style, saying that in no previous landscape painter has he found the source of Gifford's inspiration. He was a close student of nature, of her forms and facts, as well as her moods. He loved the light. His finest impressions were those derived from landscapes when the air is charged with an effulgence of irruptive and glowing light. He rendered atmosphere palpably, with subtle sympathy, and great delicacy. He effected a unity in his art by plunging all the separate features of the landscape in a qualifying, colored atmosphere, adapted to his theme or motive. Technically speaking, with reference to his method, he adopted some general and pervasive key of color suited to his theme, and into this, as a vehicle, he broke all the separate and intricate harmonies of the detail. He thus qualified every local tint and object with a pervasive illumination, often glowing and mellow, yet never sacrificing the crispness of touch that indicates a nervous sense of the character and structure of forms. His style united beauty with character, delicacy with strength, in a marked degree. His art was poetic and reminiscent, it was not realistic in the formal sense. Among his most noted canvases are "Home in the Wilderness" (1856); "Hunter Mountain," "Kauterskill Clove Twilight," "Twilight in the Adirondacks," "Baltimore in 1862" (1862); "Morning in the Adirondacks" (1867); "Mt. Mansfield" (1869); "San Giorgio, Venice" (1870); "Tivoli" (1871); "Fishing Boats of the Adriatic" (1873); "Palanza, Lake Maggiore," "Venetian Sails" (1874); "Near Palermo" (1876); "Fire Island Beach" (1877); "Sunset, Bay of New York" (1878). The catalogue of his paintings printed by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, contains a list of 734 pictures. He died in New York city, Aug. 29, 1880.

PENROSE, Richard Alexander Fullerton, physician, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Mar. 24, 1827, the son of Charles Bingham and Valeria Fullerton (Biddle) Penrose, and grandson of Clement Biddle Penrose, one of three commissioners for the territory ceded by France to the United States. He was a descendant of William Biddle, an intimate friend of William Penn, and the founder of the Biddle family of Philadelphia. His father was a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, speaker of the senate of Pennsylvania for some years, solicitor of the U. S. treasury from 1841 to 1844; one of the editors of the Penrose & Watts, "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," and, at the time of his death in 1857, a leading member of the Pennsylvania senate. He was a man of elegant manners, great energy and brilliant intellect. The subject of this sketch was educated at Dickinson College, where he was graduated in 1846. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1849, after which he became resident physician at Pennsylvania Hospital for three years. He began practicing medi-

cine in Philadelphia in 1853, and soon rose to eminence in his profession. The wards of the Philadelphia Hospital in 1854 were opened to medical instruction, mainly through his influence and energy. He was then elected consulting surgeon to the institution and commenced the delivery of clinical lectures on diseases of women and children. He gained wide popularity as a medical lecturer, and was also a very successful private instructor in his profession, encouraging students under him to aim at a high standard of medical attainments. In 1863 he became professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the University of Pennsylvania. He filled the position with distinguished ability for more than a quarter of a century, during which he greatly aided in moulding the characters and directing the future of the thousands of young men who were educated at that institution. He brought to the lecture-room a wide and successful professional experience of which much of his instruction was a clear and careful presentation. His contributions to medical literature are characterized by clearness and force, and are all on practical subjects. Dr. Penrose was one of the founders of the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, of the American Gynecological Society, of the Gynecian Hospital, and was a member of many learned societies. In 1872 Dickinson College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In 1889 he resigned the professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, and at the same time retired from the active practice of medicine. He was married in 1858 to Sarah Hannah Boies. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1908.

PENROSE, Boies, lawyer and U. S. senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1860, eldest son of Richard Alexander Fullerton and Sarah Hannah (Boies) Penrose, both members of the oldest and best known families of Pennsylvania. His father (above) was one of Philadelphia's most noted physicians. He received his first instruction from private tutors, was prepared for college in the well-known Episcopal Academy and entering Harvard college at the age of seventeen, was graduated in 1881. He was one of five selected out of a class of 200 to give the commencement orations, his subject being "Martin Van Buren as a Politician." Upon his return to Philadelphia, he began the study of law in the office of two of the most distinguished leaders of the bar, Hon. Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and became a partner of S. Davis Page, then a leader in reform politics in Philadelphia, and Edward P. Allinson, who was afterward called the "father of the Pennsylvania bar association," the firm name being Page, Allinson and Penrose. The partnership of the two younger members, Allinson and Penrose, resulted in an elaborate joint authorship of "Philadelphia, A History of Municipal Development," (1887), which was of such excellence that it was published by Johns Hopkins University in its series of monographs. He also contributed several chapters on municipal law to the American and English Encyclopedia of Law. Senators Matthew S. Quay and J. Donald Cameron were the leaders in state politics and they were the executives of the dominant transportation, manufacturing and financial interests that had grown up around the efforts of the city of Philadelphia to build up a great port, a tariff and a railroad outlet to the West for the past forty years, in rivalry to New York and Baltimore. Mr. Penrose naturally turned to this field as his arena and in 1884 became a candidate for the state legislature. The great labor struggles represented by the "Homestead riots" were demanding solution and when young Penrose was elected to the lower house at Harrisburg before his twenty-fourth birthday (1884) he turned his attention to organized labor. One of his first efforts resulted in the factory inspection law, which was so well worked out that it stood all attacks against it and remained in force until it was developed into the department of labor and industry. With his brother, Dr. Charles Bingham Penrose, he worked out and created the department of health of Pennsylvania and secured the appointment of Dr. Dixon under whom it has become famous over the world; and in 1885 he aided materially in securing the passage of a reform charter for Philadelphia, known as the "Bullitt Bill." Two years later, 1886, Mr. Penrose was elected to the state senate to represent the Sixth Philadelphia district, and during his service in that body he was easily the leading figure in government. Not less than fifty measures which have since been recognized among the prominent progressive statutes were due to his initiative and leadership, among them the present school code. He was re-elected to the upper house in 1890 and again in 1894, being president, pro tempore, in 1889 and 1891. He was the candidate of the Durham organization in Philadelphia for mayor, but was withdrawn at the eleventh hour. In the great gold and silver campaign of 1896 the Pennsylvania State Republican organization picked Penrose to contest on its behalf the seat held by Sen. J. Donald Cameron in the national congress. One of the greatest battles in Pennsylvania politics ensued. Pitted against him were the anti-Quay elements in the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and these rallied around John Wanamaker (q. v.), then a political figure of national importance. Penrose won by seven votes in the Republican caucus, but the victory was clouded by scandals. He entered the U. S. senate March 4, 1897, retiring from the practice of law, since Pennsylvania, like many other states, was inclined to keep her senators continuously. He was re-elected in 1903, 1909 and 1914. At the request of labor bodies, Senator Penrose was early put on the Immigration and Labor Committee and later became its chairman, and strongly advocated the Chinese exclusion act. He was also one of the hardest workers on the Dingley tariff bill. The prosperity which marked President McKinley's administration, gave the young senator prestige in his native state, and upon his re-election he became more prominent in the national councils. He was made a member of the committees on finance, commerce, and naval affairs, and in 1919 was appointed chairman of the finance committee which virtually carries with it the leadership of the senate. He became the voice of Pennsylvania on the tariff and when the Payne bill came up in 1909 he secured abundant public hearings in manufacturing behalf. The mill district of Pennsylvania celebrated with a "Penrose Day," his successful efforts on behalf of home industries. In 1911 Senator Penrose succeeded Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, as the Republican leader in the senate. In the terrific onslaughts of the "progressive" elements of both parties, in which one after another of the "old guard" fell by the way, and the great wave of determination of the people to elect their senators themselves, Senator Penrose welcomed the new mode, and the people of Pennsylvania, even against Roosevelt, elected him by a plurality of over 150,000 (1914). He has long been active in naval affairs, and on the committee on commerce. As chairman of the committee on post offices and post



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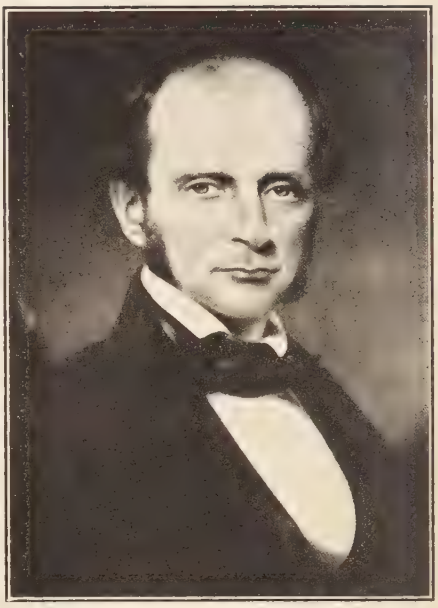

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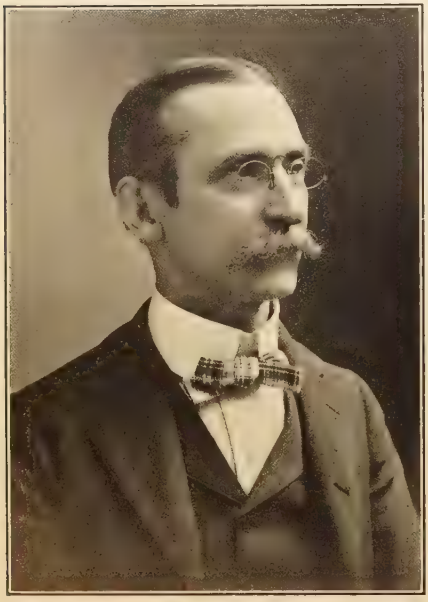

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SINGER

roads, which handles some hundreds of millions annually, he aided in developing this system and was chairman of the committee that reorganized it on its present basis, effecting large savings annually. He was the dominant Republican leader in the national campaigns of 1912 and 1916, and represents the manufacturing, transportation and financial interests and their purposes not only in the state of Pennsylvania but in the United States, after more than twenty years' service in the senate and over thirty years as Philadelphia's chief Republican leader. He has always been an important figure in Pennsylvania politics. He was the lieutenant of Matthew S. Quay, and his election to the U. S. senate was a victory for the Quay forces. When Quay died Penrose became head of the Republican state organization. He was successful in breaking down the barriers that divided the Quay and the anti-Quay factions in the old Pennsylvania Republican organization, bringing the organization more closely under his control. He was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1903-05, member of the Republican national committee in 1904, and delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1900, 1904, 1912 and 1916. Sen. Penrose has had a notable labor record in the national congress as well as in the Pennsylvania state legislature and has become known as a friend of labor. Considerable labor legislation has been sponsored by him, and he has been instrumental in settling strikes, particularly that of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit employees in 1910, in which he brought pressure to bear on the company. Penrose is one of the silent men of the senate. He does most of his work in committee, and seldom makes a speech on the floor of the senate. He is a large man physically, and one of the striking figures of the national capitol. In the midst of a more powerful political warfare than any of his predecessors ever experienced, he has kept a remarkably cool head and political mastery, so that he is probably stronger now than ever before, and if, as some claim, the "old guard" must go, Senator Penrose will no doubt be the last, and that time does not appear to be near. The fierce criticisms that are launched against him must also be launched against his constituency. A man of wealth, he is above the temptations of personal graft, though he has frequently been accused of being one of the beneficiaries of corrupt politics. He is not married. (Portrait opposite p. 443.)

MILLER, Andrew Jackson, lawyer, was born at Point Petre, near St. Mary's, Camden co., Ga., Mar. 21, 1806, son of Thomas Harvey and Mary (Scott) Miller, of Scotch descent. He had an academic education until sixteen, when he spent one year at the Military Academy at West Point. He studied law at St. Mary's under Archibald Clark, and continued in Augusta under his uncle, William Jackson, until in 1825 he was admitted to the bar, by special legislative act, and began successful practice. In 1836 he was elected state representative, and in 1838 state senator, being continuously re-elected until he died, and during this long service was twice president of the senate. In 1853 he accepted executive appointment as judge of the superior court until an incumbent could be elected. He was president of the Medical College of Georgia, city attorney of Augusta, director of the Georgia railroad, president of the Oglethorpe Infantry Loan Association, and captain of the Oglethorpe Infantry. Mr. Miller was one of the distinguished lawyers and statesmen of Georgia, and during his twenty years of unbroken public service was a controlling spirit in the state. His research of cases was exhaustive, his discrimination unerring, and his memory unfailing. In his long practice he prosecuted murderers but three times, and then on condition that if the evidence created doubt of guilt, he would retire from the case or inform the jury. He was an effective pioneer in Georgia's system of railway improvements, and one of the creators of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. He was the author and worked unceasingly for the just measure, now an almost universal law, the preservation and protection of the rights of married women in the distribution of their estates. In 1828 he married Martha B. Olive, of Columbia county, Ga., and had one son, Frank H. Miller, who has kept up his father's law repute. Mr. Miller died at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 3, 1856.

FLICKINGER, Samuel Jacob, journalist, was born on a farm near Millville, Butler co., O., Feb. 14, 1848, son of Daniel Kumler and Mary (Lintner) Flickinger. His father, whose family was Swiss, was a bishop in the United Brethren church and a missionary to Africa. He worked on the farm not only in his early life, but during his vacation from college. He was graduated at Otterbein University in 1872, and took a post-graduate course at Cornell. He received the degree of A.M. from Otterbein in 1875. He had a natural taste for journalism, and went to work on the Dayton "Journal" in 1876, serving for two years as its telegraph editor. In 1878 he became a reporter on the "Ohio State Journal," on which he was well trained through all the departments. His life-work is shown in this journal. He did not agree with the conservative policy of publishing a local paper, and withdrew from 1881 to 1884, working in the meantime on Cincinnati papers. On assuming charge of the paper in the latter year as managing editor, he insisted on making it a metropolitan journal, and after enlarging in other directions, the change was made in January, 1886, from the publication of the pony press report to that of the full Associated Press reports. A force of special correspondents was organized in every town in Ohio and adjoining states, a Washington bureau was established, and in 1890 a Sunday edition of sixteen pages was started, which proved a phenomenal success in Ohio journalism. The "Weekly Ohio State" was also improved until it became a paper of national circulation, especially in the western states. Mr. Flickinger gave attention to the general management as well as to the editorial tone of the paper. He was a correspondent of the Associated Press, with headquarters in Cincinnati, during 1893-1904. He then became editor of the Dayton (O.) "Journal," but two years later accepted the position of private secretary to Gov. A. L. Harris. In 1909 he became editor of the Dayton (O.) "Daily Herald," and three years later purchased an interest in the Durham (N. C.) "Sun," with which he was also connected for three years. Mr. Flickinger wrote a history of the Flickinger family and a number of political pamphlets. He was a trustee of Otterbein University and a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Cuvier Press Club of Cincinnati. He is unmarried.

MARCH, Alden, surgeon, was born in Sutton, Worcester co., Mass., Sept. 20, 1795, of English ancestry. He was brought up on his father's farm, attending the district school during the winters, and after teaching school for a short time he began the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. David March, who was an army surgeon. In

1818 and 1819 he attended medical lectures on anatomy and surgery in Boston, and was graduated M.D. in the medical department of Brown University in 1820. While visiting a brother in Cambridge co., N. Y., shortly after receiving his diploma, he performed his first surgical operation which was for the deformity known as hare-lip. He began his practice in Albany, N. Y., and remained there nearly a third of a century, commanding a large and lucrative business and attaining an eminent position in the profession. Dr. March became professor of anatomy at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, Castleton, Vt., in 1825; professor of anatomy at the Albany Medical Seminary in 1827, and at the Albany Medical School in 1833. The latter was destroyed by fire in 1834, resulting in the loss of much of his valuable anatomical and pathological preparations, and in the establishment by him of a practical school for anatomy and surgery in Albany. Dr. March, it is believed, delivered the first course of lectures ever given in New York on anatomy. They were delivered to a class of fourteen students in the fall of 1821 with demonstrations and dissections. He procured his anatomical subjects from Boston and they formed the nucleus of the Museum of the Albany Medical College. When that college was established in 1838, through Dr. March's efforts, he was appointed professor of surgery and held that position until his death. He gave his first course of lectures there in the spring of 1839. The college was greatly indebted to him for its prosperity and at his death he bequeathed to it his pathological museum and the sum of $1,000. He was also one of the founders of the Albany City Hospital. Dr. March visited Europe in 1841, 1848 and 1856, not only to perfect himself in the profession, but also to make a study of hip disease on which he wrote a valuable treatise, published in the "Transactions of the American Medical Association" (1853). He was author of a number of valuable papers on subjects studied by him, most of which were read before the New York State Medical Society, and published in its transactions. He devised, modified and improved certain surgical processes and invented a number of useful surgical instruments, such as improved splint for use in hip disease, improved forceps for hare-lip operation, new instrument for removal of urinary calculi, and instruments for removal of dead bone. He was a successful dissector and an instructive and painstaking teacher, and as an operator he was quick, dexterous, bold and cautious. His recorded operations number 7,124, excluding ten years of his professional practice when no record was made. Dr. March was married Feb. 22, 1824, to Joanna P., daughter of Silas Armsby, of Sutton, Mass., and had four children, two of which died in infancy. A son, Henry March, became a physician. He was president of the Albany County Medical Society in 1832-33, president of the New York State Medical Society in 1857, and of the American Medical Association, of which he was one of the founders, in 1864. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1868 and in 1869 he was made honorary member of the Institut des Archivistes de France. He died in Albany, N. Y., June 17, 1869.

KELLOGG, Clara Louise, singer, was born at Sumterville, S. C., July 9, 1842, daughter of George and Jane Elizabeth (Crosby) Kellogg. The founder of her family in America was Lieut. Joseph Kellogg who emigrated from England prior to 1651, and settled in Farmington, Conn. From him and his wife, Joanna, the line of descent is traced through their son Deacon Samuel, who married Sarah Merrill; their son Capt. Isaac, who married Mary Webster; their son, Samuel, who married Mary Steele; their son Ebenezer, who married Mollie Bissell; their son Isaac, who married Aurilla Barney, and was the grandfather of the singer. Her father, a man of considerable inventive and mechanical genius, taught school in early life and later was engaged in manufacturing. He invented the jack-chain machine, capable of making a yard of chain per minute, devised an original dove-tailing machine, a number of improved surgical instruments, and a type distributing machine, the forerunner of the modern linotype. He established a manufactory in Reddick, for making chains and hooks and eyes with American machinery. He manufactured surgical instruments in Birmingham, Conn., during 1846-55, and his last years were devoted to photographic and astronomical experiments in New York city. The daughter lived with her parents in Birmingham, Conn., until fifteen years old, when New York became her home. She was educated at Ashland Seminary in the Catskills, and her musical education was obtained under the instruction of Millet, Albites and Rivarde in New York, and later of Meizer and Arditi in Europe. She made her first appearance in Italian opera in Boston, Mass., in "Linda di Chamouni," when she achieved both a dramatic and lyric success. Her voice was a pure sweet soprano of a penetrating quality and extraordinary flexibility. She scored another success in "La Sonnambula," when the civil war brought her season to an end. In 1865 she produced "Faust" for the first time in America, her appearance as Marguerite establishing her reputation as a leading vocalist. Berlioz, who was then in the United States, expressed himself as surprised and charmed by the skill with which she apprehended those subtler nuances of the poet, which he had believed were beyond the reach of lyric and mimetic art. In 1867 she sang in London at Her Majesty's theatre, making her debut in Marguerite, when foreign critics declared she sang with "art, feeling, judgment and supreme taste." After a successful season in "Traviata," "Linda" and other operas, she toured the United States for three years in opera and concert. In 1872 she returned to London, where she sang with Nilsson at Drury Lane, and produced a more profound impression than on her first appearance. On her coming home in 1874 she organized a company, and prepared a large repertoire of English opera, which she succeeded in making popular in America. She sang in Italian opera in Austria in the winter of 1897-80, and in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1883. Clara Louise Kellogg was generous in encouragement and substantial help to struggling artists, and lavish in her services for charitable and philanthropic enterprises. She was married in Elkhart, Ind., Nov. 6, 1886, to Carl Strakosch, a native of Vienna, Austria, and thereafter lived in retirement in East Hartford, Conn. She wrote a delightful book of reminiscenses, "Memoirs of an American Prima Donna" (1913), which is replete with experiences and anecdotes charmingly recounted. She died at New Hartford, Conn., May 14, 1916.

COLE, Ambrose N., "Father of the Republican Party," was born at Wellsville, N. Y., about 1810. His early life was passed on a farm, but he subsequently learned the printer's trade, and adopted the profession of journalism. When he became of age he engaged actively in local poli-

tics, building up a reputation throughout the western and southern counties of New York as an active partisan. He spent many winters in Albany during the sessions of the legislature, and was a conspicuous figure on the floors of the senate and assembly, when important bills were under consideration. He was frequently referred to as a lobbyist, but his connection with matters of legislation never brought upon him any suspicion of corruption. His acquaintance with public men was large, as was also his knowledge of state legislation. He was a recognized political leader, and this fact probably gave currency to the idea that he originated the republican party. This he is said to have done in 1853, when the first republican conference was held at Friendship, Allegany co., N. Y. The meeting took place in a bedroom, Mr. Cole and two other citizens being the only persons present. Another conference was held soon afterwards, when the republican party was duly proclaimed. These meetings were followed by a county convention at Angelica, by which candidates were nominated and resolutions adopted, setting forth the principles of the party. Mr. Cole was the leader in the meetings and the convention, and was from that time called "Father Cole," in honor of his part in giving life to the party. Mr. Cole in his summers devoted himself to farming, and introduced a system of hillside irrigation by which he largely increased the fertility of his farm. He explained his theory in a book which he published and largely sold. While Mr. Cole and his hobby were at first laughed at and ridiculed by the conservative farmers of his section, it is a notable fact that hillside irrigation and the use of water artificially applied to growing crops has become common practice, not only in his neighborhood, but generally throughout the country. The "father of his party" was too much engrossed in politics to be a great financial success, although he laid by a competency for old age. He died at Wellsville, N. Y., June 7, 1889.

GILMAN, Nicholas, United States senator, was born in Exeter, N. H., Aug. 3, 1755, son of Nicholas and Ann (Taylor) Gilman, and a brother of John Taylor Gilman (q.v.), governor of New Hampshire. He was a descendant of Edward Gilman, the founder of the New Hampshire family of Gilmans, who was a native of Hingham, Norfolk, England, and came to America in 1638. Edward Gilman's wife was Mary Clark, and the line of descent is traced through their son, John, who married Elizabeth Treworgye; their son, Nicholas, who married Sarah Clark and their son Daniel, who married Mary Lord, and was the grandfather of Senator Gilman. At twenty-one years of age Nicholas Gilman entered the American army as an adjutant in Col. Scammell's regiment of the New Hampshire line and was promoted to be captain in 1778. When Scannell became adjutant general Gilman was appointed assistant in that department. He was for some time a member of Gen. Washington's military family and was employed by him as deputy adjutant general to take account of the prisoners captured upon the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Meanwhile he served in the Continental congress from 1786 to 1788, and was a member of the convention that framed the federal constitution (1787) and signed that instrument. After the adoption of the constitution he was sent as a representative of New Hampshire to the first United States Congress, serving one term of two years. He was described as a man of deeds rather than words, and while it appears that he attended carefully to his duties in the congress he spoke very little. In 1805 he was chosen United States senator from his native state, and served in the upper house during the remainder of his life. In 1793 and in 1797 he was a presidential elector, and also a state councilor. His comment on the work of the body which framed the constitution of the United States, of which he was the youngest member, was significant. Writing to a friend, Sept. 18, 1787, he said: "(The plan) is the best that could meet the unanimous concurrence of the states in convention. It was done by bargain and compromise, yet, notwithstanding its imperfections, on the adoption of it depends, in my feeble judgment, whether we shall become a respectable nation or a people torn to pieces by intestine commotions, and rendered contemptible for ages." He died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1814.

MAXWELL, Hugh, soldier, was born in Ireland, Apr. 27, 1733, son of Hugh Maxwell, who came to America in that year with his family and settled in Massachusetts. He served against the French in 1758-63, and was wounded and captured at Fort Edward, barely escaping with his life. In 1773 he settled at Charlemont, Franklin co., Mass. He was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and served through the revolution, becoming a major in 1777, and later a lieutenant-colonel. He died at sea, Oct. 14, 1799, on a voyage from the West Indies.

MAXWELL, Thompson, soldier, was born at New Bedford, Mass., in 1742, son of Hugh Maxwell, and brother of Hugh Maxwell (above). He served in the French war, was one of the Boston "tea party" in 1773, bore arms at Bunker Hill, and helped to frame and adopt the Massachusetts constitution. He removed to Ohio in 1800, entered the war of 1812 at the age of seventy, was taken prisoner, and died in 1835, at the age of ninety-three.

GRIMES, John, R. C. bishop, was born in Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 18, 1852, son of John and Bridget (Hammond) Grimes. He received a portion of his education at a national school and with the Jesuit fathers in his native country. Having decided to study for the priesthood, he entered the College of St. Hyacinthe, Canada in 1874. Adopted into the diocese of Albany he was sent in 1878 by the Rt. Rev. Francis McNierney, D.D., to the Grand Seminary of Montreal, Canada. In this institution he completed his theological course, and received from the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fabre, bishop of Montreal, the several orders preparatory to the sacerdotal order. On Feb. 19, 1882, he was ordained to the priesthood in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Albany, N. Y., by the Rt. Rev. Francis McNierney, D.D. His first appointment in the diocese of his adoption was as assistant to the late Dr. O'Hara of St. Mary's Church, Syracuse, N. Y., where he early displayed his ability as an ecclesiastic and as a financier. He rendered valuable assistance toward the completion of a new edifice and the organization of a large and influential congregation. He remained there until 1887, when he was appointed pastor of St. Paul's church, Whitesboro, N. Y., with the missions thereto connected. He presided over these missions until the pastorate of St. Mary's became vacant by the death of Dr. O'Hara, and in Jan., 1890, he was sent back to Syracuse to take charge of this parish. Under his wise administration St. Mary's Church increased rapidly in numbers until its membership exceeded that of any other church in central New York. On May 16, 1909, he was consecrated coadjutor

bishop of Syracuse, and upon the death of Bishop Ludden, he succeeded to the bishopric, being consecrated Aug. 6, 1912.

GILES, Henry, clergyman and lecturer, was born near Gorey, Wexford co., Ireland, Nov. 1, 1809. He was educated for the Catholic priesthood, but later became a Unitarian, and received a license to preach from that denomination. He came to the United States at the age of thirty-eight, engaged in lecturing, and soon became one of the most popular lecturers in the country. He was an outspoken anti-slavery man, but was not an "agitator," and for that reason was tolerated in Southern cities. In addition to his work in the lecture field he was also a frequent contributor to the periodical press. His last public lecture was for a charity in aid of the family of a veteran of the Mexican war. His published works are: "Lectures and Essays," two vols. (1850); "Christian Thought on Life" (1851); "Illustrations of Genius in Some of Its Relations to Culture and Society" (1854); "Human Life in Shakespeare" (1868), and "Letters and Essays on Irish and Other Subjects" (1869). Miss Mitford, in her "Recollections of a Literary Life," highly commends his "Lectures and Essays." Another critic said of them: "They will revive in the reader the delightful wit, the clear mental attraction, and the high pleasure which they uniformly excited in their delivery." Henry Giles died at Hyde Park, near Boston, Mass., July 10, 1882.

REDFIELD, Anna Maria Treadwell, third daughter of Nathaniel Hazard and Margaret (Platt) Treadwell, the latter a daughter of Judge Charles Platt, was born at L'Original, Upper Canada, Jan. 17, 1800, and was married to the Hon. Lewis H. Redfield, Feb. 7, 1820. The seigniory of L'Original, fifty-four square miles of territory stretching nine miles along the Ottawa river, was opened to emigrants by its owner, Mrs. Redfield's father, in 1794. When the war of 1812 broke out, Mr. Treadwell's American proclivities caused him to be a suspected person; his property was confiscated, and it was with some difficulty that he succeeded in returning to Plattsburgh with his family, where Mrs. Redfield's girlhood was passed. She was educated at Mrs. Emma Willard's Seminary at Middlebury, Vt., and took a post-graduate course of study at Clinton, N. Y., under her uncle, Rev. Dr. Davis, president of Hamilton College. She was preceptress at the academy at Onondaga Hollow, which became her home on her marriage to Mr. Redfield. In 1829 Mr. Redfield removed with his family to Syracuse, where Mrs. Redfield died June 15, 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. Twenty-five years before she died Mrs. E. F. Ellet wrote in "The Queens of American Society:" "Mrs. Redfield is not only noted for position, but is known as the author of a popular work, 'Zoölogical Science, or Nature in Living Forms,' a book enumerated by Prof. Agassiz as one that would do credit to a majority of college professors. Her intellectual culture was softened by natural refinement and a sympathy that went out spontaneously to all who needed it or claimed her tenderness. The mother of a numerous family, she took great pains with their education." During middle life, with her husband and daughters, Mrs. Redfield dispensed an almost lavish hospitality, never forgetting to entertain strangers and never unmindful of the calls of misfortune. She found time for general reading, to make an extensive collection of shells, minerals and botanical specimens, to prepare her work on zoölogy, and to contribute papers of historic value to Hamilton College and to the historical societies of Long Island and Chicago. For many years she took an active interest in every political, religious and educational convention held in Syracuse. Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y., conferred upon her the degree of honor, equivalent to master of arts, which had never before been accorded to any woman in this country.

Ann M. Redfield

REDFIELD, Lewis Hamilton, printer and publisher, was born at Farmington, Conn., Nov. 26, 1792, the son of Peleg Redfield, a soldier of the revolutionary war. While Lewis was an infant his father removed to Suffield, where he remained for six years, when he settled near Clifton Springs, Ontario county, N. Y. That part of the country was but little settled at that time and Lewis's youth was passed in a log cabin, sharing the farm work, and attended such transient schools as were opened in the neighborhood. His health not being sufficient for this rough life, his father apprenticed him as a printer to James D. Bemis at Canandaigua, where he remained for six years. In 1814 he began the publication of the Onondaga "Register" at Onondaga Valley, then called Hollow, which was an exponent of Jeffersonian democracy and reached a large circulation during the war. Mr. Redfield, after the opening of the Erie Canal, transferred his paper to Syracuse and consolidated it with the Syracuse "Gazette." On account of ill health he disposed of his paper in 1832. In 1834 he became president of the village and did much for its adornment. For thirty years he was a director of the old Bank of Salina and later was a director of the Salt Springs National Bank. In 1872 he was the democratic presidential elector. He left two sons and four daughters: Mrs. L. G. Longstreet, Mrs. J. L. Bagg, Mrs. W. H. Smith, L. W. Redfield—all residing in Syracuse—Mrs. Jane Redfield, residing at Clifton Springs, and Charles Platt Treadwell Redfield, residing in Syracuse and at Glen Haven. The latter has one son, Robert Longstreet. Mr. Redfield died July 14, 1882.

L. H. Redfield

MASON, Amos Lawrence, physician, was the grandson of Jeremiah Mason, and was born at Salem, Mass., Apr. 20, 1842, his father being rector of the old St. Peter's Episcopal church in Salem. Dr. Mason was graduated from Harvard in 1863, and, after spending five years in travel and study, entered upon his profession of medicine, taking his degree at the Harvard Medical School in 1872, having passed the previous year as house physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital. After another period of European study he returned to Boston, where he has since given his constant attention to his professional duties, which, like those of most physicians, are not of a nature to attract the public eye. He is one of the directors of the Boston Dispensary, a private corporation established in 1796, which gives medical care to a large part of the poor of the city. He has spent much time, for many years, as one of the medical staff in the service of the great City Hospital of Boston, an institution which has few equals among similar municipal establishments, either from a philanthropic point of view, or as regards the educational advantages which students of medicine may there obtain. Dr. Mason is also assistant professor of clinical medicine in the medical faculty of Harvard University.

MAXWELL, Hugh, advocate, was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1787. His parents soon emigrated to New York, where he was educated at Columbia and admitted to the bar. He was assistant judge-advocate general of the army in 1814, and district attorney of New York 1819–29; in 1823 he gained much celebrity by the prosecution of certain prominent citizens who were accused and convicted of conspiracy to defraud insurance companies. (See Halleck's poem, Mac Surll.) He was long a member of St. Andrew's Society and its president in 1835, took a leading part in local whig politics, and was collector of customs in New York 1849–52. He retired from practice at about the age of seventy, and died in New York March 31, 1873.

WHITE, William J., manufacturer, was born in the year 1850. Neglected in childhood by those to whose care he had been committed, his early days were passed amid scenes and companions well calculated to debase and ruin a person of less natural strength of character; but the steadfastness of purpose, which has but increased with his mature years, enabled him to pass successfully this most trying period of his career, and to lay the foundations of a character which is the admiration of all who know him. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he began the struggle for existence, earning a precarious livelihood at such occupations as a child can find to do, drifting about from place to place—on a farm, in a city, and on the plains of the far West. It was thus that he fought the battle of life alone and unaided, passing from boyhood to manhood with untarnished character. At the age of twenty-one he drifted back to Cleveland, and in a small way began the manufacture and sale of pop-corn, confectionery, etc. In 1876 he began the manufacture of the commodity, which has become inseparably connected with his name, chewing-gum. By close application, and the same business ability that marked his earlier efforts, Mr. White has increased and enlarged his business, until to-day it is the largest of its kind in the world, and "Yucatan" is known in nearly every country. Mr. White is interested in a number of enterprises besides the manufacture of chewing-gum, such as stock-raising, vessel property, banking, etc. His factory in Cleveland is a five-story building, in which 285 persons are employed; the two-minute stock farm is in Rockport township, and is a veritable horse paradise. On Apr. 23, 1873, Mr. White married Ellen, daughter of Orange and Marietta (Howard) Mansfield, of Cleveland, by whom he has had eight children. Their beautiful home, Thornwood, is situated in a grove on the banks of Lake Erie, where they dispense bountiful hospitality, and extend a helping hand to all worthy applicants. Mr. White is a brilliant example of what perseverance, indomitable energy, and steadfastness of purpose may accomplish in the face of the most adverse circumstances.

PLATT, Charles, jurist, was born on Long Island in 1744, and was one of four brothers who were the original settlers and proprietors of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Soon after the close of the revolutionary war they purchased a number of military land warrants on the northwestern shores of Lake Champlain, and in person marked out and surveyed their patent in 1784. Judge Platt traced his ancestry back to Sir Hugh Platt, of Norfolk, Eng., where the family were in great repute as far back as 1327. The Platt coat-of-arms bears as motto: "Merit has its reward," and the crest is a crescent encircled by a chaplet of flowers. Judge Platt traveled abroad, studied medicine in Paris, and for many years after the founding of Plattsburgh was its one physician, and took an active part in the revolution. He was the first judge of Clinton county, holding this office until he was sixty years old, when his age rendered him no longer eligible, and was clerk of the county in 1808. He married Caroline Adriance, daughter of Isaac Adriance, of Poughkeepsie. He died in 1827.

CARPENTER, Esther Bernon, author, was born at Wakefield, R. I., Apr. 4, 1848, and is descended from Gabriel Bernon, one of the most distinguished of the Huguenots to emigrate to America, and from Thomas Willett, a Puritan, and the first mayor of New York city. Her father was a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church, and she was graduated at the church school, St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J. Miss Carpenter has been a member of the school committee of her native town, and has been a contributor to the Providence "Journal" for several years. She collaborated in the "History of East Greenwich, Rhode Island," and in the "Popular History of New England." She is one of the writers represented in "The Poet's Tributes to Garfield," and in Longfellow's "Poems of Places." She is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and her paper, "The Huguenot Influence in Rhode Island," was read before the society in 1855, and was published in its "Transactions." In 1887 Miss Carpenter published "South-County Neighbors" a book of short stories of village life in southern Rhode Island, which was very favorably received by the public.

TYLER, Comfort, soldier, was born at Ashford, Conn., Feb. 22, 1764, and was a lineal descendant of Wat Tyler, the revolutionist, in the reign of Richard II. Col. Tyler received a good education, and at the age of fourteen entered the American army, and served at West Point. In 1783 he removed to Caughnawaga, on the Mohawk river, where he taught school, practiced the profession of surveying, and accompanied Gen. James Clinton's expedition for the purpose of establishing a boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. On his return he joined the "Lessee Company" which had for its object the purchase, under the form of a lease for 999 years, of the Indian lands comprising a large portion of New York state. Col. Tyler was one of the pioneers of Onondaga county and of the salt mining industry, and was zealous in all enterprises for the public good. He was justice of the peace for the town of Manlius, N. Y., in 1794, and in the same year was appointed one of the coroners for Onondaga county. In 1797 he became sheriff and in 1799 clerk of the county. He was associated with Aaron Burr in his celebrated southern enterprise, in which he lost a large portion of his private means, and injured his political prospects. In 1811 he removed to Montezuma, Cayuga county, and organized a company for the manufacture of salt. He entered the American army in 1812, was commissioned assistant commissary general with the rank of colonel, and served to the close of the war. He was one of the earliest advocates of the canal policy of the state. Col. Tyler's first wife was Deborah Wemple, half-sister of Gen. Herkimer, who died soon after their marriage, leaving a daughter who married Cornelius Longstreet. His second wife was Betsy Brown. Col. Tyler died at Montezuma, Aug. 5, 1827.

BARTLETT, Homer Lyman, physician, was born in Jericho, Chittenden Co., Vt. He was the son of Elias Bartlett, an intelligent and prosperous farmer, a descendant of Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of revolutionary fame. His mother was Eliza Wheelock, descended from Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, who was one of the early missionaries to the American Indians. Young Bartlett received his preliminary education in his native village, and then went to the Academy of Bakersfield, Vt., where he became noted for his efficiency in mathematics and the natural sciences, and particularly for his facility in writing and speaking. He was considered one of the foremost champions in the debating society. Although it was the wish of his father, who was the possessor of much landed property, that his sons should become farmers like himself, only one of them, the eldest, followed his example in this particular, the other two having determined to enter the medical profession. Young Homer studied medicine in his native village with the family physician, and when the latter removed to Albany, N. Y., he accompanied him there, and remained with him one year. At the same time he attended a course of lectures in the Albany Medical College. He had also the benefit of a course in the medical college of Woodstock, Vt. Having completed this he went to New York city, where he entered the office of Prof. Willard Parker, one of the most eminent surgeons that this country has ever produced. In 1854 and 1855 he attended a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating in the latter year with such prominent physicians as Drs. Henry D. Noyes, George F. Shrady, and Edward W. Lambert. After graduating, Dr. Bartlett received the appointment of assistant physician at Kings County Hospital, Flatbush, L. I., where he remained a year. During this period, besides performing his duties in the hospital, he assisted in arranging a complete anatomical cabinet, besides preserving a large number of pathological specimens. In the autumn of 1856 he returned to New York and opened an office, where he only remained, however, one week, being urged to go to New Utrecht to take the place of two physicians who had just died of yellow fever, leaving the place without a physician. He closed his New York office, and removed to New Utrecht, where he remained until the following spring, when he settled permanently in Flatbush. In 1857 he was made consulting physician to Kings County Hospital, a position he held until his death, as also that of physician in Kings county penitentiary. Dr. Bartlett was the originator of the health board of the town of Flatbush, and was health officer for twelve years. His devotion to the town interests was exceptional for a man of such active professional duties. He was largely instrumental in securing a police board in the town, and was its first president. Dr. Bartlett is a member of the Kings County Medical Association, which sent him to the Medical Congress held in London August, 1881, as a delegate, and is a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. At one period he was a very earnest member of the order of Freemasons, and master of his own lodge for three years, and gave lectures and published papers in connection with the order. Dr. Bartlett has contributed freely to medical journals, and also written a series of "Sketches of Long Island." In 1859 he married Margaret Strong Scott, daughter of Henry Scott, Esq., of Cooperstown, N. Y., who died in 1876, leaving four children. Dr. Bartlett's beautiful residence in Flatbush is named "Fenimore," from James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, who was a neighbor and life-long friend of the family of his wife. Subsequently Dr. Bartlett married Harriette Forde Moore, daughter of William Moore, of Belfast, Ireland. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1905.

Homer L. Bartlett

PRICE, George Washington Fergus, educator, was born in Butler county, Ala., Sept. 24, 1830. He received his elementary education in the village schools of Tuskegee, Ala. At the age of fourteen he was taken from school and placed in the office of a physician, where, being naturally fond of books and having access to the library, of his own accord he took a course of medical reading. He afterward secured a free scholarship in the University of Alabama, and matriculated at the institution Oct. 7, 1845, and was graduated with honors June 7, 1848. He subsequently taught for a term of years, and in 1852, feeling himself called to the ministry, he entered the itinerant Methodist work in the Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; in 1853, on account of the failure of his voice, he discontinued preaching and resumed his work as an educator. In 1856 he was appointed professor in the Female College of Tuskegee, Alabama, and three years later was promoted to the presidency of the institution, which office he retained until 1872. He then became president of the Methodist Female College at Huntsville, Ala., where he remained until 1880, when he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and established there the Nashville College for Young Ladies, for the higher education of women. In June, 1881, a board of trust was organized, and a subscription fund started, based upon the pledges of co-operation (in educational privileges) given by the trustees of the Vanderbilt University; ground was purchased, and a fine college building erected, which was ready for occupancy in 1882. The pupils of this institution have special lectures in chemistry, physics and natural history delivered to them in the laboratories of the Vanderbilt University, and special students lodge in the college and take courses in the university. The college opened with fifty pupils, and at the present time (1892) has an enrollment of 425, drawn from half the states of the Union, with three large buildings, eligibly located. In addition to the regular college curriculum the institution has a kindergarten school, a training class for kindergartners, an intermediate and an academic department; a gymnasium, with the best advantages for physical culture; an industrial department, including dress-cutting, fitting and making, and lessons in cookery, and is recognized as one of the leading institutions under the care of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church. It has a faculty of more than forty officers, lecturers and teachers, confers the degrees of A.B., B.S., and A.M. upon its graduates, offers an extensive post-graduate course, and under its present liberal management is destined to take its rank among the leading educational institutions of America. Dr. Price was awarded the degrees of A.B., A.M., and D.D. by the University of Alabama. He is recognized as a scholar of high attainments, of exquisite literary taste, of exceptional ability as a writer, and an orator whose command of language and power of thought are striking, apposite and felicitous.

Geo. W. F. Price

Wm B Wait

Phoebe J. B. Waitsmith.

WAIT, William Bell, educator and inventor, was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., Mar. 25, 1839, son of Christopher Brown and Betsy Grinnell (Bell) Wait, grandson of Christopher Brown and Mrs. Polly (Clarke) (Van Buren) Wait, and a descendant of Thomas Wait, who emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., in 1634, and removed to Rhode Island five years later, where he received a grant of land and held office as freeman at Newport in 1641. His great-grandfather, Beriah Wait, was an officer in the colonial forces during the revolutionary war. Young William Wait was educated in Albany, N. Y., and after graduating at the Albany normal college in 1859 became a teacher in the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind. He served three months in the 71st N. Y. volunteers at the beginning of the civil war and then studied law in the office of Tremain & Peckham, Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In 1863, while acting as first superintendent of schools of Kingston, N. Y., he was appointed principal of the institute above named, and the education of the blind became his life work. He was active principal until 1905 and emeritus principal thereafter. From the inauguration of the work of educating the blind in 1784 by Valentin Hauy, the subject of embossed writing and printing has commanded serious attention. In 1818, Charles Barbier of Paris, France, produced a phonetic system by means of twelve raised points in a vertical rectangle; later he abandoned the twelve-point cell for one of six points. Louis Braille, of Paris, adopted an orthographic system to the six-point cell. Early in the nineteenth century Klein of Austria devised an alphabet in a vertical cell of five points. The Roman lower-case form, substituting angles for curves was adopted by James Gall of Edinburgh in 1831. The angular lower-case Roman alphabet was devised by Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, in 1832, and an alphabet formed of the stem lines or principal curves of the Roman letters was designed by Dr. Moon of England in 1845. Mr. Wait early directed his attention to this phase of the educational work. Having demonstrated the advantages of the combination of points over the line letter forms, and seeing also that points or dots furnished the means for tangible handwriting, he invented what is known as the New York point system, comprising four base forms, the type bodies of which have two points vertically and one, two, three and four points horizontally, thus, : :: ::: ::::. Combinations of these base forms make the small letters, numerals, punctuation marks and short forms for words in common use. Following this he developed a system of tangible musical notation which in 1872 received the approval of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, and gained wide recognition throughout the United States. In 1894 Mr. Wait invented the kleidograph for embossing the New York point system on paper, and the stereograph for embossing metal plates which are used in printing books. These inventions were so highly esteemed that in 1900 the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia awarded to Mr. Wait the John Scott medal. Following these advances he took up the problem of printing the New York point system on both sides of the sheet and produced a machine which accomplished that end by corrugating the paper so that the points or letters are impressed on the ridges of both sides. He also invented an improved method of binding embossed books, whereby the weight and cost of materials and labor are reduced fifty per cent. and the durability of the books greatly increased. These as well as his other inventions were given to the public in his will. Mr. Wait wrote "The Normal Course of Piano Technique" (1887) and "Harmonic Notation" (1888), with especial reference to the instruction of the blind. His last work was the adaptation of his point system to more than twenty different languages. He was one of the founders of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind in 1871, and the Society for Providing Evangelical Religious Literature for the Blind in 1874. In 1879 he was one of a committee of five who secured from congress a grant of $10,000 annually for the publication of embossed books for the blind, and his brief but cogent argument before the committee on education was adopted by that body as its report in recommending the passage of the bill. He was an honorary member of the New York Bible Society, a member of the New York Bar, the New York Geographical Society, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and of the Sons of the Revolution; in religion he was a Baptist and in politics an Independent. He was a man of unbounded generosity and brotherly kindness, and his interest and zeal in the welfare and education of his charges were ever his first consideration. He was married Oct. 27, 1863, to Phebe Jane, daughter of Oliver Babcock, of Potter Hill, R. I., and of their seven children three survived: Lucy Bell, wife of Frank Battles, of Philadelphia; William Bell and Dr. Oliver Babcock Wait. He died in New York city Oct. 25, 1916.

WAIT, Phebe Jane Babcock, physician, was born at Potter Hill, R. I., Sept. 30, 1838, daughter of Oliver and Phebe (Babcock) Babcock. She was a lineal descendant on both sides, of James Badcock, who with his wife Sarah came over from England to New England early in the seventeenth century, the line being traced through their son John, who married Mary Lawton; their son James, who married Elizabeth Saunders; their son James, who married Sarah Vose; their son Oliver, who married Anna Avery, and their son Daniel, who married Content Potter and was the grandfather of Dr. Wait. Until 1685 the name was spelled Badcock, but thereafter it has been spelled Babcock in this country, though the former spelling continued in England. Dr. Wait was graduated at Alfred University in 1860, receiving the A.M. degree in 1869. She taught regular school for a time, and later, for four years was a teacher in the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, New York city, where she first met her husband. Soon after her marriage she took up the study of medicine; she was graduated M.D. at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and after two years' postgraduate study received the diploma of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital College. She was lecturer on obstetrics at the College for Women for one year (1875), and in 1880 became professor of obstetrics, a position she held for eighteen years, eight of which she was president of the faculty and dean of the college. She also served her alma mater as a member of the hospital staff for many years, and for eight years as its chairman. She was a member of the New York state and county homeopathic medical societies, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the American Obstetrical Society, and a member of the consulting staff of the Memorial Hospital of Brooklyn. She was a prolific writer on professional subjects. In philanthropic and sociological work she was president of the Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Insane; president of the New York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union; vice-president of the New York

Legislative League; member of the New York Equal Suffrage League; manager of the New York Baptist Home for the Aged, and president of a local Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Retiring from college and hospital work in 1898, she devoted her leisure to literary and club work. In 1903 she was a delegate from the National W. C. T. U. to the world's convention of the Union held in Geneva, Switzerland, after which she made an extensive tour on the Continent and through Great Britain. Dr. Wait was a woman of many virtues, the most dominant being her maternal love, which found expression in her home and family relations, and in her careful attention to the sick and the needy, to whom she devoted a large part of her private practice and much of her hospital work. She was modest and retiring in her nature, but was equal to any responsibility that arose. For a record of her marriage see Wait, William B., (above). She died in New York city, Jan. 30, 1904.

WINANS, Edwin Baruch, twenty-second governor of Michigan, was born at Avon, N. Y., May 16, 1826, the son of John and Eliza Winans. With his parents he removed to Michigan in 1834, received a common school education, and at the age of twenty, entered Albion College, where he remained two years and a half. It was his intention to enter the law department of the University of Michigan, but the discovery of gold in California induced him to leave college and try his fortune in the gold mines. He remained in California eight years, was successful in his venture, and amassed a comfortable fortune. Selling out his business in California in 1858, he returned to Michigan and bought a farm in Hamburg, Livingston county, where he lived thereafter until his death. In 1860 he was elected to the state legislature and re-elected in 1862. He represented his county at the state constitutional convention of 1867, held at Lansing, May 15, and in 1876 he was elected probate judge of Livingston county in which position he remained until 1880. He was a representative in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth national congresses, serving as chairman of one of the pension committees. At the democratic state convention, held at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1890, he was the unamimous choice for governor. He was elected by a plurality of 12,000, and took his seat on Jan. 1, 1891. As governor he advocated a thorough revision of the system of taxation, favoring heavier levies against properties subject to a specific tax; such as railroads, telephone and telegraph companies and other corporations. He also favored the exemption of mortgages from taxation. At the expiration of his term in 1893 he retired to his farm, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. He was married, Sept. 3, 1855, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Galloway, one of the pioneers of Livingston county, and had two sons: George Galloway and Edwin Baruch Winans. He died in Livingston county, Mich., July 4, 1894.

DODD, Amzi, jurist, was born in what is now Montclair, then part of the township of Bloomfield, Essex co., N. J., Mar. 2, 1823, son of Joseph and Maria (Grover) Dodd, and a descendant of Daniel Dod, a native of England, who came to America in the early part of the 17th century, and died in Newark, N. J., in 1665. Joseph S. Dodd was a physician. The son was educated in the Bloomfield Academy and Princeton College, being graduated at the latter in 1841, when he delivered the Latin salutatory. He taught school for four years; studied law in the office of Miller & Whelpley, Morristown, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was associated in the practice of his profession with Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, later secretary of state. In 1850 he was chosen clerk of the common council of Newark, N. J., and opening a law office thenceforth practiced alone. His early connection with important corporate and fiduciary affairs led him largely into legal departments calling for judicial rather than forensic powers. He was less inclined to jury trials than to arguments before the court, where his intellect and temperament found a more congenial field. He was one of the early promoters of the Republican party, presiding and speaking at the first mass meeting in Newark in the summer of 1856, when George William Curtis and Henry J. Raymond were speakers. He served one term in the state assembly (1863-65). When the office of vice-chancellor was created by the New Jersey legislature in 1871 to meet the increasing equity business, Mr. Dodd was nominated by Chancellor Zabriskie and appointed by Gov. Randolph to the new office. In the following year he was appointed by the state senate one of the special judges of the court of errors and appeals; was reappointed in 1878, and served until 1882, when he resigned. Resigning the vice-chancellorship in 1875, he was in that year appointed a member of the riparian commission by the nomination of Gov. Bedle, and held that position until 1887. He was again vice-chancellor of the state in 1881-82, resigning to become president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. His written opinions as vice chancellor and as judge of the court of last resort are contained in the equity reports from the seventh C. E. Green to the seventh Stewart inclusive, with the exception of a few on the law side of the court of errors and appeals contained in Vroom's reports for the same period. He was for many years a manager of the New Jersey Soldiers Home. He was married in 1852 to Jane, daughter of William Frame, and died in Bloomfield, N. J., Jan. 22, 1913.

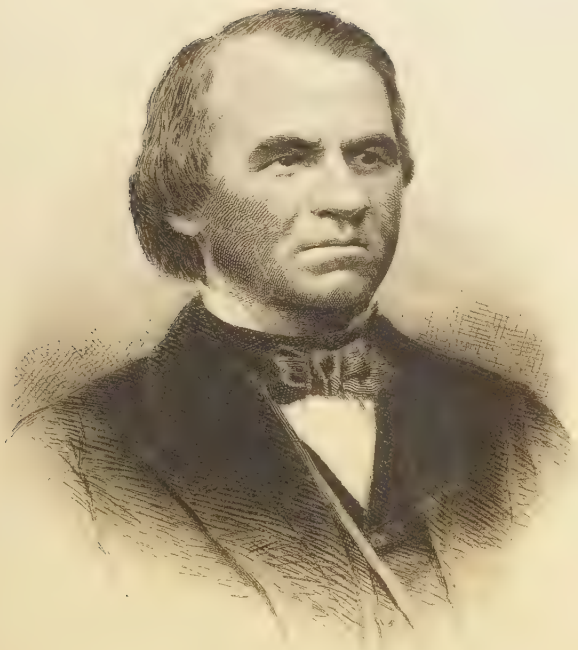
NEWTON, Robert Safford, surgeon, was born in Gallipolis, Gallia co., O., Dec. 12, 1818, son of John and Lydia (Safford) Newton, and a descendant of Col. John Newton of Cromwell's army, who emigrated to Massachusetts with other members of his family. His grandfather, John Newton, was one of the earliest settlers in the Ohio valley, having purchased a large tract of land on the Ohio river, where the city of Ironton now stands; his son John married a daughter of Robert Safford, a pioneer settler of Gallipolis, and for whom Dr. Newton was named. He was educated at Gallia college in Gallipolis and at Louisburg, Va., and entered the University of Kentucky at Louisville, and was graduated M.D. in 1841. After first practicing in his native town he moved to Cincinnati, O., in 1845. His fame as a successful physician and surgeon soon spread to the adjoining states. In 1849 the Memphis (Tenn.) university appointed him professor of surgery, an office he held for two years, until his call to Cincinnati to fill the same chair in the Eclectic Medical Institute. It was in Cincinnati that the first successful post-graduate teaching was inaugurated by Dr. Newton in 1853 in a specially designed hospital and amphitheatre which he sustained for seven years at an expense of $20,000, and which was known as Newton's clinical institute, where regular and systematic instruction was given in clinical medicine and surgery. More than 5,000 patients were treated there, many of them gratuitously. So successful was this method of teaching that the class of 1859-60 registered over 300 members. Resigning his chair in

1862, he removed to New York in the following spring. There he was instrumental in obtaining a charter for the State Eclectic Medical Society, which he helped to organize, and of which he was first president for three years. The national eclectic society and the Eclectic Medical college of the City of New York, founded in 1865, both owed their existence largely to him; he was president of the latter during 1875-81, and professor of surgery from 1865 till his death. Dr. Newton devoted the years between 1843 and 1880 to the investigation of cell pathology. He originated methods of treatment, and invented numerous surgical instruments and made improvements in several relating to the pathology and treatment of cancerous diseases, and he originated the circular operation for the removal of the breast. While in Cincinnati (1851-61), he not only edited and published the "Eclectic Medical Journal," but also contributed to the "United States Eclectic Dispensatory," the first edition of which he had projected, prepared, and published in 1851; edited "Chapman on Ulcers" (1853); "Eclectic Practice of Medicine," with Prof. William B. Powell (1854); "Diseases of Children" (1854); "Syme's Surgery" (1856); and "Pathology of Inflammation and Fever" (1861). When he removed to New York in 1863 he became the editor of the "Eclectic Medical Review," and continued to edit it until its incorporation with the "Medical Eclectic," in 1874. He was the author of "A Treatise on Antiseptic Surgery" (1876). He conducted a large series of experiments in connection with the treatment of all forms of chronic disease, and introduced numerous new and valuable methods of treatment, and he treated and radically cured more cases of cancer than any surgeon of his time. He was married to Mary M. Hoy, daughter of John Hoy, and had four children: Mary N., wife of Willard Childs Potter of Memphis, Tenn.; Meta M., wife of Eugene Finck of New York city; Robert Safford Newton, Jr., and Kate, wife of William Coffin Dornin. Dr. Newton died at his home in New York city, Oct. 9, 1881.

CAYVAN, Georgia Eva, actress, was born in Bath, Me., in 1858. Her father died when she was quite young and it became incumbent upon her to aid in the support of her mother and sisters. She began to give readings and recitations in public when she was fourteen. She made her first appearance on the stage as Hebe in one of the earliest American productions of the opera of "Pinafore," by the Boston Ideals (1879), but she did not at that time think seriously of becoming an actress. While studying elocution under the tutelage of Louis B. Monroe, at Dublin, N. H., she made the acquaintance of Steele Mackaye, who was greatly impressed by the promise of a brilliant future which she gave and urged her to go upon the stage. As manager of the Madison Square theatre, in New York city, Mackaye offered her an engagement in the stock company which he was assembling, and she made her first appearance as a professional actress, June 7, 1880, in the role of Dolly in "Hazel Kirke." Later she was advanced to the title role in "Hazel Kirke," portraying it with naturalness, simplicity and pathos. She next created the part of Daisy Brown, in William Gillette's comedy, "The Professor," and she was then selected by George Riddle to sustain the principal female role in his production of the Greek play, "Œdipus Tyrannus," in Boston. Following this she created, in succession, the parts of Liza in the "White Slave," Sarah in "Siberia," Hattie in "Old Shipmates," and Lena in "Romany Rye." For a time she was leading lady at the California theatre in San Francisco, under the management of John H. Haverly. Returning to New York city, she appeared in a few months at the Union Square theatre and then reengaged at the Madison Square, where she was the principal attraction in the "Alpine Roses" of H. H. Boyesen and the "May Blossom" of David Belasco. During the early part of 1887 she was a member of the traveling company of Dion Boucicault, but later in the year became leading lady in the stock company of the Lyceum theatre in New York, and for seven years thereafter her career was identical with that of the Lyceum. She created the principal parts in the plays produced at the Lyceum, and added constantly to her reputation and popularity. Her splendid work in "The Wife," written by Belasco and De Mille had much to do with making that play one of the notable successes of the period. As an actress Miss Cayvan was simple and natural and always graceful and refined without loss of strength. She was a conscientious worker, and won her success on the stage by honest and sincere effort. In a magazine article entitled "Woman and the Stage," she gave much good advice to stage-struck girls, saying: "The gilt will be worn off the gingerbread by its repetition night after night, by continued rehearsals, and by the incessant study necessary to improve upon the original." Illness ended her work at the Lyceum in 1894 and although she starred in the season of 1896-97, her health compelled her final retirement. She died in Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1906.

BOK, William J., journalist and publisher, was born in Den Helder, near Amsterdam, Holland, May 11, 1861, son of William J. H. Bok, one of the wealthiest men in Holland, a lawyer of distinction, and at various times consul-general for the Netherlands to England and Russia. In 1870 he came to America with his parents, settling in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he attended the grammar schools. His first business experience was in the position of secretary of the Brooklyn Magazine Co., of which his brother, Edward W. Bok, was editor-in-chief and part proprietor. After his father died in 1881, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was a personal friend of the family, assisted William J. Bok and his brother, who became editor of the "Ladies' Home Journal," to establish what is known as the Bok Literary Syndicate Press of New York, the object being to furnish attractive literary productions of famous writers to the prominent newspapers of the United States, Canada and England. It enjoyed a period of considerable success, including among its popular features the renowned newspaper letters of Henry Ward Beecher, Robert J. Burdette's weekly humorous budget, Marion Harland's notable social essays, and Bok's weekly famous women service. In the spring of 1887 he was associated with his brother in compiling the "Beecher Memorial," which was published for the family three months after Mr. Beecher died, and to which nearly 150 noted writers contributed. Mr. Bok discontinued the Bok Syndicate Press in 1903 and retired from journalism. Having since early boyhood a penchant for collecting autographs of renowned people, he acquired a large number of autograph letters of famous people, particularly of actors and actresses, such as Sarah Siddons, David Garrick, Edwin Booth, etc.; his collection numbers over 15,000 of such letters and manuscripts, many of priceless value. Mr. Bok's brother, Edward W., has been editor-in-chief of "The Ladies Home Journal," since 1889.

JOHNSON, Andrew, seventeenth president of the United States, was born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808, son of Jacob and Mary (McDonough) Johnson. When Andrew was five years old his father lost his life while trying to rescue Col. Thomas Henderson, editor of the Raleigh Gazette, from drowning. The widow and her son were thus thrown upon their own resources, and when the boy was ten years of age his mother was obliged to apprentice him to a tailor, because of her extreme poverty. Young Johnson's craving for learning was aroused by hearing a man read from "The American Speaker"; a fellow-workman taught him the alphabet, and borrowing the book, he learned to read by himself. He worked as a journeyman tailor two years at Laurens Court House, S. C., and in 1826 removed to Greenville, Tenn., with his mother and stepfather, where he met and married a woman whose refinement and devotion exercised a marked influence on his life. She taught him to write, and read to him while he was at work, and under her guidance he progressed rapidly in the attainment of useful knowledge. Identifying himself with the interests of the laboring classes, as against those of the landholders and the "quality," the latter elements then being in control at Greenville, he soon became recognized, through his self-reliance and persistent energy, as a born leader. He was elected alderman in 1828, 1829 and 1830, and served three years as mayor of Greenville. In 1834 he interested himself in securing the adoption of a new constitution for the state of Tennessee guaranteeing important rights to the people and curtailing the rights of the landholders, an accomplishment which fairly started him in public life. He was a Democrat of the Jackson school, and as such was elected to the state legislature in 1835, representing Greene and Washington counties. He was defeated for re-election in 1837, because of his resistance to "internal improvement," but the reaction brought him back into power, and in 1839 he was again sent to the assembly. Johnson had endorsed Hugh L. White for the presidency in 1836, and was a supporter of John Bell in the political differences of Bell and James K. Polk, which were then disturbing Tennessee. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large on the Van Buren ticket in 1840, stumping the state for his candidate, and securing a state-wide reputation as a forceful orator. He was elected to the state senate in 1841. Here he proposed that white votes be made the basis of representation, instead of basing the representation on the number of both whites and blacks (the blacks of course having no vote) as was then the practice. He and twelve other Democratic senators prevented the election of a Whig senator, by refusing to meet the house in joint convention, and so won the name of "the immortal thirteen." In 1843 he was elected to the national congress where he remained by re-election until 1853, becoming known as the political champion of Eastern Tennessee and of the claims of the poorer whites. In the house he supported the annexation of Texas, and the low tariff of 1846, resisted and helped defeat the contingent tax of ten per cent on tea and coffee, urged the adoption of the homestead law which was anathema to Southern slaveholders, defended the veto power and as a matter of expediency supported the compromise measure of 1850. He supported the Polk administration on the issues of the Mexican war, and in the Oregon boundary controversy; opposed the monopoly of political power by the Southern slaveholders, but deprecated abolitionist agitation as endangering the Union, and on the subject of slavery believed in freedom of choice for the territories, but voted for the admission of free California. In 1853 Johnson outwitted his opponents by declaring himself a candidate for the governorship after his congressional district had been gerrymandered so as to insure a Whig majority. He was elected governor over his Whig opponent Gustavus A. Henry, and was re-elected in 1855. He earned the title of the "mechanic governor" by bringing the homestead law and other measures for the benefit of the working classes before the legislature in his first message. He also championed popular education and vehemently opposed the "Native American" or "Know-nothing" party. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1857, and upon taking his seat, immediately urged the passage of the homestead bill, making one of his greatest speeches in its behalf on May 20, 1858. The bill passed both houses two years later, but was vetoed by Pres. Buchanan. Johnson, however, introduced the bill again at the next session. By this time Andrew Johnson was recognized as "a representative of the people." He never permitted sneers at his calling, nor any attempted disparagement of the laboring classes to pass unrebuked. He said in a debate in the senate, "Sir, I do not forget that I am a mechanic. I am proud to own it. Neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor, and sewed fig-leaves, nor that our Saviour was the son of a carpenter." Once when Jefferson Davis superciliously asked him, "What do you mean by the laboring classes?" Johnson replied: "Those who earn their bread by the sweat of their face and not by fatiguing their ingenuity." He was a firm Democrat, believing in the powers of the people, and maintaining that the lower house was next in power to the people. In the senate he urged retrenchments of government expenses, and opposed government aid for the construction of a Pacific railroad on constitutional grounds. Having been born in a slave state, he accepted slavery where it existed, but was no advocate of its extension. His unswerving loyalty to the Union made him impossible to the slaveholders of the South, and the Republicans were not particularly favorable to him because of his acceptance of slavery, consequently, in 1860, when he was mentioned as a candidate for the presidency, he could expect the support of neither faction. In the Democratic convention of 1860 he received only the vote of Tennessee, and he withdrew his name. He had denounced the John Brown raid in December, 1859, as an infringement of the laws of a sovereign state. He bitterly opposed and denied the right of any state to withdraw from the Union, and did not believe that the southern states would attempt to secede. In the presidential campaign of 1860 he supported Breckinridge and Lane, but he accepted Lincoln's election, although he thought the North should give renewed guarantees of slavery. When the Southern states seceded he declared unequivocally against their course, although he believed that they had been wronged. He put his love of the Union above everything else, and is said to have been the only Southern member of congress who opposed the disrupting of the Union, and who did not "go with his state." This attitude had its influence on public opinion in the North at the beginning of the war, but in the South he suffered much for his loyalty to the Union. In a speech March 2, 1861, he said of the secessionists: "I would have them arrested and tried for treason, and if convicted,



Andrew Johnson

by the eternal God, they should suffer the penalty at the hands of the executioner.'' When returning from Washington to Tennessee he was attacked by a mob at Liberty, Va., but he drove them back with his pistol. At the East Tennessee Union convention at Cincinnati, O., May 30, 1861, he declared for a vigorous prosecution of the war. He was the author of a resolution passed in the senate, on July 26, 1861, to the effect that the war had been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern states, that it was not prosecuted on the part of the Union in any spirit of oppression, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and laws and to preserve the Union with all its dignity and the rights of the southern states unimpaired, and that as soon as those objects were accomplished the war ought to cease. Secession had been rampant in Tennessee from the outset. Gov. Isham G. Harris was an out-and-out secessionist and did everything in his power to swing the state to the southern cause. Tennessee was looked upon as the ''keystone of the Confederacy'' by the Confederate leaders. But there was also a strong Unionist element which attempted to hold Tennessee loyal. When the Confederates invaded Tennessee in 1861, they confiscated Johnson's slaves, drove his sick wife and child into the street, and turned his home into a hospital and barracks. In 1862 Gen. Grant entered the state, captured Forts Henry and Donelson and subsequently the advance of the Federal forces under the command of Gen. Buell compelled the withdrawal of the main body of Confederates from western and middle Tennessee. On March 4, 1862, Pres. Lincoln appointed Andrew Johnson military governor of Tennessee, with the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. The appointment was confirmed by the senate on March 5, and giving up his seat in the senate, he arrived in Nashville on the 12th, where he was enthusiastically received by the Unionists. On March 18, he issued a proclamation appealing to the people who had favored secession to return to their allegiance. He ordered the mayor and the city council of Nashville to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and upon their refusal, removed them from office and placed them under arrest; in April, 1862, he arrested the editor of the ''Nashville Banner'' for disloyal utterances, and suppressed the paper; he also arrested Judge Guild of the chancery court, and took an active part in loyalist meetings all over the state. He raised twenty-five regiments for service in the state, and it was mainly due to his efforts that Nashville was held against the Confederate troops in 1862. During his term as military governor he exercised a power almost autocratic fearlessly, coolly, and judiciously. On June 6, 1864, Johnson was nominated for the vice-presidency by the Republican national convention, which renominated Pres. Lincoln by acclamation, as a recognition by the Republicans of the services and sacrifices of the war Democrats. He did not relinquish his Democratic allegiance, maintaining that his duty to help preserve the government of the nation was above partisan principles. He considered the emancipation proclamation a war measure, to be ratified by constitutional amendment. On March 4, 1865, Johnson was duly qualified as vice-president and when Lincoln was assassinated six weeks afterward, he took the oath of office as president of the United States in his private apartments at the Kirkwood House, April 15, 1865, the oath being administered by Chief Justice Chase, in the presence of Lincoln's cabinet officers, whom Johnson invited to remain with him. After subscribing to the oath President Johnson said: ''As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the government, I have to say that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance I can give of the future is by reference to the past.'' It was during Johnson's administration that the territories of the United States assumed their final form. Dakota was taken from the northern part of Nebraska; Arizona from the western part of New Mexico; Idaho was organized as an independent territory, and afterward the territory of Montana was cut off from Idaho, and the territory of Wyoming from portions of Utah, Idaho and Dakota. Nebraska was admitted as a state in 1867. On March 30, 1867, the treaty with Russia which included the purchase of Alaska for $7,200,000 was ratified. The laying of the trans-Atlantic cable was also completed and a Chinese embassy arrived in the United States in the spring of 1868. Johnson's utterances seemed to indicate that he would favor the harshest measures toward the southern states. ''Treason is a crime,'' he said, ''and must be punished.'' The radical Republican elements felt that they had a president who would treat the secessionists with adequate severity. But Pres. Johnson soon showed that he had adopted the more lenient reconstruction policy of Lincoln. On May 9, 1865, he issued a proclamation restoring Virginia to the Union, and on May 22 declared all Southern ports with the exception of four in Texas, open to foreign commerce. On May 29, a general amnesty was declared for those who had participated in the rebellion, with the exception of fourteen classes of citizens. During the summer of 1865 he set up provisional civil governments in all the seceded states except Texas, and these states in a short time were recognized and applied for readmission to the Union. This change in his attitude toward the South was attributed to the influence of Secretary of State Seward. The congress, which was Republican by a large majority, opposed Johnson's plan of reconstruction as it had opposed Lincoln's plan. The leaders of the Republican party held that the congress could admit, or could refuse to admit, the Southern states at will, considering them to have lost all their rights as members of the Union, by secession. Johnson, however, held that the Southern states had never been out of the Union, and should be re-admitted as soon as they had set up a form of government which complied with the requirements of the constitution. The congress was adverse to re-admission of the southern states at once because the election of representatives from the re-admitted states would strengthen the Democrats, and because the newly organized states did not give political rights to the negroes. The president was against immediate negro suffrage. The congress met in December, 1865, and refused to admit representatives from the southern states, declaring that laws which has been passed in the south with reference to the negroes had established a slavery worse than the old. In February, 1866, the congress passed the freedmen's bureau bill, designed to protect the negroes. (The thirteenth amendment had become a law on Dec. 18, 1865, with the president's concurrence.) Pres. Johnson vetoed the bill, one of his reasons for doing so being that it had been passed by a congress in which the South had no representation. On March 27, he vetoed the civil rights bill, which made the freedmen citizens without the right of suffrage, his objection to the bill being that it in-

terfered with state rights. Congress passed the bill over his veto. In June, 1866, the fourteenth amendment was proposed and a plan of reconstruction was adopted by congress, its principal features being the enfranchisement of the negroes and the disfranchisement of the Confederate leaders. The fourteenth amendment was not approved by the president, but was ratified and declared in force, July 28, 1868. He took an active and undignified part in the congressional campaign of 1866, in which his policies were voted down. When the congress met again in December, 1866, it passed the bill giving the negroes the vote in the District of Columbia over a presidential veto, and an abortive attempt was made to impeach the president. A bill depriving the president of power to proclaim general amnesty was passed in January, 1867, and a bill admitting Nebraska to the Union with the proviso that no law be passed denying the vote to any person because of color or race, was also passed over his veto. The president's power as commander-in-chief of the army was practically rendered nil by a clause put in the army appropriation bill, to the effect that all his orders be given through the general, who was not to be removed without the senate's consent. Grant was the general, and his views of reconstruction were opposed to Johnson's. On March 2, 1867, the bill providing governments for the southern states, and which embodied the congressional plan of reconstruction, was passed, vetoed, and passed again over the veto. The tenure-of-office bill was also passed over a veto on March 2, 1867. This bill provided that civil officers remain in office until the confirmation by congress, of their successors; cabinet members be removed only by consent of the senate; and the president to have power only to suspend officials during the annual congressional recess, and if congress at the next session should not approve the suspension, the suspended official should again resume his position. The president was thus practically deprived of all power. In August, 1867, he suspended secretary of war Stanton, and appointed Gen. Grant in his place. The senate would not ratify the suspension, and Grant resigned. Secretary Stanton went back to his post, but was again removed by the president, who appointed Gen. Lorenzo Thomas to the office. Stanton refused to give up the office, and notified the congress, which declared the president's act illegal. On Feb. 24, 1868, in consequence of his disregarding the tenure-of-office act, the congress passed a resolution to impeach the president. The trial, which began on March 5, 1868, ended on May 16, when in a test vote thirty-five senators voted for conviction and nineteen for acquittal, being within one vote of the necessary two-thirds for impeachment. When the result of the trial was announced Secretary Stanton resigned and Johnson appointed Gen. John M. Schofield in his place. The charges against the president (the principal charge being violation of the tenure-of-office act), were in part trivial, and the evidence against him has been considered by authorities on the constitution as ridiculously inadequate to support them, while Pres. Johnson's course is defended by many. The attempted impeachment was criticized as a piece of partisan politics, and the action of the senate in repeatedly reversing the rulings of Chief Justice Chase as to the admission of evidence, received much adverse comment. The importance of the congress' failure to impeach, in its influence in maintaining continued power and independence of the chief executive in our governmental system, can hardly be overestimated. During the trial President Johnson made a tour through the northwest delivering speeches against the congress, and denouncing it as "no congress" because it refused to admit the southern representatives. This trip was called his "Swing around the circle," because he said in one of his speeches he had swung around the entire circle of offices, from alderman to president. At the Democratic national convention, July 4, 1868, Johnson's name was on the list of candidates for the presidency. On the first ballot he received 65 votes and George H. Pendleton 105. Johnson's vote rapidly dwindled, however, until on the nineteenth ballot his name did not appear. On Christmas Day, 1868, he proclaimed complete pardon for all who had been directly or indirectly concerned in secession. This was his last important official act. The remainder of his term was comparatively quiet and in 1869 he retired to private life in Greenville, Tenn. In 1872 he ran for the office of congressman-at-large, but was defeated. In 1875 he was elected to the senate, taking his seat at the short extra session of that year. His only speech was an arraignment of Pres. Grant's reconstruction policy. Andrew Johnson was a man of great native strength and ability, who fought his way to the top by untiring energy and persistent purpose. He was in some ways uncouth, and lacked the finish of education, but he had keen reasoning powers, and was a forceful orator even if many of his speeches were in bad taste and devoid of tact. His messages, which represent his views, whether or not he was their author, in the fullest sense, are powerful documents. In the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for 1905, W. A. Dunning maintains that Johnson's first inaugural address was written by the historian, George Bancroft. He was also accused of over-indulgence in liquor. His unflinching courage and unswerving integrity were recognized even by his enemies. He venerated the constitution and had full confidence in the people. He was married May 27, 1826, to Eliza McCardle and had two daughters, Martha, who married Senator David F. Patterson, and Mary, who married Daniel Stoves, and after his death, William R. Bacon. Andrew Johnson died at Carters Station, Tenn., July 31, 1875, following a stroke of paralysis.

JOHNSON, Eliza McCardle, was born in Leesburg, Washington Co., Tenn., Oct. 4, 1810. While residing with her parents in Greenville, Tenn., she met and was married to Andrew Johnson, on May 27, 1826. During her husband's term in the legislature she remained at their home in Greenville, but while he was in the senate in 1861, she passed some months in Washington. She soon returned to Greenville, however, on account of her health, and there received an order, dated April 24, 1862, which required her to pass beyond the Confederate lines by the way of Nashville, within thirty-six hours. But this was impossible, as she was too ill to travel, so she remained all summer in Greenville, where rumors reached her of the murder of Mr. Johnson in Kentucky, and at Nashville. In the early autumn she obtained permission to cross the line, and started for Nashville, accompanied by her children and Mr. Stover, her son-in-law. She was detained at Murfreesboro by Gen. Forrest until permission could be obtained from the authorities at Richmond for them to go on, when she rejoined her husband at Nashville. While a resident of the White House Mrs. Johnson seldom appeared in society, and gladly returned to their home in Greenville at the end of her husband's term. In their earlier years she was his counselor and guide,

studying with him at night after the day's work was over, living quietly and economically at Greenville while he was in Washington. Always quiet and gentle, she lived for others, and was happiest when surrounded by her family. In youth she is said to have been a great beauty. Mrs. Johnson survived her husband six months, dying at the home of her eldest daughter, in Green county, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1876. Their daughter Martha was born in Greenville, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1828, was educated at Georgetown, D. C., and while yet a school-girl frequently visited the White House as a guest during President Polk's administration. In 1851 she returned to Tennessee, and on Dec. 13, 1857, married Judge David T. Patterson. During her father's administration she presided at the White House, Mrs. Johnson being an invalid, and she and her sister, Mrs. Stover, assisted at the first reception held by President Johnson, Jan. 1, 1866. In the spring of 1866 an appropriation of $30,000 was made by congress, for the purpose of refurnishing the White House, and Mrs. Patterson undertook to superintend the work herself, finding that unless she did so the funds would not go far toward accomplishing the desired object. Mrs. Patterson was a woman of great good sense, excellent judgment, remarkable executive ability, and filled her position at the White House with dignity. She, like her mother, had not fondness for display, and cared little for social gayety, preferring the quiet pleasures of home. She said: "We are plain people from the mountains of Tennessee, called here for a short time by a national calamity. I trust too much will not be expected of us." Mary, another daughter, was born in Greenville, Tenn., May 8, 1832, and in April, 1852, married Daniel Stover, of Carter county, East Tennessee. He died in 1862, leaving her with three children, and in 1869 she married William R. Bacon, of Greenville, Tenn. She lived at the White House during nearly all of her father's term, but entered very little into the gay society of the Capital, owing to extreme diffidence and a taste for simpler, more quiet pleasures. Mrs. Bacon died in Bluff City, Tenn., Apr. 19, 1883.

McCULLOUGH, Hugh. (See Vol. IV., p. 239.)

HARLAN, James, secretary of the interior, was born in Clarke county, Ill., Aug. 26, 1820. He was the son of Silas Harlan, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary Conley, was born in Maryland. These two families emigrated to Warren county, O., where the children, who were quite young, were brought up in the same neighborhood, and when they reached their majority were married, and immediately emigrated to Clarke county, Ill., where they settled on a farm. Here they had four children, of whom James was the second. When he was four years of age the family migrated to Indiana, which was at that time an Indian country, and there formed a home in the midst of a dense forest. The number of children increased meanwhile to ten, four sons and six daughters, and James, who had become an excellent farm hand, was his father's chief assistant in clearing and making the new home. In May, 1841, young Harlan was granted his freedom, with a gift of $100 from his father, and started out to make his way in the world. Up to this time he had received instruction in the district schools, and had studied diligently, evening and mornings, thus becoming what is called a good scholar for the period. He now went to Greencastle, Ind., and entered Indiana Asbury University, from which institution he was graduated in 1845, with the highest honors. During his college course he supported himself by working on a farm, teaching the common school, and meanwhile boarding himself. Soon after leaving college he was married, at Greencastle, by Rev. Dr. Simpson, president of the college, afterward Bishop Simpson, to Ann Eliza Peck. The following spring he took his wife to Iowa City, having been appointed principal of the Iowa City College, which was subsequently succeeded by the State University. In 1847 Mr. Harlan was elected superintendent of public instruction on the whig ticket. A year later he was re-elected to the same position, but was counted out by members of the returning board in favor of Thomas H. Benton, Jr., nephew of the celebrated "Old Bullion." Mr. Harlan now began to study law, was admitted to the bar, began to practice, and was progressing satisfactorily when he was offered and accepted the presidency of the Iowa Wesleyan University. During the presidential canvass of 1848 he made a number of stump speeches in favor of Gen. Taylor. In 1849 he declined an offer of candidacy for state senator, and in 1850 declined the whig nomination for governor of Iowa. He continued to practice his profession until the summer of 1853, when he entered on the duties of president of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and professor of mental and moral sciences, in which position he remained until he was elected U. S. senator in 1855. Mr. Harlan was re-elected to the senate in 1861, and resigned on May 13, 1865, to take the office of secretary of the interior, to which he had been appointed by President Lincoln about a month before the latter's assassination. Mr. Harlan had been prepared and equipped for his new position by service on the senate committees, on public lands, Indian affairs, agricultural bureau and Pacific railroad. In 1866 Mr. Harlan was elected to the senate for the third term and resigned from the interior department, taking a seat in the senate March 4, 1867, and serving until the end of his term. Mr. Harlan was highly esteemed throughout his senatorial career for his practical wisdom as a statesman, his influence and power in debate, and his captivating oratory. It is said of him, that whenever he spoke on the existing issues of the time, he always called out the ablest democratic members in reply—such senators as Stephen Douglas, Louis Cass and Mr. Benjamin. The governor of Illinois said of him, "Mr. Harlan makes the best campaign speeches of anyone in the state." Senator John P. Hale called him "the most successful passer of bills." Charles Sumner esteemed him so highly that he requested the senate who placed him on the committee on foreign relations to make Mr. Harlan chairman. Roscoe Conklin said of Mr. Harlan, "He is the strongest, most convincing debater I have ever listened to, one of the really great men who have served in the senate." His speech on the St. Domingo question, in reply to those of Sumner and Carl Schurz, was considered the greatest forensic triumph in the senate since the reply of Webster to Hayne in 1822. Altogether Mr. Harlan was considered the most powerful political speaker Iowa introduced to the country. And this description was equally accurate down so late as 1890, when, at what was known as the "Speaker Reed" meeting at Burlington, Ia., he made an address which Speaker Thomas B. Reed pronounced the best half-hour tariff speech he had ever heard. From 1882 until 1885 Mr. Harlan was presiding judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims. He then retired to his home at Mount Pleasant, Ia., where he died Oct. 5, 1899.

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, secretary of the interior, was born in Harrison county, Ky., in 1810. He was educated at Augusta College, Bracken coun

ty, Ky., and while there employed his leisure hours in working in the office of the county clerk, studied law, was admitted to the bar, practiced his profession in Quincy, Ill., served in the Black Hawk war in 1832, was a member of the state senate in 1836, serving four years, and was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, where he served three years. A member of the Bloomington convention, he assisted Abraham Lincoln to form the republican party of Illinois, and was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1860 that nominated Lincoln for president. In 1861 Gov. Yates appointed him U. S. senator, to fill Stephen A. Douglas's seat, and he served in this position for two years. In the early part of his term as senator he declared himself in the senate to be in favor of the abolition of slavery, should the South force the issue, and on Feb. 25, 1862, in a debate on the confiscation bill, he earnestly opposed it. During his residence in Washington he practiced law with Jeremiah Black and Thomas G. Ewing. In 1866 he was an active member of the Union executive committee, was appointed secretary of the interior by President Johnson in the same year, and served until the end of the administration. He acted as attorney-general in 1868, and was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1869. After his term as secretary of the interior expired he returned to Quincy, Ill., where he practiced his profession until his death Aug. 10, 1881.

O H Browning

RANDALL, Alexander Williams, postmaster-general and eighth governor of Wisconsin, was born in Ames, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1819, the son of Phineas Randall, a native of Massachusetts, and resident of Montgomery county, N. Y., and subsequently of Waukesha, Wis. Alexander passed through college, studied law, and began the practice of his profession in 1840, in Waukesha. He was appointed postmaster at Waukesha, and in 1847 was elected a member of the convention that framed the constitution. In 1855 he was a member of the state assembly, an unsuccessful competitor for the attorney-generalship, and was chosen judge, to fill an unexpired term of the Milwaukee circuit court. In 1857 he was elected governor of Wisconsin, re-elected in 1859, occupying the gubernatorial chair at the outbreak of the war. Quick of apprehension and ready in opinion and action, he was admirably suited to the needs of the hour. He declared at once the loyalty of Wisconsin to the Union, and the purpose of her people to fight for its integrity in such a way as to draw national attention, and his prompt and efficient measures, well seconded by all, augmented the useful service of the state, and gave her character and standing. He assembled the legislature in extra session, but before it could act, he organized the 2d regiment, using for this purpose the public funds before a lawful appropriation had been made; but when the legislature convened it upheld him in what he had done. When his term as governor expired in 1861 he contemplated entering the army, but was prevailed upon by President Lincoln to accept the post of minister to Italy, where he remained for a year, and returning home became first assistant to Postmaster-Gen. Dennison; in 1866 President Johnson appointed him postmaster-general, and he served in that capacity to the end of that administration. He died July 25, 1872, in Elmira, N. Y.

Alex. W Randall

STANBERY, Henry, attorney-general, was born in New York city Feb. 20, 1803, the son of Jonas Stanbery, a doctor, who removed from New York to Zanesville, O., in 1814. Henry entered Washington College, in Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1819, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He practiced his profession with Thomas Ewing, in Lancaster county, O., where he remained for many years, and became the first attorney-general of Ohio, the office being created in 1846 by the general assembly. On accepting this post he removed to Columbus, O., and made his home there for several years, where he established an extensive and important practice in the U. S. courts that were held there at that time, and also in the supreme court of Ohio. He was a member of the convention that met in 1850 and framed the present state constitution, removed to Cincinnati in 1853, and was appointed attorney-general of the United States by President Johnson in 1866. It was his devotion to his country and his desire to use his powers for her welfare at a trying period that caused him to accept this office, which he resigned, at the request of the president in order to become one of his counsel at the time of the impeachment trial. Mr. Stanbery was in such delicate health that he was obliged to have his argument read in court. At the conclusion of the trial the president nominated him as justice of the U. S. supreme court, but the senate declined to confirm the nomination. Mr. Stanbery then returned to his home in Cincinnati, where he became president of the Law Association. Mr. Stanbery died June 26, 1881.

DAVIS, Henry Winter, member of congress, was born Aug. 16, 1817, at Annapolis, Md., where his father, Rev. H. L. Davis, was then president of St. John's College. His boyhood from the age of ten was spent on a plantation in Anne Arundel county, Md., where, from familiar contact with the negroes, he learned to hate slavery. Graduating from Kenyon College, Gambier, O., in 1837, and coming into his property on his father's death, he supported himself by teaching rather than allow his slaves to be sold. Having studied law at the University of Virginia, he practiced for some years at Alexandria, Va., and from 1850 at Baltimore, where he became prominent at the bar and in politics. Always an anti-democrat, he was first a whig, then an "American," and as such was in congress 1855–61. His adhesion to the republican party in 1859 entailed much obloquy, which he bore with defiant firmness. He declined the second place of the national ticket in 1860, and the next year offered himself as a Union candidate for congress and was defeated. He was again in the house 1863–65, and as a radical of high character and great ability from a southern state, exercised much influence. Here he steadily favored the most active measures for the support of the war, including the emancipation and enlistment of the slaves. For his relations with the administration, which were not always cordial, see Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Lincoln," and the "Century Magazine." Fearless, independent, and high-minded, a statesman rather than a politician, he was in public life somewhat haughty, uncompromising and autocratic, if not impracticable; as a scholar, an orator, and a man of innate force and deep convictions, he was respected in proportion as he was known. In 1865 he made a speech in Chicago favoring negro suffrage, which he claimed was the only way to insure his possession of his newly acquired freedom. He published a single book "The War of Ormuzd and Ahriman in the Nineteenth Century," 1852; but his speeches were collected in 1867. He died in Baltimore Dec. 30, 1865.

EVARTS, William M. (See Vol. III., p. 197.)

SHIPHERD, John J., founder of Oberlin College, was born at West Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., March 28, 1802, the son of the Hon. Zebulon R. and Elizabeth B. Shipherd. He was carefully and religiously educated, and while preparing for college at a school at Pawlet, Vt., he passed through a religious conversion, beginning in conflict and ending in joy. While on a visit to his home he was slightly indisposed, and, by mistake, swallowed a dose of poison, which greatly impaired his eyesight, compelling him to abandon his intention of entering college, and he engaged in business. In 1824 he married Esther Raymond, of Ballston, N. Y., and removed to Vergennes, Vt., and took up the marble business. But he finally entered the study of Rev. Josiah Hopkins, of New Haven, Vt., where he spent a year and a half studying theology. He had adopted a system of shorthand writing, arranging the heads and subdivisions of his discourse upon a card in stenographic characters on account of his eyes, and continued this practice throughout his life. He first had charge of the church at Shelburne, Vt., and during the next two years was engaged in general Sunday-school work, making Middlebury his headquarters, editing a Sunday-school paper, and traveling through the state organizing schools. He subsequently took a commission from the American Home Missionary Society and went out to the valley of the Mississippi, and became pastor of a church at Elyria, O., in October, 1830, where he held revivals in his own parish and in the neighboring region. He resigned his pastorate in 1832 to lay the foundations of Oberlin in connection with his friend, Philo P. Stewart. He was ardent, hopeful, sanguine; was especially interested in the establishment of a community of Christian families, which should be a centre of religious influence and power for the generation of forces which should work mightily upon the surrounding country. Two or three sites were offered for the purpose, but Mr. Shipherd finally selected a tract of 500 acres belonging to Messrs. Street & Hughes, of New Haven, Conn. It was thought best for Mr. Shipherd to go to New Haven and deal directly with the owners, and at the same time to interest New England families to emigrate. He reached New Haven and asked Street & Hughes for the gift of 500 acres for a manual-labor school, proposing to gather a colony of familes who should pay a dollar and a half an acre for 5,000 acres in addition, but they were not inclined to fall in with his proposition. He visited them several times unsuccessfully; but one morning as he left his house he remarked to his landlady, "I shall succeed today;" and he did. A plan for raising funds was the establishment of scholarships. Each donor of $150 was entitled perpetually to the privileges of the school for a single pupil, the scholarship not entitling the pupil to board or tuition, but merely to a place in the school, the money paid for the scholarship to be invested in lands, buildings tools, etc. Mr. Shipherd's tour occupied him nearly a year, and in September, 1833, he returned to Elyria and Oberlin.

In September, 1834, a church was organized, called "The Congregational Church of Christ at Oberlin," now known as "The First Congregational Church at Oberlin." The confession of faith was Calvinistic in doctrine, after the New England type, and Mr. Shipherd became pastor. His letters to his flock were like the letters of St. Paul to the churches. The following quotation is from his letter urging them to pass a resolution to admit colored students to the school: "Moreover, let me exhort you, as the Lord's peculiar people, to be zealous in finding out and employing those means by which the world is to be converted. Fear not, brethren, to lead in doing right. There must be a mighty overturning before He whose right it is shall rule over all nations, and the servants of God will have to turn much upside down, as Paul did, before all will be right. . . . You know, beloved, I would not have you rash or inconsiderate in changing a single custom; but I would have you study and pray out

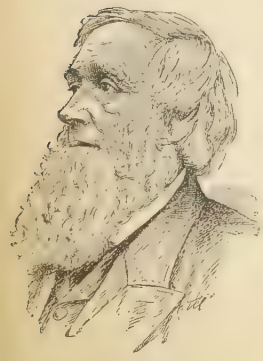
the mind of the spirit and execute it promptly without asking how the world or even the church would like it. Nothing is more impolitic as well as wicked than to substitute expediency for duty. This is now a prevalent sin of the church, which nullifies her power. . . . My fears are excited by your recent expressions of unwillingness to have youth of color educated in our institute. Those expressions were a grief to me such as I have rarely suffered. Although I knew that with some of you the doctrine of expediency was against the immediate abolition of slavery, because slaves are not qualified for freedom, I supposed you thought it expedient and a duty to elevate and educate them as fast as possible, that, therefore, you would concur in receiving those of promising talent and piety into our institution. So confident was I that this would be the prevailing sentiment of Oberlin in the colony and institute that about a year ago I informed eastern inquirers that we received students according to character, irrespective of color; and, beloved, whatever the expediency or prejudice of some may say, does not our duty require this? Most certainly. . . . God made them of one blood with us; they are our fellows. . . . Suppose, beloved, that your color were to become black, what would you claim, in this respect, to be your due as a neighbor? . . . You know, dear brethren and sisters, that it would be hard for me to leave that institution which I planted in much fasting and prayer and tribulation, sustained for a time by only one brother, and then for months by only two brethren, and for which I have prayed without ceasing, laboring night and day and watering it with my sweat and tears." Mr. Shipherd removed to Olivet in 1844, desiring to build there a new Oberlin, but he died there later in the same year.

STEWART, Philo Penfield, founder of Oberlin College, was born at Sherman, Conn., July, 1798. When he was ten years old his father died, and he was sent to live with his maternal grandfather at Pittsford, Vt., and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to his uncle at Pawlet, Vt., who was engaged in saddle and harness making. During his apprenticeship of seven years he attended the Pawlet Academy three months in every year.

During his attendance at the academy, the influence of a Christian teacher caused him to devote his life to God's service, and after completing his apprenticeship he experienced another conversion, in a conflict with his love of money. At the age of twenty-three he accepted an appointment as missionary among the Choctaw Indians in Mississippi. He made the journey on horseback, preaching the gospel on his way. He superintended the secular affairs of the mission, taught the boys' school, and with the help of an interpreter held services in the different Indian settlements. His health failing, he returned to Vermont for a time, but returned to the mission in 1827, taking as recruits one young man and three young women, and in 1828 he married Eliza Capen, one of the young women. At the end of three years her health compelled him to resign, and after a correspondence with his former schoolmate at Pawlet, Rev. J. J. Shipherd, he joined him at Elyria in 1832. During the summer these two men talked and prayed over the needs of the Mississippi Valley, Mr. Shipherd being more especially interested in the establishment of a Christian community, and Mr. Stewart attracted by the idea of a school where labor and study should be combined on such principles of thrift and economy that the students would be able to defray all their expenses. The result of their endeavors is Oberlin College and colony. While Mr. Shipherd was in the East, Mr. Stewart had the general supervision of the work of the new colony, meeting the colonists, and advising and encouraging them, and holding meetings with gentlemen of the region who were acting as trustees. He and his wife pledged themselves to Oberlin Institute for five years, with no compensation but the cost of living, and when the school opened in 1833 they took charge of the boarding hall, continuing to do so until 1836. The charge for board in the Hall was seventy-five cents a week for a purely vegetable diet, and a dollar for the addition of meat twice a day. Nearly fifty years later, in the year 1880, the building on main street opposite the northeast corner of the college square was purchased and fitted up for a boarding-hall; with an additional lot, it has cost $5,000 and has been named "Stewart Hall" in memory of the early founder, and for the maintenance of his principles of economy. Young women may have board and room at two dollars a week, and young men, board only, for the same price. During the first year Mr. Stewart was also, in the absence of Mr. Shipherd, general manager and treasurer of the college. His practice of frugality and plainness of diet were somewhat too severe and were not generally accepted, and in 1836 he resigned his position, and, feeling some disappointment, removed with his wife to Vermont, and subsequently to New York. In the latter place he completed the invention of a stove on which he had been engaged for two or three years, and in which he became very successful. In his stove works he was a philanthropist, as in his work among the Indians and at Oberlin, and his object was not so much to acquire wealth as to bring economy and comfort into the homes in the land, and although he wrote that "to prepare patterns for a cooking stove is a slow and difficult work," his efforts were crowned with success, and the Stewart cooking stove has become well known. He settled at Troy, N. Y., near the manufacturers who worked out his inventions, and where he lived as simply and frugally as in his earlier life, giving largely of his means to help in good works. Oberlin shared his

prosperity, though it did not fulfill his ideal of a college and Christian community. Mr. Stewart died Dec. 13, 1868.

MAHAN, Asa, first president of Oberlin College (1835–51) was born at Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1800. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1824, from Andover Theological Seminary in 1827, was ordained in 1829, and became pastor of the Congregational church at Pittsford, N. Y. In 1831 he accepted a call to the Sixth Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, was trustee of Lane Theological Seminary, and in 1835 accepted the presidency of Oberlin College, with the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, and the assistant professorship of theology. Oberlin College has been called a development from the missionary and reform movements of the early quarter of the nineteenth century. Its founders were home missionaries in the West and among the Indians, and Oberlin has always kept the missionary spirit alive. It was the first college in the world to admit young women on equal terms with young men, and received colored students twenty-eight years before emancipation. In 1831 John J. Shipherd, under commission from the Home Missionary Society, entered upon his work as pastor of the church at Elyria, O., feeling keen solicitude for the future of the Mississippi valley. In the summer of 1832 he received a visit from an old school friend, Philo P. Stewart, who, on account of his wife's failing health, had retired from mission work among the Choctaws, but who was zealous in his desire to extend Christian work in the West. After prayers and consultation, these two men agreed that the needs of the country could best be supplied by the establishment of a community of Christian families and a Christian school which should be "a center of religious influence and power which should work mightily upon the surrounding country and the world—a sort of missionary institution for training laborers for the work abroad." The school was to be conducted on the manual-labor plan, and to be open to both young women and young men. There was no thought of building a college, but simply an academy for instruction in the English and useful languages, and, if it were the will of Providence, in "practical theology." The name "Oberlin Collegiate Institute" was selected, and not until 1851 was it changed to "Oberlin College." The name "Oberlin" was chosen to signify the hope that the members of the enterprise might be moved by the spirit of the self-sacrificing Swiss colporteur and pastor, John Friederich Oberlin. Mr. Shipherd resigned his pastorate in October, 1832, and with his friend,



Asa Mahan.

set out to accomplish their enterprise. They rejected several offers of sites because they wished to be apart from older settlements in order to have room for self-development into a peculiar Christian society, and finally accepted a tract of 500 acres, twelve miles from Lake Erie, and within the limits of the Connecticut Western Reserve. The colonists went from New England and signed "The Oberlin Covenant," a quaint document, in which they engage "to hold and manage our estates personally, but pledge a perfect community of interest as though we held a community of property," and promise "industry, economy and Christian self-denial," in order that they may appropriate what they have above their necessary expenses, "for the spread of the gospel." They also agreed to dress plainly, furnish their houses simply, to educate their children thoroughly, to "make special efforts to sustain the institutions of the gospel at home and among our neighbors," and "to maintain deep-toned and elevated personal piety." In the first report published in 1834, the object of the founders is again set forth: "Its grand object is the diffusion of useful science, sound morality, and pure religion among the growing multitudes of the Mississippi valley. It

aims also at bearing an important part in extending those blessings to the destitute millions which overspread the earth. For this purpose it proposes as its primary object the thorough education of ministers and pious school teachers; as a secondary object the elevation of female character. And as a third general design, the education of the common people with the higher classes in such a manner as suits the nature of republican institutions." The first settler under the Oberlin compact was Peter P. Pease, who, on Apr. 19, 1833, moved into a log house that he had built on the future college campus. A saw mill and flour mill were soon in working order, and a wooden building 35x40 feet, and 2½ stories in height, was erected, and contained the entire college for more than a year. School was first opened on Dec. 3, 1833, with forty-four students, twenty-nine young men, and fifteen young women, half of them from the East. The teachers engaged by Mr. Shipherd had not arrived, and John F. Scovill, a student from the Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., was asked to take temporary charge. In the spring of 1834 the teachers arrived—Rev. Seth Waldo, a graduate of Amherst and Andover, was professor of languages; James Dascomb, M.D., of Dartmouth Medical College, was professor of chemistry, botany, and physiology; Daniel Branch, of Amherst, became principal of the preparatory department, and Mrs. Dascomb principal of the ladies' department. After five years the manual-labor department was discontinued, it having been proved that student-labor was unable to compete with ordinary labor, and the mills were sold. In 1835 certain events decided the future character of Oberlin. By a vote of the trustees of Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, O., the students were prohibited from discussing the subject of slavery, and about four-fifths of them left the seminary. Rev. John Morgan, one of the professors, was asked to resign on account of his anti-slavery views, and at the same time, Rev. Asa Ma-

han, pastor of the sixth Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, resigned his position as trustee of the seminary. Mr. Shipherd, who was visiting in Cincinnati, proposed that the students with Mr. Mahan and Prof. Morgan should remove to Oberlin. They agreed to accept his proposition on condition "that students should be received at Oberlin, irrespective of color." He wrote to Oberlin, explaining the case, and urging the passage of a resolution to that effect. The proposition was looked upon with horror, and no action was taken until a second letter was received from Mr. Shipherd from New York. In this letter he made it known that upon the passage of such a resolution the institution would receive eight new professorships, with interest of $80,000, to be subscribed by Arthur and Lewis Tappan, and other anti-slavery men, and that the Rev. C. G. Finney, of the Broadway tabernacle could be engaged as professor of theology. The board of trustees met and the vote resulted in a tie. It was therefore decided by the president, "Father" John Keep, in favor of the negro. The "underground railroad" subsequently had a depot here, and the fugitive slave law met with decided and persistent opposition: one instance of its violation is the so-called "Oberlin-Wellington rescue" of 1858. But the fire of 1835 in New York, and the financial panic of 1837 swept away the fortunes of the subscribers, and only $6,000 was ever collected from them. In 1839 the college was $30,000 in debt. Its anti-slavery position made it impossible to collect funds in this country, and two of the trustees were commissioned to go to England, where they were so fortunate as to obtain enough money from anti-slavery people there to save the college from bankruptcy. Its poverty continued, however, until 1850, when a successful movement was made to secure an endowment of $100,000 by the sale of scholarships. The original colonists were members of the Congregational body, but the Oberlin church sought fellowship with the Presbyterians of the Western Reserve, under the "plan of union." This connection was dissolved in 1836, and the college has no connection with any ecclesiastical organization, nor is it organically denominational. There is no regulation requiring professors or instructors to have any church connections. President Mahan was an aggressive and uncompromising advocate of his advanced views, and gave a certain boldness of character to Oberlin that disappeared to a great extent after his resignation in 1850. He accepted the presidency of Cleveland University, Cleveland, O., in that year, with the professorship of moral and mental philosophy. He resumed his pastoral work in 1855, and had charge of churches at Jackson and at Adrian, Mich., until 1860, when he became president of Adrian College, holding this position until 1871, when he retired for the purpose of completing his chief work, a "Critical History of Philosophy," and removed to Eastbourne, Eng. Of this work, a critic in the "Nation" said: "Perhaps the most comprehensive history of philosophy in any language. . . . The book throughout is pervaded by such a spirit of absolute certainty and finality that, with sufficient faith in the author's infallibility, the reader will have little further doubt respecting the deepest problems which have hitherto vexed speculative minds." Hillsdale conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1858, and Adrian that of LL.D. in 1877. President Mahan was an ardent advocate of the perfectionist religious views, and wrote "Scripture Doctrine of Christian Perfection," besides many other valuable works. It should be mentioned that while trustee of Lane Seminary, Mr. Mahan opposed the gag-law, which, as originally introduced to the board, forbade the students to discuss the question of slavery "at the table and elsewhere." Mr. Mahan moved that these words be stricken out, and after considerable opposition they were. He died at Eastbourne, Eng., Apr. 4, 1889.

FINNEY, Charles Grandison, second president of Oberlin College (1851–66), was born at Warren, Conn., Aug. 29, 1792. He was a descendant of Thomas Rogers, of England, who came over with the Plymouth (New England) colony in 1622, and of Francis Curtiss, of Plymouth, or William Curtiss, of Roxbury, Mass., the latter the brother-in-law of John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians." When he was about two years old his parents removed to Oneida county, N. Y. The country was almost a wilderness; there were but few churches or ministers, and all the intellectual stimulus young Finney received came from the summer and winter district schools. In 1848 the family removed to Henderson, N. Y., on the shores of Lake Ontario, near Sackett's Harbor. In 1812 he was in Warren, Conn., studying at an academy. He desired to enter Yale College, but was dissuaded on the ground that by private study he could go over the curriculum of that institution in two years. He taught for two years in New Jersey, and then returned to his home, after four years' absence, where he began the study of law, and was duly admitted to the bar. Up to this time he had very limited opportunities for listening to Christian preaching or for coming in contact with religious services. When he was twenty-nine years old he had never been the owner of a Bible. He bought one as a law book for reference, and became interested in reading it. Previously to this he had been pronounced by his Presbyterian pastor as hopelessly hardened in sin, and that it was useless to make him the subject of prayer. In the use of his Bible he was led to "a change of heart." The record of his conversion reads like a chapter from the histories of some saints in the Roman Catholic church. Its genuineness was attested by his after life. Abandoning law books and business at once, saying that he had a retainer from the Lord Jesus to plead his cause, he began the career of an evangelist immediately in the place of his residence. He declined to enter the Princeton Theological Seminary, but was taken under the care of the St. Lawrence (N. Y.) presbytery in 1823, with a view to entering the Christian University, being placed under two clerical members of

the body, who were to guide his study. Receiving his license to preach in 1824 from the same presbytery, he continued the labors upon which he had entered, speaking then and ever afterward extempore. At first he labored under a commission from the Female Missionary Society of the western district of New York. The results of his preaching were astonishing from the very outset, overcoming violent and even truculent opposition, changing it into friendship and co-operation, arousing church members to new life, and bringing on the subscription of scores and hundreds of men and women to the claims of the gospel of Christ. Whole communities were moved. In July, 1824, he was ordained as a minister, and in October of the same year was married to Lydia Andrews, of Whitestown, N. Y. Spending two or three days with her, he went back to the place where he was preaching (Evans Mills, N. Y.) to obtain a conveyance for their household goods, and then to return for her. Revival interest deepened on his hands; he was prevailed on to remain at the Mills and preach from night to night until a week had worn away. With her full consent he decided to put off sending for her until "God seemed to open the way." The winter nearly passed before he could carry out his plan of bringing her to reside with him. Then he set out on his pleasant errand, but stopped in a neighboring town to have his horses' shoes set and sharpened. The people crowded in upon him as soon as they found that "Finney" was at the blacksmith-shop, and urged him to preach at the school-house at one o'clock. He gave way to their entreaties; the interest was so great that he waited and preached in the evening, and again and again, until, as the work spread, he sent another person for Mrs. Finney, from no indifference to her, but out of zealous devotion to his calling. His sphere of labor widening, he wrought at Rome, Utica, Auburn, Troy and New Lebanon, N. Y., in all of these places the most satisfactory issue following his exertions. A convention of Presbyterian and Congregational clergymen and revivalists, held at New Lebanon, in 1827, substantially endorsed his work and methods. Their proceedings were discussed in the newspapers, and Rev. Mr. Finney found himself in receipt of an invitation to labor for some time at Wilmington, Del. Thence he passed to Philadelphia, Pa., and spoke in all the Presbyterian churches of the city until August, 1828. To satisfy the demand at one time he was compelled to repeat his sermon on the text, "There is one God, and one mediator between God and man," for seven different evenings in succession, in as many different churches. In the winter of 1829–30 he reached New York city, and labored there as at other places, mainly by invitation of Anson G. Phelps, after mature consideration and correspondence. A vacant church in Vandewater street was hired, and then a Universalist church near Niblo's Garden was purchased, and here he preached for more than a year. Leading lawyers and prominent business men were converted. His next labor, with kindred results, was at Rochester, N. Y., and here it was said the whole character of the city was changed. It has been famous ever since for its high moral tone, its strong churches, its evangelical and earnest ministry. He next responded to an earnest invitation from Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, president of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., to preach and labor with its students. A visit to Buffalo, N. Y., and to Providence, R. I., ensued, where he gathered the same fruit as elsewhere. In the autumn of 1831 he labored in Boston, Mass., by request of the Congregational churches, the invitation headed by Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. Four years before this Beecher had said to the evangelist: "Finney, I know your plan and you know I do; you mean to come to Connecticut and carry a streak of fire to Boston; but if you attempt it, as the Lord liveth I'll meet you at the state line, and call out all the artillery men, and fight every inch of the way, and then I'll fight you there." Marked results attended his Boston preaching. He wrought again in Boston in 1842–43 and 1856–57, with extensive revival results. In 1832 Finney began again in New York city, preaching in the Chatham street theatre. The cholera attacked him, but he recovered, and in two years no less than seven churches had grown out of his movement. The old Broadway Tabernacle was built, and he became its pastor, the new church being Congregational. In the winter of 1834 he took a sea voyage for the benefit of his health to the Mediterranean and back. The New York "Evangelist" was started to represent the revival interests of the period. In 1834–35, after a great revival in New York, plans were made for establishing a course of theological lectures by him, with the design of training students for revival work; but a call to the theological professorship at the newly formed Oberlin (O.) Seminary, and his acceptance, prevented that, and with that acceptance his course as an

evangelist was practically closed, although he labored for brief periods thereafter at Cleveland and Cincinnati, O.; in Detroit and other places in Michigan; in Western Rome and Syracuse, N. Y., and in Hartford, Conn. In 1849–50 he also labored conscientiously as a revivalist in London, Eng., for a year and a half. He was in the same work in England and in Scotland in 1858. In 1860 and 1866–67 there were deep religious movements at Oberlin in connection with Mr. Finney's labor there. His educational work began in 1835 at Oberlin, where he was also pastor of the Congregational church in the village after 1837. When he went to Oberlin as professor in 1835 he took a large tent in which he held religious services on Sunday, and some of the college commencements were also held in it. The mass of Ohio people were opposed to Oberlin on account of its abolition character, many of the surrounding towns were hostile, and there were threats of tearing down the buildings. After the panic of 1837 the college was very poor, and Mr. Finney did not know how he should support his family. Mr. Finney was even obliged to sell his traveling trunk. On Thanksgiving day a check for $200 came to him from Josiah Chapin, of Providence, R. I., and he continued to send him $600 a year for several years, when Willard Sears, of Boston, Mass., took his place. Mr. Finney spent his summers at Oberlin, and his winters in New York, according to agreement, preaching and holding revivals. The Western Reserve College, at Hudson, O., was very much opposed to Oberlin College, and tried to engage Mr. Finney for a professor before he went to

Oberlin. After a year or two the charges of antinomian perfectionism were brought against Oberlin. They were so misrepresented that resolutions were passed by ecclesiastical bodies warning the churches against the influence of Oberlin theology. At a convention held at Cleveland to consider the subject of Western education, a clergyman from the neighborhood declared that "he regarded Oberlin doctrines and influences as worse than those of Roman Catholicism." From 1851 to 1866 he was president of the institution, which took its character very largely from his personality and his indefatigable exertions. In 1866 he resigned from the presidency but continued his instruction in pastoral theology. Hundreds of its pupils felt his strong influence, and went out as earnest men and women all over our western country to conserve and to extend it. Though not obtrusive or especially active, he was an outspoken abolitionist, a pronounced anti-Mason, and a strong advocate of teetotalism in regard to intoxicants. His first wife died in 1847; his second, Mrs. Elizabeth Ford Arkinson, of Rochester, N. Y., died in 1863; and his third, Rebecca Allya Rayl, survives him. Mr. Finney published largely, and his works were very widely circulated in English and in foreign languages. He established and edited the Oberlin "Evangelist" from 1839 to 1863. His "Memoirs," written by himself, were published, and appeared in 1876 at New York. He died at Oberlin, O., Aug. 16, 1875.

James H. Fairchild

FAIRCHILD, James Harris, third president of Oberlin College (1866–89), was born at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 25, 1817. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Brownhelm, Lorain Co., O., and settled on a farm about ten miles from the present site of Oberlin College. At that time this part of Ohio was pioneer ground; the district school was a primitive institution, but after several years in a high school at Elyria, James was ready to enter the freshman class at Oberlin in 1834. Here he worked his way, was graduated in 1838, and so marked were his scholarly attainments and powers of thought, that a year after graduating he was appointed tutor in the college, was ordained in 1841, and in 1842 became professor of Greek and Latin. In 1847 he was transferred to the chair of mathematics, and in 1858 to that of theology and moral philosophy, and was equally successful and admired in each, a proof of his various powers. At the age of thirty-one he became a member of the executive committee of the board of trustees and a leader of opinion in the faculty, so that, upon President Finney's resignation, he was immediately chosen to fill the vacancy. At that time the college was in a poor condition financially, had but nine professors, and was without endowment or buildings worthy of mention. At the time of his resignation in 1889, the college had twenty-three professors, a large number of instructors, tutors, and teachers, a property valued at $1,000,000, with buildings, equipment, and scholarly reputation of a high standard. Many of the old buildings are still standing, though not all of them are devoted to the uses of the college. Tappan Hall, built at a cost of $10,000, donated by Arthur Tappan, was in use for fifty years. The present chapel was built in 1855. The cornerstone of the new Ladies' Hall was laid in 1861 by Father Keep. In 1867–68 were built French Hall, named for Mr. Charles French, of Cleveland, who gave $5,000 toward the building, and Society Hall, which took its name from the literary society and library rooms it contains. In 1874 the college purchased of the Oberlin school board the old Union school house, which afforded six recitation rooms, and a large room in the third story for the cabinet, hence its name, Cabinet Hall. Council Hall, the building of the department of theology, was com-

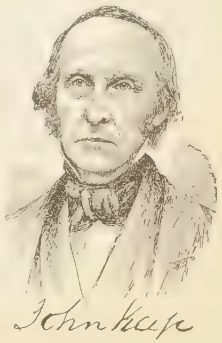
pleted in 1874. Stewart Hall was purchased in 1880 and fitted up as a boarding hall. The library has grown slowly, and was begun in the first year by such books as could be spared from the libraries of New England clergymen, with an occasional gift from a publisher, and some from England. In 1883 the college library contained about 12,000 volumes, the societies' library 5,000, and the theological library, 1,600 volumes. The colony has kept pace with the college. In 1846 the village of Oberlin was incorporated by act of the legislature, and Oberlin colony was no longer spoken of. In 1870 the Town Hall was erected at a cost of $20,000. The fire department was equipped in 1852; gas was introduced in 1858. The first hotel was built in 1834, destroyed by fire in 1865, and in 1867 the citizens subscribed $2,500 to encourage the building of a suitable hotel, which was called the Park Hotel. The First National Bank was established in 1853, and upon the expiration of its charter was reorganized as the Citizens' National Bank. The Lorain county "News" was first issued in 1860, and was afterward called the Oberlin "News." In 1868 the Rev. W. C. French, rector of the Episcopal church at Oberlin, began the publication of "The Standard of the Cross," which, after five years, he removed to Cleveland. In 1870 the soldiers' monument was built. The college distributes no special honors and no prizes; it confers the usual degrees, but has done little in the way of honorary degrees. In 1883 Oberlin celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary, and during the following eight years the endowment and value of its property increased to nearly three times the amount reached during the entire preceding fifty years, and five new stone buildings were erected—Warner Hall, devoted to the conservatory of music; Peters Hall, containing recitation rooms, professors' studies, etc.; Spear Library, with room for 175,000 volumes; Talcott Hall and Baldwin Cottage, containing public reception rooms, dining-rooms, etc. Sturges Hall was erected in 1883 and contains rooms for the ladies' literary societies and an assembly room for general purposes. President Fairchild is pre-eminently a teacher, and, like all great teachers, loves young people, is quick to comprehend their questions, to feel their difficulties, and to look at things from their point of view. He is the impersonation of toleration and candor, and has been to many students the most inspiring and broadening influence of their lives. He has published "Oberlin, the College and the Colony," and a text-book on moral philosophy. He was a member of the Creed

commission that formulated the belief of the Congregational churches of America. He resigned the presidency in June, 1889, and was succeeded by William G. Ballantine, but he continued to occupy the chair of systematic theology until his death, which occurred in Oberlin, Mar. 19, 1902.

BALLANTINE, William Gay, fourth president of Oberlin College (1889-91) was born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1848. His boyhood was passed in Cincinnati, O., where his father was professor of Hebrew in Lane Theological Seminary. He was graduated from Marietta College in 1868, and for a time was a member of the staff of the Ohio Geological Survey under Professor Newberry. In 1872 he was graduated from Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and the same year entered upon a post-graduate course at the University of Leipsic, Germany, but after a year there interrupted his studies to join the first American exploration party to Palestine, with which he spent the year 1873. In 1874 he was professor of natural history and chemistry in Ripon College, Wisconsin, and in 1875 was appointed professor of Greek in the University of Indiana. In 1878 he was called to Oberlin, O., to assist Professor Morgan as professor of Greek and Hebrew exegesis. This place he held for two years, when that work was divided, and he was elected professor of Old Testament language and literature. Prof. Ballantine has taken a high rank as a practical teacher, having been for several years prominent among those whom Professor Harper has associated with himself in his summer school at Chautauqua. Marietta conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1887. Since 1884 he has been one of the editors of the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and has contributed many scholarly articles to its pages. On Jan. 28, 1891, he was elected president of Oberlin College, succeeding Pres. James H. Fairchild.

MORGAN, John, clergyman, was born in Ireland about 1803, and came to America when a lad of ten. He served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade, and at the age of seventeen was converted, and determined to study for the ministry. He prepared for college at Stockbridge, Mass., and was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1826, with the valedictorian's honor. Circumstances did not admit of his following a regular course of theological study in a seminary, but the diligent work of several years' private tuition in New York city gave him an ample preparation for the pulpit. At the time of the anti-slavery trouble in the Lane Theological School near Cincinnati, Mr. Morgan was an instructor in Latin in the institution, and sided with the students in their desire to discuss slavery. After such discussions were forbidden by the trustees, and the students had withdrawn, Mr. Morgan accepted the invitation to Oberlin as professor of mathematics, but finally entered upon the work of the chair of New Testament exegesis and literature, his labors beginning in June, 1835. His broad and intelligent scholarship enabled him to fill any gap in an emergency, and during the thirty-two years he was with the college, he gave at some time instruction in every branch. His influence was conservative in the best sense, not by reason of inertia or immobility of nature. His enthusiasm in any movement which satisfied his judgment was always prompt, but he considered all sides of a question, and could not enjoy extreme action, although he patiently tolerated the extravagances of others. He retired from active work in 1881, and resided in Cleveland until his death. He published no books, his writings being restricted to a few essays in the "Oberlin Review." An article on the "Atonement" can be found in "Bibliotheca Sacra" (1877–78). Prof. Morgan died Sept. 27, 1884.

KEEP, John, clergyman and president of the board of trustees of Oberlin College, was born in Long Meadow, Mass., Apr. 20, 1781. He was graduated from Yale in 1802, and from 1805 until 1823 was pastor of the Congregational church in Blanford, Mass. After a service of about ten years in Homer, N. Y., he removed to Cleveland, O., and became pastor of a newly organized Congregational church on the West Side. While at Homer he had been a trustee of Hamilton College and of Auburn Theological Seminary, and was naturally interested in educational ventures. In 1834 he was elected a trustee of Oberlin, and entered upon the work with an energy and zeal that never faltered. His years and experience made him a natural leader, and having been elected president of the board to succeed Judge Brown, on him fell the duty of casting the deciding vote when the question of admitting colored students was settled. This important meeting was held Feb. 9, 1835, in the house which had been erected for Mr. Shipherd. The trustees convened in the morning, nine members being present, and the discussion was long and warm. Mrs. Shipherd was engaged about her household duties, but in her anxiety she finally stood by the door, which was ajar. Mr. Keep comprehended the situation and stepped out and told her that the result was very doubtful. Mrs. Shipherd gathered her praying sisters in the neighborhood, and spent the time in earnest prayer until the decision was announced. Mr. Shipherd's straightforward resolution was: "Resolved, that students shall be received into this institution irrespective of color;" but as changed by men whose prejudices made it difficult to obey their consciences, the resolution as finally passed read: "Whereas, there does exist in our country an excitement in respect to our colored population, and fears are entertained that on the one hand they will be left unprovided for as to the means of a proper education, and on the other that they will in unsuitable numbers be introduced into our schools, and thus in effect forced into the society of the whites, and the state of public sentiment is such as to require from the board some definite expression on the subject; therefore, resolved, that the education of the people of color is a matter of great interest, and should be encouraged and sustained in this institution." This not very lucid resolution was the only action ever taken in the matter, but it served its purpose, and when a colored student presented himself he was not refused. From this time Mr. Keep took Oberlin upon his heart, and his loving care and oversight gained him the affectionate title of "Father" Keep, by which he is best known. He traversed the land to get means to support it, and crossed the ocean to save it at one time, when funds he raised in England carried it through a crisis. In 1850 he made his home in Oberlin, and although then seventy years of age, attended every meeting of the trustees, always ready to encourage the faint-hearted and doubting by his hope and faith. His last words pertained to the welfare of the college. He was the last surviving founder of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and died at Oberlin Feb. 11, 1870.



YOUMANS, Edward Livingston, scientist and editor, was born at Coeymans, Albany Co., N. Y., June 3, 1821, the son of Catherine (Scofield) and Vincent Youmans. At the age of three years he began to attend the district school of the Presbyterian church, and early developed a taste for literature, taking particularly to the classics. Through this extreme fondness for books, he really educated himself in a most thorough and systematic manner, in spite of the fact that he was attacked with ophthalmia at the age of thirteen. His studies, though frequently interrupted by this cause, were never entirely discontinued, and along with his other studies, he dipped into science, of which he soon acquired considerable knowledge, particularly of applied science, devoting himself to all important works on scientific agriculture. From a desire to assist those whose eyesight might be afflicted as his was, he invented the chemical chart, which makes clear to the eye, and easily remembered, the most important principles and laws of chemistry, as it was then understood. It exhibited the important elements, binary compounds and salts, and the minerals of chief interest to geologists and agriculturists, together with the most important organic bodies. He was requested to write a book to accompany it, the result of which was his "Class-book of Chemistry." Brief, clear in style, and devoid of technicalities, it had an astounding and continuous sale, has been written and rewritten, the sale of its three editions being 144,000 copies. His "Chemical Atlas," which appeared a few years later, was an extension of the chart method, and also had an accompanying text-book. He, moreover, undertook the study of medicine, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Vermont. For seventeen years he lectured throughout the country, and was the first to expound, in a popular style, the doctrines of the "conservation of energy, and the mutual relation of forces." In 1856, through reading a review of Herbert Spencer's "Psychology," his interest was aroused, and led to a correspondence with the author, thus beginning an acquaintance which eventuated in the publication of Spencer's writings in America, he having foreseen the great influence they were destined to exert on the American mind. In 1861 he married Mrs. William L. Lee. In 1866 he filled the chair of chemistry in Antioch College, and delivered there a course of lectures. The "Popular Science Monthly" was started by the Appletons in 1872, at his suggestion, and the success of the journal is an evidence of his foresight and judgment. He was its editor until his health failed. He had made arrangements with Herbert Spencer to write the "Study of Sociology," which was to appear simultaneously in an American and European magazine. He made a contract with the "Galaxy" for its American publication, but through some misunderstanding the editors of this journal maintained that the first instalment came too late for publication at the time specified. Realizing the necessity of establishing a new scientific journal, the "Popular Science Monthly" was conceived, planned and started, contained the delayed article, and appeared two days before the "Galaxy," in less than two weeks from the first conception of the project. He was always deeply interested in having the works and writings of scientific men published in America. He died in New York city in March, 1887.

E. L. Youmans

YOUMANS, William Jay, editor, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1838, a younger brother of Edward Livingston Youmans. He passed his youth in farm work and in picking up such instruction as he could from the district school until about 1854, when he began serious study, devoting himself more particularly to science, and especially chemistry. His brother Edward taught him at first, and in fact prepared him for college, and he went to the Yale Scientific School and afterward passed through the medical course of the New York University, where he was graduated in 1865. In the same year he went to England and had the good fortune to complete his education in natural history under the able teaching of Prof. Huxley. Returning to America he went West and settled in Minnesota, where he passed three years in the practice of medicine. He was successful, but being devoted to natural science, on the projection of the "Popular Science Monthly" by his brother Edward, through the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. in 1872, he left Minnesota, and returning to New York joined his brother. With him Dr. Youmans shared the management of the new scientific journal, which met with the greatest success, and grew into wide popularity and appreciation. On the death of Prof. E. L. Youmans, in 1887, his brother, Dr. Youmans, became sole editor of the "Popular Science Monthly." Dr. Youmans was a writer of ability, and his contributions to the Monthly, which continued until his death, added greatly to its prestige. He also contributed to Appleton's "Annual Cyclopædia" a number of important articles on scientific subjects, and he edited Huxley's "Lessons in Elementary Physiology." He died in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1901.

William Jay Youmans

DAVENPORT, William Francis, operating dentist, was born in New York city March 30, 1854. He is descended from William Davenport, who emigrated from England about 1660, and settled in Westchester, N. Y. Young Davenport was left entirely to his own resources at the age of fifteen, and acquired his position through his own efforts. He commenced the study of dentistry at the New York College of Dentistry, in 1877, receiving his diploma in 1880. In the spring of 1879 he was appointed assistant demonstrator in the operating department, and the following year was made demonstrator and superintendent in the same department, and clinical lecturer on operative dentistry. After three years' service he resigned, but began active practice while still holding this position as early as 1878, and soon acquired a reputation as a skillful and reliable operator. He established himself in one of the wealthiest localities in New York, and soon acquired a lucrative and select practice. He was for some years identified with the First District Dental Society, and has been called upon to give clinics at the meetings of the society—has also devised operating instruments for advanced methods, and he is a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and other organizations.

W. F. Davenport

MOORE, Alfred, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Brunswick county, N. C., May 21, 1755, the son of Judge Maurice Moore. He was sent to Boston, Mass., to be educated, and while there made many friends and was offered a commission in the royal army, which he declined, but his friendship among the officers, added to an inherited taste for arms, led him to acquire an accurate knowledge of military tactics. He subsequently returned home, and when all hopes of a reconciliation were lost, and the contest had commenced, in August, 1775, the state congress at Hilisboro organized two regiments for the Continental establishment. Alfred was commissioned as captain in the 1st regiment, of which his uncle, James Moore, was the colonel, marched with his command to Charleston, was on duty there at the brilliant affair of Fort Moultrie, and distinguished himself to such an extent that he was ranked among the first captains of the day. The sudden deaths of his uncle, father, brother and brother-in-law compelled his resignation from the army in order that he might take care of the family, suddenly thrown upon him for support. But he raised a troop of volunteers, and so annoyed the enemy that Maj. Craig (afterward Sir James Craig, governor-general of Canada), when in possession of Wilmington, N. C., sent troops to plunder Capt. Moore's house, and left him destitute. After the battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, he, with others, did good service in harassing Lord Cornwallis in his march from Guilford to Wilmington. In 1782 the general assembly elected him attorney-general of the state, as a recognition of his services and to alleviate his immediate wants, for it was known that he had never read a law book. But his industrious habits and acute penetration supplied all deficiencies, and he soon became eminent. He was called to the bench of North Carolina in 1798, and the following year the president appointed him one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, which position he held for six years with much credit. He resigned on account of failing health. He is described as having graceful and winning manners, a brilliant wit, and varied accomplishments, and has "handed his memory down to posterity as a finished model of a North Carolina gentleman." Judge Moore married Susan Eagles, and left several children. He died at the house of Maj. Waddell, in Bladen county, Oct. 15, 1810.

JOHNSON, William, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 27, 1771. He was named after his father, who was descended from an English Nonconformist, driven out of his country on the return of Charles II., and who settled in Holland. Here he soon learned of the emigration which was going on to America, and which was forwarded by the merchants of Amsterdam, under the protection of the Dutch government. Changing his name to Jansen, he joined one of these expeditions and settled at New Amsterdam, where he received a considerable grant of land where now is the city of New York. Had Jansen retained his Dutch name he would have retained this property, but after the cession of New Amsterdam to the English and its gift by the crown to the Duke of York, he resumed his English name of Johnson, whereupon he lost his estate. The family removed to South Carolina and settled in Charleston, where the first William Johnson did good service during the revolutionary war. His son William, the subject of this sketch, was a child during this period, and obtained such education as he could until after the declaration of peace, when he prepared for college. He was sent to Princeton, and was graduated in 1790. Returning to Charleston he entered as a law student the office of the celebrated Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and in 1793 passed his examination and was admitted to practice at the bar. Although only just past twenty-one, Mr. Johnson was sent to the state legislature, where he remained until 1798, when he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, and after holding the office about five years was, in 1804, appointed by Thomas Jefferson an associate justice of the United States supreme court. While sustaining the political principles of Jefferson, Justice Johnson was immovable so far as his view of the law and the right of any case was concerned. This trait in his character brought him into collision with the president in the matter of the celebrated "Embargo" act; while in connection with the South Carolina nullification proceedings he was in a decided minority. So marked was the antagonism between the majority of the citizens of South Carolina and Justice Johnson with regard to this important question, that the latter, for a time, went to live in western Pennsylvania to avoid having anything to do with it. This was in 1833, and the following year he went to Brooklyn, N. Y. Justice Johnson published, in 1822, "The Life and Correspondence of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene." In 1826 he published an eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, and he also contributed certain essays to the American Philosophical Society. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1834.

LIVINGSTON, Henry Brockholst, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in New York city Nov. 26, 1757. He was the son of William Livingston, governor of New Jersey. After due preparation he entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1774, and two years later was appointed captain in the American army, and soon after was promoted to be major, and attached to the staff of Gen. Philip Schuyler. He was present at the siege of Ticonderoga, and in October, 1777, took part in the attack by Benedict Arnold on Burgoyne's army at Saratoga. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. In 1779, when John Jay, who was his brother-in-law, was sent as minister to Spain, Mr. Livingston went with him as his private secretary. He returned in 1782, and on his way back, being captured by a British man-of-war, was taken to New York and imprisoned, but was soon after set free. Mr. Livingston now went to Albany and became a student in the law office of Peter Yates, where he remained for about a year, when he was admitted to practice at the bar. In 1802 Mr. Livingston was appointed judge of the state supreme court, in which position he remained until 1807, when he was appointed an associate justice of the United States supreme court, to succeed William Patterson. He continued to retain this position until his death. Justice Livingston was a trustee of the New York Society Library, and a vice-president of the New York Historical Society. He received from Harvard, in 1818, the degree of LL.D. It is said that Mr. Livingston in early life killed a man in a duel, and that the memory of this act embittered the remainder of his days. He possessed an acute and powerful mind, and was distinguished as a scholar and jurist. He died in Washington March 19, 1823.

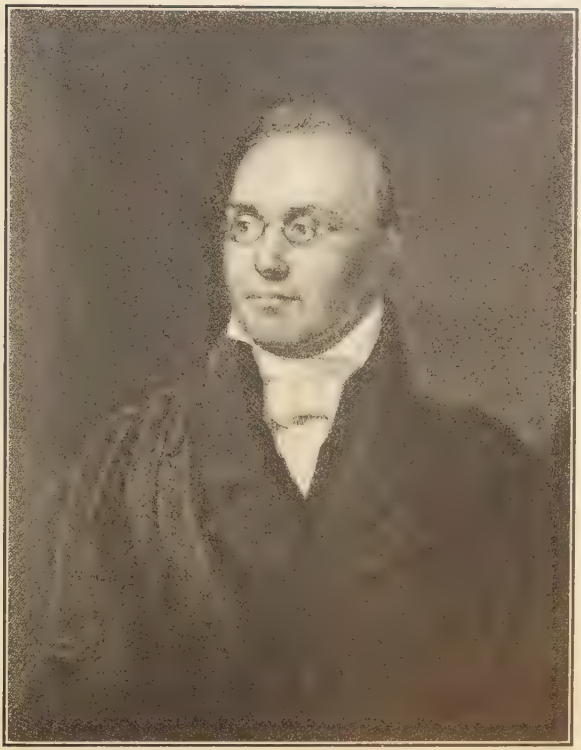
TODD, Thomas, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in King and Queen's county, Va., Jan. 23, 1765. He was orphaned in childhood, gained an education with difficulty, and served in the later years of the revolutionary

war. Joining relatives at Danville, Ky., he was admitted to the bar in 1786, was clerk of several territorial conventions, then of the U. S. district court, and of the court of appeals from the admission of Kentucky as a state in 1799. Two years later he became a judge of this court; while at this post he was instrumental in the revision of the land laws, a labor which he continued in higher station. He was made chief justice of Kentucky in 1806, and in March, 1807, an associate of the U. S. supreme court. This office he held until his death, at Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7, 1826.

WASHINGTON, Bushrod, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. (See p. 231, this Vol.)

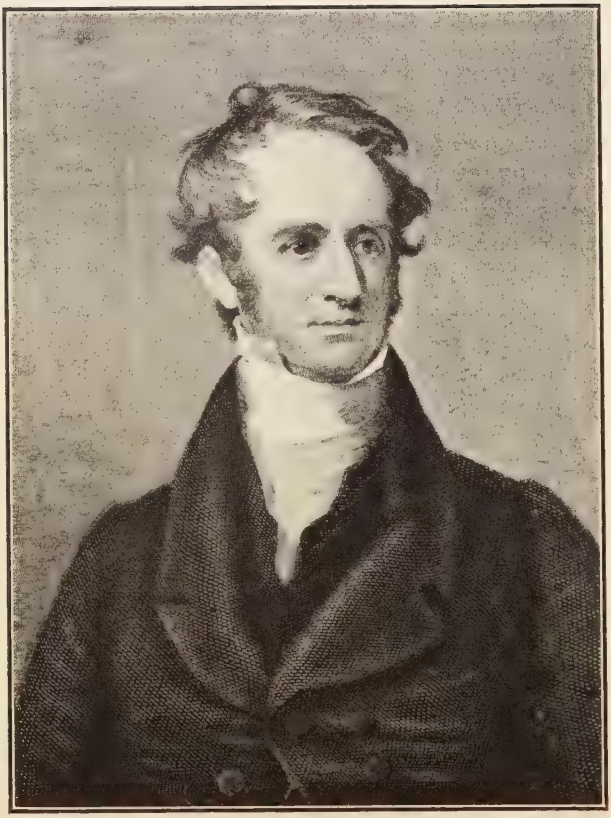
DUVAL, Gabriel, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Maryland Dec. 6, 1752, the descendant of a Huguenot family which emigrated from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was thoroughly educated, and having chosen the profession of law, studied in a local office, and after passing his examination was admitted to practice at the bar. Just before the outbreak of the revolutionary war he was appointed clerk of the Maryland legislature, but does not appear to have been personally active in the military service during the war. From 1794 to 1796 Mr. Duval was a member of congress, but he resigned in the spring of the latter year, having been appointed a judge of the supreme court of Maryland. He was a presidential elector in 1796 and 1800. In 1802 he was comptroller of the treasury, and continued in that office until November, 1811, when President Madison appointed him one of the justices of the United States supreme court. He continued on the supreme bench until 1836, when he resigned on account of his increasing age and infirmities. He died at his home in Prince George county, Md., March 6, 1844.

STORY, Joseph, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 18, 1779. He was the son of Dr. Elisha Story, who was one of the persons who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, and who was afterward a surgeon attached to the army during the war of the revolution. From Marblehead, Story entered Harvard in 1795, and on his graduation in 1798, he delivered the class poem. He studied law, passed at the bar, and in 1801 settled in Salem, where he began practice. In 1805 he was elected to the state legislature, where he became a leader of the republican party, being recognized as a debater of unusual fluency and mental resource. He became speaker of the house in 1811, and in the same year was appointed by President Madison an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, an office which he held during thirty-four years, or until his death. Obliged to cover a circuit including the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the cases upon which he had to adjudicate were those complicated ones natural to a country with an extended seaboard. They covered admiralty law, the law of salvage, that of marine insurance, as well as prize law, none of which were at that time clearly understood or interpreted in American jurisprudence, and many of which came up specially for consideration and judgment in connection with the war of 1812. It is said of Justice Story that, as to these departments of jurisprudence and also in regard to patent law, he was practically their creator for the United States. Associated also with the name of Chancellor Kent, that of Justice Story stands high in its relation to the foundation of the existing system of American equity jurisprudence. In 1819, at a time when New England ports were the active centres of the African slave-trade, Judge Story was prominent in his denunciation of the traffic, especially in his charges to grand juries and wherever the question came up in court. Naturally, in proceeding in this course of conduct, he aroused the enmity of the New England people who were interested in the trade, and especially the press of the seaports from which it was conducted, but with courage rare and almost unrivaled, Judge Story never swerved from the position which he took at the beginning of his relation with this subject, branding the slave traffic not only as a moral and as an economic crime, but as a violation of the law of nations. In his politics Judge Story was a republican, and he drew upon himself not a little odium, living as he did in the midst of warm federalists. Some of his early statements in regard to sectionalism seem almost prophetic. Thus he said: "Virginia has ruled us by the old maxim, 'Divide and Conquer.'" And again: "We have foolishly suffered ourselves to be wheedled by Southern politicians until we have almost forgotten that the honors and the constitution of the Union are as much our birthright and protection as the rest of the United States." In the convention of 1820, which revised the existing constitution of Massachusetts, Story took an active part, with such men as Webster, Quincy and Prescott, and was an important factor in the decisions of that body. Many of our important mercantile statutes and bankrupt laws were drawn by him, nearly or quite in the form in which they were finally passed by congress. In 1829, when Nathan Dane founded the professorship of law at Harvard, it was stipulated that Judge Story should be elected to fill the chair. This was accordingly done, and Story settled at Cambridge, where he passed the remainder of his life, the result of his election being to attract students from all parts of the country. Meanwhile he continued to hold his position as associate justice of the supreme court, but it is questionable if the greatest service which he did to the country was not, perhaps, connected with the splendid opportunities which his teaching afforded to the students in the Harvard Law School. The profession of teaching law was, with Judge Story, an enthusiasm. He delighted in his students, whom he called "the boys," and sought in every way to instill into their minds the highest ideas of the importance of their studies in their relation to mankind and the social order. His lectures, even upon what are commonly considered the dry topics of the law, were delivered with such earnestness and so much eloquence, and so thoroughly illustrated with anecdotes and filled with episodes which were suggested to his active mind at almost every step, that they became interesting and even entertaining discourses. His knowledge of his profession was exceptional in its extent, and his ability to convey what he knew excelled that that of any other teacher of his time, if, indeed, there has ever been his equal. In 1831 Judge Story was offered the position of chief justice of the state of Massachusetts, which, however, he declined. After the death of Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Story presided over the deliberations of the supreme court until Chief Justice Taney was confirmed, and he would



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Joseph Story



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John McLean

have succeeded Marshall but for the fact that he was not in sympathy with the administration. During the illness of Chief Justice Taney in 1844, he again filled the chief justice's place for some months. He was making arrangements to leave the bench and give his whole time to the Harvard Law School when he was stricken with a fatal illness. He was elected an overseer of Harvard College in 1818, and that university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1821, the same honor being bestowed by Brown University in 1815 and Dartmouth College in 1824. Judge Story was president of the Merchants Bank in Salem for many years, and was vice-president of the Alumni Association of Harvard, which he was largely instrumental in establishing. He wrote extensively upon literary themes, published a collection of miscellaneous writings, and biographical sketches of a number of his contemporaries, and left an unpublished "Digest of Law" in manuscript, which is in the Harvard Law Library; but his text-books on jurisprudence, in number, originality and profundity, are the monumental achievement of a life spent in the laborious pursuits of the bench and the instructive chair. His text-books, which comprise a larger number than those of any other writer of his time, are: "Selection of Pleadings from Civil Actions" (1805); "Commentaries on the Law of Bailments" (1832); "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States" (1833), a work remarkable alike for its depth of research, vivid historical sketches and treasures of political wisdom; "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws" (1834), which is his ablest and most original work; "Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence" (1835-36), the first logical and systematic discussion of that subject; "Equity Pleadings" (1838); "Law of Agency" (1839); "Law of Partnership" (1841); "Law of Bills of Exchange" (1843) and "Law of Promissory Notes" (1845). He also edited "Chitty on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes" (1809); "Abbot on Shipping" (1810) and "Laws on Assumpsit" (1811). His legal works have passed through many editions and have been translated into German and French, being recognized abroad as of the highest authority. Edward Everett wrote of them: "For an American judge to be daily cited in the British courts, from the highest of all, the court of parliament, down, and to have his books alluded to as the proof that certain branches of jurisprudence, and these the nobler ones, are more extensively and successfully cultivated in America than in England, may well be regarded as an offset for the taunts of tourists and reviewers." Story's decisions as a circuit court judge are contained in thirteen octavo volumes, being the reports of Cranch, Wheaton, Peters and Howard from 1811 to 1845. The reports of the supreme court during his judicial life filled thirty-five volumes, of which his opinions, remarkable alike for their compact logic, luminous clearness, wealth of learning and fulness of illustration, form a large part. Besides these legal labors he delivered many discourses on literary and other subjects, contributed to Lieber's "Encyclopaedia Americana," prepared reports on codification, and drafted some of the most important acts of the national congress. He was a man of prodigious industry and perseverance, possessing an extraordinary memory, equally tenacious of principles and of cases, and was endowed with fine colloquial powers which manifested themselves not in wit or epigram but in a continuous flow of genial and sparkling remark. Judge Story was twice married: first, Dec. 9, 1804, to Mary Lynde, daughter of Rev. Thomas Fitch Oliver of Marblehead, Mass., and second, Aug. 28, 1808, to Sarah, daughter of William Wetmore. He had seven children, all by his second wife, only two of whom grew to maturity, Mary Oliver and William Wetmore Story, (q. v.) the latter becoming a famous sculptor. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1845.

TRIMBLE, Robert, jurist, was born in Berkeley county, Va., now W. Va., in 1776. His grandfather was probably one of five brothers, James, Moses, David, John and Alexander Trimble, who came to America from County Armagh, Ireland, some time between 1740-44. When he was three years old his parents moved to Kentucky, being among the earliest settlers of that undeveloped country, and his educational opportunities were slight. He educated himself from books lent by neighbors and friends, and through close application and diligent study laid the foundation for a subsequent successful and distinguished career. He taught school for several years, and then studied law in the office of George Nicholas, who was the author of the first state constitution, adopted by the convention that met at Danville, Ky., in April, 1792, and was the first attorney general of the state. After the death of Nicholas in 1799, young Trimble continued his legal studies under James Brown, another eminent lawyer of Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in 1803. He began the practice of his profession in Paris, and in the same year was elected to the legislature from Bourbon county. His law practice does not appear to have been sufficiently lucrative to enable him to acquire a competence prior to his appointment to the supreme court of appeals of the state in 1808, as he declined the office of chief justice in 1810, "in consequence," it is said, "of his limited circumstances." His tastes lay strongly in the direction of law, rather than politics, and he twice declined a nomination for the United States senatorship. After some years' service on the state appellate bench he resumed the practice of law, and in 1813 was one of the district attorneys of the state. In 1816 Pres. Madison appointed him Judge of the United States district court of Kentucky. He held that position until 1826 when Pres. John Quincy Adams elevated him to the office of associate justice of the United States supreme court, which he filled with success and distinction until his death in Washington, Aug. 25, 1828.

McLEAN, John, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Morris county, N. J., Mar. 11, 1785. His father, a farmer in poor circumstances and with a large family, emigrated to Virginia in 1789, later removed to Kentucky, and in 1799 settled in Warren county, O. Young McLean assisted his father in farming, picking up such schooling as he could in the neighborhood, including instruction from private teachers in the classical languages, with which he became proficient. In 1803 he began the study of law in Cincinnati, O., under Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair, supporting himself by working part of each day in the county clerk's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1807 and began the practice of law at Lebanon, Warren county. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to the national congress in 1812 and was re-elected two years later. He gave his warm support to the administration of James Madison, and defended the measures adopted for carrying on the war against England. He drafted the law to indemnify individuals for property lost in the public service, and introduced a resolution,

which led to favorable congressional action, in the matter of pensioning widows of men who had fallen in their country's service. In 1815 he could have gone to the United States senate, but declined the nomination, and in the following year he was unanimously elected a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, resigning his seat in congress. He occupied the Ohio supreme bench for six years, displaying admirable judicial qualities, and resigned in 1822 to accept the post of commissioner of the general land office, which had been offered him by Pres. Monroe. In July of the following year he was made postmaster-general. His friends urged him not to accept this post as the affairs of the post-office department were then in a very discouraging condition. Judge McLean, however, by his ability and industry soon organized the department so effectively as to insure the public more regular and secure mail deliveries, and to enforce honesty and economy in the conduct of every branch of the department. His just treatment of the postal employees, and distribution of the postal department's patronage, also won much commendation. He served through Monroe's and John Quincy Adams' terms, and was invited to continue by Pres. Andrew Jackson, but the Jacksonian political theory, "To the victors belong the spoils," was so repugnant to him that he declined to serve in an administration being conducted on that principle. He also declined the war and navy portfolios offered him by President Jackson, but accepted an appointment to the supreme bench in 1829, entering upon his duties as associate justice of the U. S. supreme court in January, 1830. Judge McLean soon became celebrated for his opinions, and his charges to grand juries, one of the ablest of the latter being delivered in December, 1838, regarding unlawful military combinations by our citizens against foreign governments at peace with us, which was occasioned by the Canadian insurrection and its abettors in the United States. In the Dred Scott case he wrote the dissenting opinion to be contrary to right principle, its power sustained, in this country, only by local law. That opinion formumlated the idea of the Wilmot proviso which opened the way for the Free Soil party. He was identified during the latter years of his life with the party opposed to the extension of slavery, and in 1848 he was considered as a candidate for the presidency, at the Free Soil convention in Buffalo. In 1856, at the first Republican convention, when John C. Fremont was nominated, he received 196 votes. He also received a number of votes in 1860, when Lincoln was nominated in Chicago. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard and Wesleyan, and by several other institutions of learning in the Western states. Judge McLean's published works include: "Reports of the United States Circuit Court" (1829-42); "Eulogy Upon James Monroe" (1831), and occasional addresses. Judge McLean was a tall man, and had an appearance indicative of great bodily and mental vigor. He was simple and unostentatious in manner, a professing Christian who sought to regulate his life in accordance with his faith. He was twice married, first in 1807 to Rebecca, daughter of a Dr. Edwards, of South Carolina. She died in December, 1840, and his second marriage was in 1843 to Sarah Bella Garrard, daughter of Israel Ludlow of Cincinnati. His son by his first wife, Nathaniel C. McLean, was a practicing attorney; served in the civil war and was promoted brigadier-general for gallant services. John McLean died in Cincinnati, O., Apr. 4, 1861.

McKINLEY, John, statesman and jurist, was born in Culpeper county, Va., May 1, 1780. In early life he went to Kentucky where he studied law, and having been admitted to the bar, began the practice of his profession in Louisville, Ky. He later removed to Huntsville, Ala.; was elected a member of the state house of delegates; became prominent in politics, and in 1826 he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Jackson democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Chambers, serving until the end of the unexpired term on Mar. 3, 1831. He removed to Florence, Ala., during his senatorial period of office, and in the year following its conclusion, was elected to the lower house of the twenty-third congress. He was again chosen by the legislature United States senator for the term of six years, beginning Mar. 4, 1837, but resigned Apr. 22, 1837, and on the same day was appointed an associate justice of the United States supreme court by Pres. Van Buren. He held this office for fifteen years and until his death, discharging its duties with a candor, an impartiality and a sense of right that commanded the esteem of the court and the confidence of the bar. Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General of the United States, in presenting to the Supreme Court the resolutions of the bar upon his death, said: "I have had the good fortune to be acquainted with Judge McKinley from my earliest manhood. In the relations of private life he was frank, hospitable and affectionate. In his manners he was simple and unaffected, and his character was uniformly marked with manliness, integrity and honor. Elevation to the bench of the supreme court made no change in him. His honors were borne meekly, without ostentation or presumption." Chief Justice Taney paid him the tribute of saying that "he was a sound lawyer, faithful and assiduous in the discharge of his duties," and that "no man could be more free from guile, or more honestly endeavor to fulfil the obligations which his office imposed upon him." Justice McKinley died in Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1852.

NELSON, Samuel, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Hebron, Washington co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1792, son of John Rogers and Jean (McArthur) Nelson. His grandfather, of Scotch-Irish lineage, was one of a company of settlers who emigrated from the North of Ireland in 1764, accompanied by their pastor, and settled at Salem, Washington co. His early life was spent on a farm, although he made use of such opportunities for instruction as he had, by attending the district school, from which he was sent to the classical school at Salem, and afterward to the Granville Academy, where he was fitted for college. He was graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1813. He then entered the office of a law firm as a student, and when two years later the firm was dissolved, Mr. Nelson accompanied one of the partners to Madison county, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and soon after opened an office in the village of Cortland, Cortland co., his business for several years being in justices courts. He established a reputation as a clear-headed and sagacious lawyer, and he soon had a large and remunerative practice. He took a deep interest in politics from the beginning of his business career, and in 1820 was chosen a presidential elector on the democratic ticket. In the same year he was appointed postmaster of Cortland, and in 1821 was a delegate from his county to the constitutional convention. In the meantime, in 1819, he had married Pamilla Woods,

daughter of Judge Woods, in whose office he had studied his profession. Mrs. Nelson, unfortunately, died three years later. In 1823 Mr. Nelson was appointed by Gov. Yates circuit judge for the district comprising the counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga, Tompkins, Steuben and Yates. Judge Nelson's jurisdiction embraced both civil and criminal cases, and he continued to hold this position for eight years. In 1825 he was married to Catherine A. Russell, daughter of Judge Russell of Cooperstown, to which place he soon after removed. In 1831 Judge Nelson was made associate judge of the supreme court of the state, and in 1837, upon the retirement of Judge Savage, Gov. Marcy appointed him chief justice, a position which he held for eight years. At this period the supreme court of the state of New York was a tribunal renowned for its dignity and learning, and whose decisions were cited in almost every state in the Union. After the adoption of the constitution of 1846, when the judges became elective, this reputation departed from the court. In 1845 Judge Nelson was nominated by President John Tyler to a vacant seat on the U. S. supreme court bench and was confirmed by the senate. While the experience of Justice Nelson had up to this time been mainly with common law, it was soon perceived that he was equally well-equipped in equity, maritime, admiralty and international jurisprudence. Not only did he sustain his reputation, but it was very seldom that his decisions from the bench of the circuit court of New York were appealed from. On questions of admiralty and maritime law particularly, he was considered very strong authority, and altogether he was awarded the first rank as an American jurist. In 1857 the celebrated "Dred Scott" decision was pronounced by the supreme court, and Justice Nelson concurred with Chief Justice Taney in the conclusion that congress possessed no power under the constitution to abolish or limit the institution of slavery and that a negro had no standing in court. During the civil war Justice Nelson held the entire confidence of the republican party, his loyalty never bring questioned. While he disapproved of the use of what were known as "war powers" and other invasions of civil rights under military authority, yet he never in any way resisted or obstructed the acts of the government. Frequently, indeed, his counsel was sought by members of the administration upon the gravest questions of state. During all the period of the slavery agitation, from the time of the Mexican war and the admission of Texas, down to the Missouri compromise and the troubles in Kansas and Nebraska and so on through the civil war—through all this period Judge Nelson never forfeited any part of the public esteem, and many times he was consulted upon delicate questions arising out of the crises of the war. In 1871 Justice Nelson was appointed one of the American commissioners of the joint high commission, which met in Washington in that year, for the purpose of settling the Alabama claims. For his position in this important body, Justice Nelson seemed especially well equipped. He possessed remarkable diplomatic tact, the erudition and acuteness of the jurist, the sagacity of the statesman and the iron will of the executive officer. Besides his familiarity with international law, his general learning and his persuasive manners admirably fitted him for taking part in the important discussions of the commission. Unfortunately, when the sessions of the commission were nearly at an end, Justice Nelson became ill, and, unwilling to retain his position without performing the duties attached to it, he offered his resignation from the supreme court, which was reluctantly received by the president and learned with deep regret by the members of the bar and the general public. Indeed, this necessary act on the part of Justice Nelson was felt to be such a grave misfortune in relation to the interests of the country, that on Jan. 17, 1873, a meeting of the principal lawyers of the southern district of New York, presided over by the distinguished lawyer, Charles O'Conor, was held at the U. S. court room in that city, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the bar of New York on this occasion. A number of prominent lawyers and judges testified to their appreciation of the character and official career of Judge Nelson. It has been said of Samuel Nelson that he was "born a judge." His decisions have stood the test of time and the searching analysis of the most able lawyers, and are referred to as authority both in England and throughout the United States. Judge Nelson bore himself always with the dignity and urbanity which befitted his position, and whether on the bench or in the social circle he inspired respect and regard from all who met him or had an opportunity of observing his impressive manner and uniform courtesy. Although always dignified, he never repelled any one, however humble in position, and perhaps no man ever assumed less, in consequence of his standing in society, than he did. Judge Nelson removed in 1829 to the estate known as "Fenimore," near Cooperstown, N. Y., which place continued to be his home until his death. While in Cooperstown, his intimate personal friend and associate was the late James Fenimore Cooper, the immortal author of "The Last of the Mohicans." Judge Nelson always took a deep interest in politics, and his name was more than once mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for the presidency; Gov. Seymour, in particular, repeatedly tried to have this honor conferred upon him. Justice Nelson died at his home in Cooperstown Dec. 13, 1873.

WOODBURY, Levi, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Francestown, Hillsborough Co., N. H., Dec. 22, 1789. His ancestor, John Woodbury, came from Somersetshire to Cape Ann in 1624, and settled at Salem two years later. Levi was graduated from Dartmouth in 1809, studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and in 1812 began practice at home. He was made clerk of the New Hampshire senate in 1816, and the next year judge of the New Hampshire supreme court. With W. M. Richardson he prepared Vol. II. of its Reports. From 1819 his home was at Portsmouth. He was governor in 1823, and in 1825 left the legislature, in which he was speaker of the house, to enter the U. S. senate. In the debate on S. A. Foote's resolution of January, 1830, which called forth the famous speeches of Webster and Hayne, he took a prominent part, and earned from T. H. Benton the title, "Rock of the New England democracy." He was a cabinet officer for ten consecutive years under Jackson and Van Buren as secretary of the navy 1831–34, and of the treasury 1834–41. Returning to the senate in 1841, he was active in defending the independent treasury system, which had

been introduced while he was secretary, and in procuring the defeat of the banking systems urged by Clay and by President Tyler. He declined, while in the cabinet, the New Hampshire chief-justiceship, and in 1845 the mission to England, but accepted the place in the U. S. supreme court vacated by Judge Story's death; this he held from January, 1846. He received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth in 1823, and from Wesleyan University in 1843. According to his son-in-law, Montgomery Blair, he would have been the next democratic nominee for the presidency. His decisions are included in "Reports of Cases," edited by his son, C. L. Woodbury, and G. Minot (3 vols., 1847–52). His "Writings, Political, Judicial, and Literary," were collected by N. Capen, in 3 vols., 1852. He died Sept. 4, 1851.

GRIER, Robert Cooper, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., March 5, 1794. He was the eldest son of Rev. Isaac Grier, and on his mother's side grandson of Robert Cooper, both of whom were Presbyterian ministers. Isaac Grier was at the head of the academy at Northumberland, Pa., at the same time teaching a grammar school, preaching to three congregations and farming his own land. It can be judged from the variety of his labors that he was an industrious man, while as a matter of fact he was a very fine scholar. He taught his son Robert until 1811, when, having thoroughly grounded him for a university career he sent the boy to Dickinson College, where he was graduated at the end of the year, surpassing all his fellow-students in his knowledge of the ancient languages, besides excelling in chemistry. After graduating, young Grier remained at college as a teacher until a year later, when he returned to Northumberland, and, his father's health having failed, he gave his assistance in the academy. His father died in 1815, and Robert Grier succeeded him as principal, lecturing on chemistry, astronomy and mathematics, besides teaching Greek and Latin and devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. After proper preparation Mr. Grier was admitted to practice in 1817, and opened an office in Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., but in 1818 removed to Danville in the same county. Here his practice continued to increase until 1833, when Gov. Wolf appointed him judge of the district court of Allegheny county, whereupon he settled in Pittsburg. From the time of his father's death, Mr. Grier took charge of his brothers and sisters, ten in number, and supported them, as well as his mother. He married in 1829, Isabella Rose, daughter of John Rose, a native of Scotland. On Aug. 4, 1846, Judge Grier was nominated by President Polk one of the justices of the U. S. supreme court, and was unanimously confirmed by the senate the following day. He continued to reside in Pittsburg until 1848, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his life, except while in actual service upon the bench. Judge Grier was a democrat, but during the civil war opposed secession and supported the Union. As a lawyer he was distinguished for his fidelity to his clients, and his benevolence to those of limited means. Great deference was paid to his decisions by members of the bar in general. Judge Grier died in Philadelphia Sept. 26, 1870.

CURTIS, Benjamin Robbins, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Watertown, Mass., Nov. 4, 1809, and was descended from William Curtis, who married Sarah Eliot, the sister of John Eliot, and emigrated to America in the ship Lyon in the year 1632. Mr. Curtis received his early education at the schools in his native town, and entered Harvard. He took the Bowdoin prize of $50 in his junior year, delivered an oration on "The Character of Lord Bacon," at commencement, was graduated in 1829, and was appointed proctor of the university. He entered the law school, studying under Judge Story and Prof. J. H. Ashmun, but left in 1831, without completing his course, to practice law in Northfield, Mass., where he remained for about three years; was admitted to the bar in 1832, and on May 8, 1833, married his cousin, Eliza Maria Woodward, daughter of William H. Woodward, who, through her father, was a lineal descendant of Miles Standish. In 1834 Mr. Curtis was admitted as an attorney of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts at Northampton, and removed to Boston in the same year, where he entered into a law partnership with Charles Pelham Curtis, and soon became eminent. In July, 1844, he lost his wife, and in January, 1846, he married Anna Wroe Curtis, daughter of his partner. In 1851 he was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, and in the same year President Fillmore appointed him one of the associate justices of the U. S. supreme court. In the famous Dred Scott case Justice Curtis dissented from his associates, and in a powerful argument upheld the right of congress to prohibit slavery, and disagreed with the majority of the judges in their dictum that "a person of African descent cannot be a citizen of the United States." His dissenting opinion was praised throughout the northern states. Justice Curtis resigned his position on the supreme bench in 1857, and resumed his private practice in Boston. He again became a widower in April, 1860, and in August, 1861, married Maria Malleville Allen, daughter of Jonathan Allen, of Pittsfield, Mass., and a lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford. Mr. Curtis was counsel for President Johnson in 1868 when he was impeached by congress. For many years Mr. Curtis was a Unitarian, but somewhat late in life he became an Episcopalian. He died in Newport, R. I., Sept. 15, 1874, leaving several children.

CAMPBELL, John Archibald, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Washington, Ga., June 24, 1811. He came of a family distinguished in American history, his grandfather having been on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Greene, during the revolution, and his father an Indian commissioner. John A. Campbell received a thorough education, being a student in the University of Georgia, until 1826, when he was graduated, and afterward studying law and being admitted a member of the bar before he was twenty-one years of age, by special legislative act. Having settled in Montgomery, Ala., he established himself in a good practice, and was also frequently elected a member of the state legislature. In 1853 he received from President Pierce the appointment to an associate-justiceship in the supreme court. He continued in this position until the outbreak of the civil war, when he resigned. While believing in the legality and right of secession, Judge Campbell was opposed to it as a political movement. On the organization of the Confederate government he was appointed assistant secretary of war, and in 1865 was sent to Fortress Monroe on a mission of peace, and there met President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. He was accompanied by Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president of the Confederacy, and Robert M. T. Hunter, and all these parties named held what was known as "The Hampton Roads Conference." The discussion on the side of the Confederates was in favor of an armistice, but to this Mr. Lincoln would not

consent, demanding the immediate disbandment of the Confederate armies, the deposition and dispersion of the government, the restoration of the Union, and the abolition of slavery. As the Confederate commissioners were not authorized by their government to concede these points the conference ended with no practical result. The prominence which Judge Campbell reached through this conference was probably one reason that at the close of the war he was arrested as a state prisoner and incarcerated in Fort Pulaski. It proved to be, however, merely a matter of form, as he was set free on his own parole, whereupon he settled in New Orleans, and resumed the practice of law. Justice Campbell was a man of broad views, an able lawyer and an acute and profound jurist. He was respected for the possession of a character absolutely unsusceptible to prejudice or obstinacy, and with fine discernment of the distinctions between right and wrong. He died in Baltimore March 12, 1889.

CLIFFORD, Nathan, associate justice U. S. supreme court, was born in Rumney, N. H., Aug. 18, 1803. While a boy he was sent to the Haverhill (N. H.) Academy, where he was prepared for college, and afterward went to Hampton Academy, and remained there until he was graduated, paying all his expenses by means of his own labor. After leaving college he began to study law, and in due time was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in York county, Me., when he was twenty-four years old. He continued in the law business until 1830, when he was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Maine, continuing in that position until 1834 and being speaker half the time. From 1834 to 1838 Mr. Clifford was attorney-general of Maine. In the latter year he was elected a member of congress and re-elected, serving four years. By this time Mr. Clifford had become thoroughly launched as a democrat in politics, and as he was an eloquent orator and very popular, he became important to the party. On Dec. 23, 1846, Mr. Clifford entered President Polk's cabinet as attorney-general, and at the conclusion of the Mexican war he was sent with Mr. Trist to Mexico with powers which were afterward exerted in the arrangement of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which was executed Feb. 2, 1848, Mexico being soon after evacuated by the United States troops, and California, including Utah, being acquired by the United States. Mr. Clifford retired from the attorney-generalship on the election of Gen. Taylor, but continued in the performance of his duties as commissioner until the fall of 1849, when he settled in Maine once more to his law practice, in which he continued until 1858, when he was appointed by President Buchanan an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. In 1877, under an act of congress dated Jan. 29, 1877, the "electoral commission" was formed to settle certain disputed questions in regard to the electoral votes of several states in the presidential election of 1876. This commission included five senators chosen by the senate, five members of the house of representatives chosen by that body, and five associate justices of the supreme court, four of whom were designated by the act of congress and the fifth selected by those four. This commission was constituted as follows:—Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller, Field and Bradley; Senators Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard, and Representatives Payne, Hawton, Abbott, Garfield and Hoar. Justice Clifford being the oldest member of the supreme bench was by law president of the commission. The result of the deliberations upon the conflicting certificates from Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina was a decision by a strict party vote of eight to seven in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. The senate, which was republican, concurred in this judgment in every case, while the house of representatives, which was democratic, dissented. According to the act the conclusion of the the commission was in this case binding, as it could not be overthrown except by the agreement of both houses of congress. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were accordingly found duly elected, by a majority of one electoral vote, respectively president and vice-president of the United States for the term of four years from the 4th of March, 1877. Judge Clifford was a democrat and a confirmed believer in the election of Samuel J. Tilden, but no one ever thought of charging him with anything but the most exact impartiality in conducting the commission proceedings. Judge Clifford died in Cornish, Me., July 25, 1881.

Nathan Clifford

SWAYNE, Noah H., associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. (See Vol. IV., p. 156.)

MILLER, Samuel Freeman, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Richmond, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1816. He came from German ancestry on his father's side, although the latter was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1812, where he married. They lived surrounded by hardships, and in the midst of toil, as at that period the place where they had made their home was still on the outskirts of civilization. Up to the time when he was twelve years of age, young Samuel passed his life on the paternal farm. It was only after that period that he could go regularly to the town schools of Richmond, and also to a very excellent high school, which had been established there, and between which institutions he laid the foundations of his future intellectual culture. For a time he acted as clerk in a drug store. This set his mind on the study of medicine, which he followed, so far as reading carefully all the medical books which fell in his way until 1836, when he was able to enter the medical department of the Transylvania University. Here he went through the regular course and was graduated in 1838. Returning to his home at Richmond, he began practicing there, but soon after removed to Barboursville, Knox Co., Ky., near the Cumberland Gap, where he pursued his profession with success for about eight years. He was now past thirty years of age, and began to notice that his ambition and his preference were both turning away from the profession he had been following. Finding at last that he experienced an absolute aversion for it, he concluded to abandon it and undertake the profession of the law. During the last three years while he was practicing at Barboursville, he gave up his leisure time to the study of legal text-books, and so prepared himself, that in 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar. He at once entered politics, and in the first presidential campaign after he began practicing, he devoted himself very earnestly to promoting the chances for election of Gen. Zachary Taylor. While his candidate was successful, Mr. Miller personally found himself unfortunately at odds with his party on the

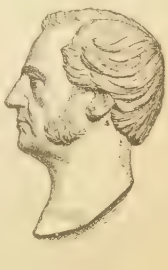
S. F. Miller

question of introducing the emancipation laws in the constitution of the state, and, consequently, he lost many of his former friends. As he himself was very determined on this question of emancipation, he decided to abandon his state, and accordingly emigrated to Iowa, and settled in the city of Keokuk in 1850. Here he began to practice and was soon recognized as professionally very strong, while being thoroughly reliable as a man of strict integrity and honor. He soon took the position of leader both at the bar and in politics, and after the repeal of the Missouri compromise his pronounced anti-slavery convictions made him one of the pioneers and leaders of the republican party. He labored earnestly and faithfully in behalf of the new organization, until its great success in 1860 brought him into a position for which he could hardly have hoped, even as a reward of many years of labor. While in Keokuk Mr. Miller was the partner of Mr. Reeve, an able lawyer, with whom he sustained most satisfactory relations of business and friendship. On the death of Mr. Reeve Mr. Miller married his widow. In filling the vacancies in the judicial system of the country, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Miller associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, his circuit including the states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota, to which Arkansas, Nebraska and Colorado were afterward added. Although he was personally on terms of warm friendship with Mr. Lincoln, it was not this alone that brought to him this high position. Members of the bar of the states within his circuit and a great number of the senators and representatives in congress united in recommending him for the appointment, thus showing the high appreciation in which he was held as a jurist. Justice Miller took his seat on the supreme bench in December, 1862. His commission dated from July 16th of that year. It was a period of great importance in the history of the supreme court. The civil war was just then becoming recognized as a condition of the gravest import, the end of which no man could foresee. Tremendous financial questions were springing into existence and had to be encountered, and more particularly to be recognized by the highest court of judicature in the country. The bond question created by the expansion of the railroad system, the ever-present problems of taxation, the greatly increased volume of public and private debt, besides the prominent political issues as to emancipation, reconstruction, constitutional amendment—all these questions were thrown before the supreme court, and in their discussion and decision the fine ability of Justice Miller as a jurist was soon discovered to be of the utmost importance. In the many opinions in which he pronounced the judgment of the court, as also in the cases concerning which he dissented from the majority, there are to be found a degree of precision and clearness of statement, and a strength of argument and accuracy of definition, which caused them to be frequently cited throughout the country, by both bench and bar. As to these, his exposition of the power of congress over interstate railroad traffic, his dissent in the original legal-tender decision in Hepburn *vs.* Griswold, and the review and judgment of the court on the relation of civil courts to ecclesiastical tribunals in Watson *vs.* Jones, all to be found in "Wallace's Reports," are admirable samples. One of the ablest opinions ever written by any member of the supreme court is generally considered to have been that of Justice Miller in the celebrated slaughter-house cases in 1872, in which, for the first time, a construction of certain provisions in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the federal constitution was required in connection with enabling the court to define the limits between the legislative power of the state and the inherent personal rights of the citizen. In the case of Kilbourn *vs.* Thompson, in which the former had been imprisoned for contempt by the house of representatives, for refusing to testify before one of its committees, and afterward liberated by a writ of *habeas corpus*, Justice Miller pronounced a decision establishing the restriction of congress in the matter of inflicting judgment for contempt, as no such authority was given by the constitution to either house of congress which derives all its powers from that instrument. In the matter of the electoral commission of 1876–77, Justice Miller was one of the five associate justices of the supreme court, appointed by the law designating that tribunal, and it was his motion adopted at the deliberation of the commission in the first case presented, which virtually decided the contest, by foreshadowing the final judgment of the commission, that congress possessed no authority to "go behind the returns," and that the votes of electors accredited by the authorized returning officers of the state, duly certified, must be officially counted. Through successive and rapid change in the court, Justice Miller became the senior associate justice on the supreme bench. On the occasion of the constitutional centennial celebration at Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1887, Justice Miller was the orator. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1890.

DAVIS, David, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court and U. S. senator, was born in Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815. His family had resided in America at the time of his birth for more than a century. He began his early education at his home in Cecil county, where he remained until he was sent to an academy in Delaware for the purpose of preparing him for a regular university course. He entered Kenyon College, Gambier, O., in the latter part of 1828. In 1832 he was graduated and adopted the law for a profession. Young Davis settled upon the town of Lenox, Mass., for the prosecution of his legal studies, and there entered the office of the distinguished judge, H. W. Bishop. Here he remained for two years, after which he attended the law school at New Haven, Conn, which was under the direction of two eminent jurists, Judges Daggett and Hitchcock. Here Mr. Davis came under the influence of fine legal tuition and excellent discipline, with the result that his character was moulded into that of a lawyer of clear and accurate knowledge of legal principles and precedent. He was admitted to practice in the fall of 1835, but instead of returning to Maryland set his face toward the West, and having prospected somewhat in Illinois, settled in Pekin, Tazewell Co., in that state, a town which, on account of its geographical position upon the Illinois river, gave promise of rapid growth. As a matter of fact, Pekin became a thriving city, capital of its county, and the centre of a rich agricultural country, while six important railroads met at this point. Unfortunately for Mr. Davis, at the time when he settled in Pekin it was not the healthy city that it has since become through proper drainage, and he was obliged to leave it at the end of the year on account of the prevalence of fever and ague. He accordingly settled in the pleasant city of Bloomington, which became his home thereafter. Soon after settling at Bloomington Mr. Davis married Sarah Walker, of Pittsfield, Mass., a lady possessed of considerable fortune, and who contributed very much to the suc-

cess of her husband's career. She died in November, 1879. Mr. Davis was a Henry Clay whig of the most ardent character, but without much taste for political life. He established himself so firmly, however, in the regard of his fellow-citizens that in 1844 he was elected to the legislature of Illinois without any effort or solicitation on his part, and three years later was made a delegate to the constitutional convention, and in both these positions took a prominent part. The new constitution being adopted in 1848, it became necessary to elect a new judiciary, and although the circuit in which Mr. Davis lived was democratic in politics, it was so well understood that he was not a partisan, that he was chosen judge by common consent of the bar and the general public. It was at this time that Abraham Lincoln was in the first flood-tide of successful practice, and while visiting Judge Davis's circuit formed a friendship with him which became life-long. At this time Judge Davis's circuit extended over fourteen counties, being the largest and richest of the state. Almost every year Mr. Lincoln and the judge rode the circuit together. In 1858, when Abraham Lincoln was stumping the state of Illinois against Judge Douglas for the U. S. senate, Judge Davis did everything in his power, though without avail, to secure the honor for his friend. In 1860, in this capacity, he was chosen a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, where he became noted as a successful leader: indeed, it is said that Mr. Lincoln's nomination as candidate for the presidency was chiefly due to the strenuous and persistent efforts and the admirable skill of Judge Davis. When Mr. Lincoln made his celebrated journey from Springfield, Ill., to Washington to assume the reins of office, he was accompanied by his friend the judge. During the two following years the counsel of Judge Davis was moderate and conservative, always with the hope that civil war might be averted. After the inauguration he resumed his duties on the bench, meanwhile continuing in constant communication with the president. When Gen. Frémont was in command at St. Louis, Judge Davis, with Gen. Holt and Mr. Campbell of that city, were appointed by the president a commission to investigate Frémont's administration of his department. In the summer of 1862, a vacancy occurring upon the supreme court bench of the United States, President Lincoln appointed Judge Davis associate justice. Judge Taney was at this time chief justice of the supreme court, and there grew up a strong friendship between these two able men, which continued until Taney's death. Judge Davis remained on the bench of the supreme court until early in 1877. In 1870 he joined with the minority of the supreme court in the opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the acts of congress which made government notes a legal tender for the payment of debts. During the first four years of Gen. Grant's administration there was a great deal of dissatisfaction in the republican party, which eventually took shape in the Cincinnati convention of 1872. At this time there was a combination of a portion of both parties with the labor-reform party, which offered Judge Davis the liberal nomination as its candidate for the presidency. His name was presented at Cincinnati, but Horace Greeley received the nomination and was badly defeated. It was in answer to the letter informing him of his nomination for the presidency by the labor-reform party that Judge Davis made use of the since celebrated expression: "The chief magistracy of the republic should neither be sought nor declined by any American citizen." At the Cincinnati convention he received ninety-two and a half votes on the first ballot. In 1876 the Illinois independents united with the democrats and elected Judge Davis a member of the U. S. senate. He began his term of service March 4, 1877, and throughout the term was notable for maintaining strict independence in his votes, without regard to party distinctions. He was chosen as a member of the judiciary committee, and his speech on the Geneva award bill, reported to the senate by that committee, was highly regarded. Judge Davis was not a great orator or speech-maker, but was a very hard-working man in the committee-room and in the general business of the senate. As a rule, he had very little to say on merely political or party questions. Under President Garfield he was offered the chairmanship of the judiciary committee, but declined it. When President Garfield died, he was elected president of the senate, although this, as was the case with the other honors that had come to him, was unsolicited. In accepting it he informed the senate that "if the least party obligation had been made a condition, directly or indirectly, he would have declined the compliment." Judge Davis resigned from the senate in 1883 and retired to his home near the city of Bloomington, Ill., where he had one of the best cultivated farms in the state. Here he resided in a mansion whose adornments showed good taste and discrimination, which always formed a part of the character of the great statesman. His abilities and his learning were thoroughly appreciated, and were recognized by the conferrence upon him of the degree of LL.D. by Williams College, Beloit College and by the Wesleyan University at Bloomington. Judge Davis was a marked character at a time and among a group of statesmen when to be prominent showed unusual and peculiar powers. Independent in thought and action, although voting most frequently with the democrats, he never favored the arts of the politician nor sought an object by devious courses. "Upright and straightforward, he has always moved openly on a given line of conduct, and boldly proclaimed his convictions on public questions. Hence the universal confidence in his integrity of character." Up to a period of advanced age his mind and body were unimpaired in vigor and in elasticity; accustomed to labor, he courted it as an agreeable habit and shrank from no ordinary task. Judge Davis died in Bloomington, Ill., June 26, 1886.

HUNT, Ward, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Utica, N. Y., June 14, 1810. His father was Montgomery Hunt, for many years cashier of the Bank of Utica, and his mother a daughter of Capt. Joseph Stringham of New York city. The son studied at Hamilton College, N. Y., but was graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1828. He attended the legal lectures of Judge Gould at Litchfield, Conn., and continued his study with Judge Hiram Denio, afterward judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York. He became Judge Denio's partner in law-practice and was his successor on the same bench. In 1838 he was chosen to the New York state assembly, and served for a single term. In 1844 he was elected mayor of Utica. In the political excitements of the time he took ground with that wing of the democratic party which opposed the annexation of Texas by the United States and the extension of slavery, and in 1848 had a leading part in the movement for free-soil which selected as the nominees of its party Van Buren and Adams. Later, with others, he broke away from old ties and became a prime mover in the formation of the republican party. In 1865 he was elected by a majority of 32,000 to succeed Judge Denio upon the bench of the New York state



court of appeals, and became chief judge of the court in 1868. This tribunal having been reconstructed under a constitutional amendment, Judge Hunt was retained as commissioner of appeals, which position he resigned Jan. 7, 1873, to accept his place as one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, to which office he had been appointed by President Grant on the 11th December next preceding. In 1883, owing to a failure in health he resigned his judgeship. He had a generous culture, and was in all relations singularly self-poised. He was faithful to his principles and devoted to his friends. He excelled in judgment and solidity of acquirements, rather than in brilliancy. Judge Hunt's accomplishments moreover, extended beyond his profession, for he kept his eyes open to the world of letters and affairs, as well as the narrower sphere of practice and politics. He was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal church, and often sat in its conventions. As a thinker he was clear and logical; as a public speaker he was deliberate, and convinced by argument rather than captivated by sentiment or ornament. On the bench no man labored with more patience and earnest zeal for justice than he. His decisions are simple in diction, forcible in statement, and exhaustive in their treatment of the cases at issue. Both Union and Rutgers colleges gave him the degree of LL.D. He died at Washington, D. C., March 24, 1886.

WOODS, William Burnham, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Newark, O., Aug. 3, 1824. He was the son of Ezekiel S. Woods, of Kentucky, and came of original Scotch-Irish ancestry. William Woods was sent to Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., where he was graduated in 1841, and from there to Yale College, graduating in 1845 valedictorian of his class. On leaving college he returned to Ohio and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1847. He demonstrated the possession of great oratorical powers, and being also a skilled lawyer he became very popular and was elected mayor of Newark in 1855. Two years later he was sent to the Ohio legislature as a democrat, and was speaker in 1858–59, being re-elected. As democratic leader in the house in 1861, Mr. Woods succeeded in influencing legislative support of the war loan for the purpose of defending the state. In 1862 he joined the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 76th Ohio regiment, and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the rank of brigadier-general and brevet major-general. In 1866 he settled in Alabama, where he became a leading republican. Under the reconstruction act of 1868, Gen. Woods was made state chancellor for six years, but after serving in this position two years he was appointed circuit judge of the United States for the fifth district, which office he held for a number of years, making his residence in Mobile. In 1880 President Hayes appointed Gen. Woods associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. The war record of Gen. Woods was highly creditable to him. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post (in which he was slightly wounded), Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Bentonville, and in the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson and in many minor affairs and skirmishes. He died in Washington May 14, 1887.

MATTHEWS, Stanley, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Cincinnati, O., July 21, 1824. He attended the common schools in his neighborhood, and then went to Kenyon College, where he was graduated in 1840. After leaving college, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and began practising as a lawyer. In 1844 he returned to Cincinnati, and the following year was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for Hamilton county. He now began to display strong anti-slavery views, and presently appeared as editor of an anti-slavery paper, called the Cincinnati "Herald." This paper, however, was soon abandoned, and Mr. Matthews took the position of clerk in the Ohio house of representatives in 1848 and 1849. He was assumed to be the protégé of Salmon P. Chase, who at that time was elected to the U. S. senate. In 1850 Mr. Matthews returned to Cincinnati, having gained considerable political influence by this time, and was elected a judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, and filled this place, showing considerable ability, until 1853, when on account of inadequacy of the salary, he resigned, and began to practice with his law partner under the firm name of Burlington & Matthews. This lasted only two years, however, for in 1855 Mr. Matthews was elected state senator. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan U. S. district attorney for the southern district of Ohio. This was looked upon as a remarkable appointment for a free-soiler from a democratic president, but was never explained. It is related of Judge Matthews, that while he was occupying this office he prosecuted a white man under the fugitive slave law with so much bitterness, that the act is supposed to have defeated him later on in a contest for congress. In 1861 he resigned the district-attorneyship, and joined the republican party. On the outbreak of the civil war, he received a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 23d Ohio regiment, of which Gen. Rosecranz was colonel, and Rutherford B. Hayes, major. Soon after he was appointed colonel of the 51st regiment, in which he served in the army of the Cumberland until 1863, when he resigned, and left the army. In the same year, he was elected judge of the supreme court of Cincinnati, and only held the position a year, when he resumed the practice of the law in that city. In 1864 to 1868 he was presidential elector on the republican ticket. In 1864 he was delegate from the presbytery of Cincinnati to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church held at Newark, N. J., and reported the resolutions which were adopted by the assembly on the subject of slavery. In 1876 Judge Matthews contested the 2d district of Ohio for congress, his opponent being Henry B. Banning. The fight was desperate: Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, at that time the most popular speaker in the West, advocated the election of Mr. Matthews. His defeat, as has been already mentioned, occurred in consequence of an act of his while prosecuting attorney. A letter, published in the Cincinnati "Herald," stated that while he held that office he prosecuted W. B. Connelly, a white resident of Cincinnati, and the reporter of the "Gazette," for giving to a young runaway slave and his wife a glass of water and a piece of bread, a crime under the fugitive slave law. It was shown that the negroes were captured and the man was shut in Connelly's room, and while there they were

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furnished with bread and water. It was further shown that a letter written by Connelly, as a master Mason to Mr. Matthews, as a brother Mason, in which he confessed that he had furnished the negroes with food, was the means used by the latter for bringing out a verdict of guilty against Connelly. He was condemned to serve out a sentence of imprisonment. The publication of these facts destroyed Judge Matthews's chance for congress. In 1877 he was one of the counsel before the electoral commission, opening the discussion in behalf of the republican electors in the case, making the principal argument. In the same year he was elected U. S. senator in place of John Sherman, who had resigned. He made very little impression in the senate, his only personal act being to introduce, and carry through, what was known as the Matthews resolution, which was introduced December 6, 1877, and which declared that all bonds of the United States, issued under the various acts of congress to that end, were payable, principle and interest, at the option of the government of the United States in silver pieces of four hundred and twelve and a half grains standard silver, and that such payment was not in violation of public faith or the rights of public creditors. In 1881 President Hayes nominated Mr. Matthews to be associate justice of the U. S. supreme court in place of Mr. Swayne, who had resigned on account of disability. This nomination was bitterly opposed throughout the country, especially in the East, while it was only in the West and South that Mr. Matthews seemed to have any friends. It was alleged against Mr. Matthews that while a member of the senate, his action with regard to the Pacific railroad fund had been of a character to make it improper for him to sit on the supreme court bench. It was charged that he had openly taken sides with the railroads, and did all in his power to defeat the best interests of the government. He was also opposed because he had been one of the visiting statesmen to Louisiana in 1876; but the main objection to Mr. Matthews for supreme court justice was the fact that he had for years been recognized as an attorney for railroad and other corporations. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation memorialized the senate to the intent that the nomination should be rejected. Meanwhile the Cleveland Bar Association adopted resolutions warmly eulogizing Mr. Matthews. It was a remarkable fact that not only in this case, but in others, he was strongly supported by democrats. The nomination failed with the expiration of the term of congress. On March 15th President Garfield sent Mr. Matthews's name to the senate again. There the fight was long and bitter—Senators Edmunds and Davis leading the opposition, while Messrs. Plum, Poor, Lamar and Jones of Nevada fought for confirmation. The result was that Mr. Matthews was confirmed on May 12th by a vote of twenty-four to twenty-three, and took the oath of office on May 17th. It is said as a matter of history that to Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster was due the fact that Mr. Hayes was made president, and the country probably saved from civil war. This statement was based on the letter, which was written as a pledge, and given to Senator Gordon and Representative John G. Brown, by Matthews and Foster, the understanding being that the democratic governors of Louisiana and South Carolina would be recognized by Mr. Hayes in case he was declared elected president. As a lawyer, Mr. Matthews took high rank. He died March 22, 1889.

SHIRAS, George, Jr., associate justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1832. He received an excellent preliminary education, and at the proper age was sent to Yale College, where he was graduated in the famous class of 1853 with honor, having for classmates Justices Brewer and Brown, and Chauncey M. Depew. He returned to Pennsylvania after he left college and studied law, and being admitted to the bar soon established a successful business. As his capacity and experience developed, Mr. Shiras became one of the most highly esteemed lawyers in his section of the country, and for many years no important law suit has been tried in western Pennsylvania without his being employed in it as one of the counsel. Among the members of a bar highly esteemed, Mr. Shiras succeeded in more than holding his own, growing constantly in ability and in repute. Devoting himself entirely to the arduous duties of his profession, Mr. Shiras never sought or held public office, although he was at one time a candidate before the Pennsylvania legislature for a U. S. senatorship from that state. Although a pronounced republican, he has never taken a very active personal interest in politics. Among those by whom he is best known Mr. Shiras has always been esteemed as an able and conscientious lawyer, a courteous and accomplished gentleman, and a man of wide general knowledge and experience. None surpass him in profound legal learning or in the ready application of familiar legal principles and the abstruse and complicated relations that characterize the large commercial transactions of the present day. While a most successful lawyer, his manner in court is like that of a disinterested friend trying to make the matter clear to the judges for the sake of the truth, rather than a pleader bent solely on securing judgment for his client. On the morning of Jan. 22, 1892, Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States supreme court, died in Washington after a protracted illness. Although frequently called upon by the public press to fill the important position thus left vacant, President Harrison took no public step in that direction until July 19, 1892, when he nominated Mr. Shiras to the United States senate for justice of the supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Bradley. There was at once apparent in the senate a very strong effort on the part of the Pennsylvania senators to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Shiras. No complaint was made concerning Mr. Shiras on the ground of ability, as the testimony laid before the senate committee in his case showed him to be a man of high character and an able lawyer. It was true that Mr. Shiras had never filled a judicial position, but the answer to this objection was that experience shows that lawyers who have never had judicial experience often take the first rank when they are suddenly elevated to high judicial position. A notable illustration of this occurs in the case of Justice Gray, of the United States supreme court, who was made chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court without having had any previous service on the bench. Another case is that of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, who never held any judicial position until he was appointed to that high office. On July 25th the senate judiciary committee decided to report the nomination to the senate without recommendation. It was so reported, and after a session of five minutes the nomination was confirmed. Throughout the country and among the press of both parties the nomination was highly commended. The appointment of Mr. Shiras gave Pennsylvania a representative in the highest court in the United States for the first time since the retirement of Judge Strong, on a pension, in 1880.

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BAIRD, John Faris, clergyman, was born at Charlestown, Ind., Dec. 5, 1851. He was graduated from Hanover College in 1878, and subsequently studied law at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, O., and was ordained by the presbytery of New Albany, Ind., in July, 1883. In 1880 he was called to the professorship of Latin in Hanover College, which position he held until 1885, when he was transferred to the chair of physics and astronomy. In 1880 he was elected McKee professor of ethics and Christian evidences in Hanover College, which position he held until 1890. In 1883 Prof. Baird was appointed financial agent of the college, and served in this capacity until he severed his connection with the college in 1890. While in this office he added many thousands of dollars to the endowment, besides securing funds for needed buildings, and much of the material prosperity of the college to-day is due to his work. Prof. Baird was a very popular and able teacher, is an earnest, strong and magnetic preacher, and full of zeal and enthusiasm. Upon resigning his position at Hanover he accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Seymour, Ind.

BALSLEY, Alfred Harcourt, journalist, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 15, 1828, the son of Michael and Catherine (Miller) Balsley. His father was of Dutch descent and was a tobacconist. Alfred attended the common schools until he was twelve years old, when he entered the Miltenberger Nail Factory, working there until 1841, when the iron mills shut down until after the passage of the tariff bill in 1842. He entered a printing office and remained there until the mills reopened, when he returned to the factory, and again, during the years from 1845 to 1847, he worked in a printing office, but returned to the mills and thoroughly learned his trade as a nailer. In 1850, on account of a strike among the nailers, he was thrown out of employment, when he became a printer and subsequently an employer. Desiring to fit himself for an editorial career, he devoted his spare time to acquiring an education, taking advantage of every leisure moment.

In 1853 he removed to Painesville, O., and purchased the Grand River "Record," which he published for six months, when he sold out to a company in Clairsville, O., and went there as its managing editor. In 1855 he purchased of D. R. Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby") the "Plymouth Advertiser," which he published until the autumn of 1858. He was appointed postmaster at Plymouth in 1861, by President Lincoln, and served in that capacity for eight years. He subsequently purchased the "Fremont Journal" and established the "Milan Advertiser" and the "Huron Times." In 1876 he removed to Findlay, O., and bought the "Jeffersonian." He was also proprietor of the "Attica Journal" and the "Carey Times." In his journalistic career, Mr. Balsley has established a reputation for candor, winning by strict integrity the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. He has always been an advanced thinker, a leader in forming and creating public opinion, and his writings show ability of a high order. Originally a whig, he became a republican, and in 1856 in a speech he controverted the doctrine of squatter sovereignty in a line of argument that was subsequently maintained by the leading minds of the country. At the unanimous request of his audience, this speech was published, and had a large circulation. During the war he advocated its vigorous prosecution, and was a warm friend of the soldier and of the government. He has spent time and money to aid in the development of Findlay, and aided in establishing works for refining the Ohio oil which had been pronounced worthless for illuminating purposes. Through his efforts as vice-president of the Peerless Refining Co., it has become a staple article of commerce. Mr. Balsley has read extensively and keeps abreast with the times. In 1852 he married Martha, daughter of Richard Sterling, and had one child. Mrs. Balsley died in 1870, and in 1871 he married Lucy Wickham, of Fremont, O., and has several children. Mr. Balsley has a beautiful residence at Findlay, O., which shows all the evidences of the culture and refinement of its inmates.

BOWLES, Thomas Henry, inventor and underwriter, was born in Fluvenna county, Va., Oct. 16, 1854. He is descended from an old family who were among the early settlers of New England and Virginia, his branch having settled in the latter state. His grandfather was a well-known Virginia planter, while his father was a mechanical engineer of some repute. Mr. Bowles's educational advantages were interrupted by the breaking out of the war. He attended the high school of his native county, but was early thrown on his own resources. After engaging temporarily in other occupations, he became a patent solicitor, and at the same time introduced inventions of his own, the most successful of which was a device for "rotary advertising" in street and railway cars, which he sold for a large sum to a stock company, but owing to the great financial crisis following the failure of Grant & Ward in New York, further operations were suspended, and he engaged temporarily in the life insurance business. In this he met with unwonted success, and discovered that he possessed special qualifications for the business, as well as a taste and inclination for the work; he therefore decided to adopt this to the exclusion of all other occupations. The character of his work commended itself to the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, in whose service he was then engaged, and he was commissioned to go to Florida to straighten out certain matters in connection with the company's interests in that state. While thus engaged he took a number of applications, startled the managers by the magnitude of his business, and was soon after made general agent for the company of the states of Mississippi and Louisiana, with headquarters at New Orleans. Beginning in 1887, with a strong opposition from companies which had occupied the field for upward of twenty years, he soon distanced his competitors, and largely exceeded them in the volume of business done. His business for the first two years reached $10,000,000, and the aggregate for four years exceeded $20,000,000, being forty-one per cent. in excess of that of any other company. His success has been due not only to his great executive ability, push and energy; but by his manly bearing and spotless integrity he won the confidence of the community, and became personally very popular. He is president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Louisiana, and a member of the Cotton Exchange, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, also of the Pickwick, Boston and other clubs. He was a delegate from Louisiana to the Trans-Mississippi congress, held at Denver, Col., in 1891, and was appointed a

member of the committee to introduce into the next national congress measures adopted by the body looking especially to the improvement of navigation on the Mississippi river, and other matters of commercial importance. Mr. Bowles has written a number of articles and prepared leaflets on the science and practice of life insurance. He was married, in 1887, to Louisa T. Cunningham, daughter of Mayor A. T. Cunningham, who commanded the arsenal at Savannah, Ga., during the late war. She is a descendant of Norton, the colonial governor of Martha's Vineyard. Her maternal grandfather, Hon Nathaniel Cocke, was a distinguished lawyer, and chancellor of Alabama. Her paternal grandfather, Dr. Cunningham, was a prominent physician, and president of the State Medical College of Georgia.

VAN CORTLANDT, Philip, member of congress and soldier, was born in Cortlandt Manor, Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1749, a descendant of Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt, the first of the name in this country, who emigrated from Holland to New Netherland in 1638. His father, Pierre, was the first lieutenant-governor of the state of New York. Philip's early education was received at Coldenham Academy, and he was graduated from King's College, now Columbia, in 1758. He became a surveyor, but on the outbreak of the war of the revolution received a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th battalion of New York infantry, and in 1776 was commissioned by Washington colonel of the 2d New York regiment. He was engaged in the battle of Saratoga, afterward witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne, and in 1779 accompanied Gen. John Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians on the frontier. He served through the Virginia campaign of 1781 and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He ended his services with the rank of brigadier-general. After the peace he served in both houses of the New York assembly, and in 1793 was elected a member of congress, holding that office for sixteen years. He was for many years treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824 Philip Van Cortlandt accompanied him on his travels through the states. He died at the place of his birth Nov. 5, 1831.

PORTER, James Henry, manufacturer and banker, was born at Madison, Ga., Jan. 29, 1829. His father, John W. Porter, was of English descent, his grandfather, Oliver Porter, being a gallant revolutionary soldier who fought at Yorktown, and who removed, in 1774, from Prince Edward county, Va., to Georgia. His mother was Ann M. Fannin, of the noted Fannin family. His education was academic. In 1846, at seventeen, he went to merchandizing in Madison, and in 1847 he began railroading, and continued this until 1879. He enlisted in the 3d Georgia infantry and served gallantly until 1862, when he was ordered to Atlanta on railroad service, where he did this duty until Sherman took that city, when he carried all the rolling-stock out, he having charge of the road from Atlanta to Rutledge. He was for twelve years the general ticket agent for all the railroads in Atlanta. In 1865 he formed the firm of Porter & Butler, and built and ran for twenty years the Atlanta Machine Works; in 1870, in the firm of Rice, Love & Porter, he built the Concord Woolen Mills, in Cobb county, running them up to 1891, the mills paying for themselves several times over, and when burned were rebuilt and paid twenty-five per cent. dividends out of the profits. In 1872 Mr. Porter was elected a member of the Atlanta city council, and was chairman of the finance committee, and became one of the firm of Langston & Crane. In 1879 he became president of the Merchants' Bank, and in 1883 built, and was elected president of the Porter Manufacturing Co., for wool and cotton, at Cornelia, Habersham Co., Ga. Mr. Porter is one of the pillars of Atlanta's commerce. He has been a leader in everything he has tried, and conducted successfully the largest banking and manufacturing institutions. He is both an organizer and manager. Judicious and conservative, of fine temper and thorough integrity, he has impressed himself upon the business of his progressive city. He has been a successful real estate investor, carrying into that, as into all other matters, his rare judgment. Mr. Porter has done much quiet benevolence in a private way, providing for as many as a dozen poor people at a time. He married, in 1866, Fannie Talbot Lowry, daughter of Wm. M. Lowry, a leading banker, and they have one of the beautiful homes of Atlanta.

BARNETT, Edward Hammet, clergyman, was born in Montgomery county, Va., Oct. 8, 1840. His forefathers on his father's side were English people, and his mother's Scotch-Irish. His father, James Barnett, owned the Big Spring farm on the Roanoke river, and died when Edward was a child, leaving his mother and three little children in charge of her father, William Wade, a Presbyterian elder in Christiansburg, Va. He was educated in the village academy until sixteen years old, worked three years on what is now the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and entering, in 1859, Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Va., was graduated in 1861 with first honor. He entered the war as third sergeant of a students' company, and was captured in July, 1861, at the battle of Rich Mountain, northern Virginia, paroled and exchanged in 1862. He then entered the 54th Virginia infantry regiment, in which he was promoted to be captain and quartermaster, and was afterward transferred to the 21st Virginia cavalry, with which he gallantly served until he surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. In September, 1865, he entered Union Theological Seminary in Prince Edward county, Va., graduating in 1867, was licensed by the Montgomery presbytery, in Virginia, Apr. 19, 1867, and went at once to Lynchburg, Va., as assistant to Rev. Dr. Ramsey in the First Presbyterian church in that city. In 1869 he became pastor of the Abingdon (Va.) church, and was ordained by the Abingdon presbytery Jan. 14, 1870, preaching there until 1883. He married, March 8, 1870, Caroline L. Trent, of Buckingham county, Va. In July, 1873, he declined a call to the First Presbyterian church of Atlanta, Ga.; accepted a call from the same church in December, 1882, but his presbytery refused to release him from his Virginia charge; and finally upon the renewal of the call, and the consent of his presbytery, he came to Atlanta in May, 1883, gratifying the ardent desire of the First Presbyterian church of that place for his valuable ministration, and he still serves lovingly and acceptably that strong church. Dr. Barnett is one of the leading divines of Georgia, of great piety, power and Christian influence. He is both a preacher and a pastor of marked usefulness, and has been a most successful

E. H. Barnett.

church administrator, building up his membership from 365 to 665. He has been for five years an editor of the "Presbyterian Quarterly," of Richmond, and is the author of scholarly contributions to the religious volume called "Life's Golden Lamp." In 1889 his devoted congregation gave him a five months' vacation and the expenses of a trip to Palestine and Egypt, of which he spent a month in the Holy Land, and on these travels he has delivered more than twenty instructive and eloquent lectures. Dr. Barnett is one of the most lovable of men, and a light in his powerful denomination. He received, in 1882, the degree of D.D. from Alfred University, New York.

STEARNS, Ezra Scollay, historian, was born at Rindge, Cheshire Co., N. H., Sept. 1, 1838. He received a common-school education in his native town, and subsequently pursued abroad a thorough course of study. From 1858 to 1862 he was an instructor in the Chester Institute, Chester, N. J. Returning to Rindge, he devoted himself to study, was connected with prominent publishing firms in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and in 1876 and 1877 was manager and editor-in-chief of the "Chronicle" at Fitchburg, Mass. Mr. Stearns came of age at about the time the republican party was organized, and he soon became prominent as one of the stanchest members. In 1864 he was elected a member of the house of representatives, and was re-elected in 1865–66–67 and in 1870, serving on the committees on judiciary, railroads, elections, and education, being chairman of the last two committees. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Gov. Smyth in 1866 for ascertaining the war expenses of every city and town in New Hampshire, and at the June session submitted a report to the governor. He was chairman of a special committee to take this report into consideration, and through his efforts the committee decided not to recommend the assumption of the town and city debt by the state, which decision the house sustained. Mr. Stearns was moderator of Rindge for twenty years and was elected republican state senator in 1886. In the senate of 1887 he was chairman of committee on revision of laws, and member of committee on judiciary elections and agriculture. He was re-elected to the senate of 1889, and was chairman of committee on revision of laws, and member of committee on banks, manufactures, claims, and on towns and parishes. In 1890 he was elected to the house of representatives, and made chairman of committee on railroads. By joint convention of the two branches of the legislature he was elected secretary of state for New Hampshire, and in March, 1891, he resigned his seat in the house and entered the office of secretary of state. Mr. Stearns took up its work with an accurate knowledge of its varied duties and familiarity with the state archives. His administration presents unqualified evidence of efficiency and popular approval. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1887. In 1876 Mr. Stearns published the "History of Rindge" and in 1887 the "History of Ashburnham," both of which were well received throughout New England, and justly entitled him to a foremost rank among local historians. He is a resident member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and an honorary member of several kindred societies in other states. For many years he has manifested a keen interest in genealogy and local history, and contributed many excellent sketches and addresses to the current literature of these subjects. His literary style was graceful and terse, and as a speaker he was both clear and persuasive. His manner was courteous and unassuming, and he had the gift of making friends and keeping them. He died in Fitchburg, Mass., Mar. 10, 1915.

Ezra S. Stearns

JONES, Eli, Quaker preacher, was born at China Lake, about twelve miles from Augusta, Me., in 1807, the son of Abel and Susannah (Jepson) Jones, a descendant of Capt. Jones, who commanded the Mayflower, a trading man in the colony of the "Pilgrim Fathers" and a "convinced Friend." The genealogical table of the family of Jones would in itself fill a volume. For generations they held their position and worked among the Welsh Hills, Welsh John succeeding Welsh John and being called John's Son, until in the course of time the name narrowed down into that of Jones, and the first of the family, who emigrated to America, was the commander of the Mayflower in 1620, and subsequently, when the Pilgrim and Puritan colonies were in a prosperous condition, three brothers, bearing the name Jones, settled in America—one on the Androscoggin river, six miles from Brunswick, in the township of Durham, district of Maine; he was the father of Abel Jones. A large number of Friends were collected in this vicinity and a meeting-house was built near by, and great numbers of Friends from a distance attended the quarterly and monthly meetings at this place. When Abel Jones had attained manhood he resolved to settle farther north, and left his father's estates and made a home for himself at "Twelve-Mile Pond," now China Lake, which was first settled in 1774 by a family of four brothers named Clark. Two of these brothers were Friends. The first meeting of this society held in China was about 1803, in the private house where, in 1806, Abel Jones married Susannah Jepson. Eli Jones, their son, had but poor educational advantages; in China books were not to be had, and the Bible was almost the only book attainable wherewith he could gratify his thirst for knowledge, and from constant reading of the Bible at an early age he consequently became a proficient Biblical scholar. He attended a school near his home, but the terms were short, and the teachers themselves hardly proficient in the rudiments—as, for instance, one of the teachers after working two days on a problem of long division gave the result to Eli Jones, saying, "I know that is right now, but I can't explain it to you or tell you why it is done that way." In the winter of 1827 he was given the benefit of the charitable fund at the Friends' School in Providence, R. I. He had only three months there, however, as he divided the half-year with another scholar, and also lost much of his time by a serious attack of typhoid fever. Soon after this he returned home, and at the Chadwick Schoolhouse in China first began to speak in the public assemblies of the Society of Friends. He was at the time less than fourteen years of age, but was afterward often heard, and encouraged by the older Friends to deliver his message when impressed. About this time he also organized a temperance society, of which he was secretary, which organization was established two years before the Washington movement was started, and it exerted a marked influence in the state, and no doubt its force was felt in the enactment of the "Maine Law." In 1833 Eli Jones was married to Sybil Jones, and henceforth his life and works were so closely united with hers that their record in history is one. He died in 1890.

JONES, Sybil, Quaker preacher, was born in Brunswick, Me., 1808, the daughter of Ephraim and Susannah Jones. Her mother was a daughter of

Micajah Dudley, son of Samuel Dudley, a great-grandson of Samuel Dudley, of Exeter, N. H., the eldest son of Gov. Thomas Dudley, the Pilgrim of Plymouth, who laid claims to a lineal descent from the earls of Leicester. Her father, Ephraim Jones, was a man of strong character, and, like all her ancestors, was prominent in the Society of Friends. Her early life was passed in Augusta, Me., where she was for a time strongly attached to the Methodist faith, but she soon passed under the influence of the Friends, and early grew to recognize the simplicity, sincerity and spirituality of their faith. In 1824–25 she was a pupil at the Friends' School in Providence, and was subsequently engaged in teaching for a period of eight years. She wrote considerably during this time, both in prose and poetry of a high order. Unfortunately but few of her manuscripts are now extant. She was married to Eli Jones at the age of twenty-five, and they settled on a farm at South China. They attended all the meetings at the Friends' meeting-house, three miles distant from their home, and soon "their gifts were acknowledged" by the society. After residing for a few years at South China, they removed to Dirigo and settled on a farm near the Friends' meeting, where they lived until 1886. In 1840 Sybil Jones was "liberated" by the society to do religious work in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; in this, as in all her trying journeys, she was accompanied by her husband. Success attended their efforts, and they met with much consideration. They prosecuted their work throughout the North, South, East and West of America, and subsequently went on an extensive religious visit to Great Britain, Ireland, various parts of the continent of Europe, including Norway and Sweden, and also went to Sierra Leone, Liberia, and some of the islands on the coast of Africa and in the West Indies. She is probably the first person who ever spoke in England publicly on total abstinence. Eli Jones always enforced the necessity for total abstinence whenever he spoke. In 1854 he was elected by the town of China to represent it in the house of the legislature, where he was given a prominent place on the committees, especially the temperance committee. Sybil Jones did much work in the hospitals and among the soldiers during the civil war, and, besides, she addressed a large number of meetings in Washington and its vicinage, and was favorably received by many of the prominent men of the time. In 1870 Sybil and Eli Jones were liberated to carry their faith into the Holy Land, where they were the means of starting schools and doing other good work. During all her missionary labors she had to constantly contend with feeble health, and was frequently barely able to go from one point to another to address the meetings. All this she bore with her characteristic sweetness of disposition. She was a woman of rare sweetness and strength of character, and possessed great magnetism over the audiences she addressed. Her active work in the ministry began with her first visit to the provinces, and between that time and her death she went as a herald through her own land to Liberia, to England, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, France, Scotland, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land. Few women, if any, before her had been summoned to so many widely separated places. She was well received by every nation and race. She addressed them boldly and powerfully, standing often where women never stood before. Shortly after her return from the East her health entirely failed her, and she died at her home on Dec. 4, 1873.

JONES, Richard Mott, educator, was born near Augusta, Me., June 29, 1843, the son of Eli and Sybil Jones. He attended the district school of his native village, and subsequently was placed in several different academies to prepare for college, and was graduated A.B. at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, in 1867, receiving the degree of A.M. twelve years later. He was president of his literary society, commencement orator in his last year, and in 1876 was elected alumni orator. After three years in Europe, spent chiefly in traveling, studying the German and French languages, and inspecting various educational institutions, he was appointed principal of Oak Grove Seminary in Maine, and his success there as an educator and school manager was such that in 1874 the Society of Friends of Philadelphia selected him to be principal of the Penn Charter School, which was founded in 1689 and which flourished with varying success from 1711 to this time. Dr. Jones began with seventeen pupils, and under his guidance the attendance was increased to eighty within four years, and by 1884 the demand for admission to the institution so far exceeded the accommodation that additional buildings were erected, and later the original building was replaced by a commodious structure fitted with every modern appliance. In 1903 the school received as a gift a magnificent property of twenty-two acres within the city limits, to which it was planned to remove the school. In the forty-three years of his administration Dr. Jones saw the Penn Charter School expand from fewer than a score of pupils to more than 500 and a faculty of more than thirty; at the time of his death it was one of the largest of its class in this country. He was one of the first educators to recognize the value of physical training as a part of a boy's school-work, and the Penn Charter took the lead in maintaining a high standard of athletics among preparatory schools. Between 1875 and 1917, 1,252 boys were graduated. One of his last services was the compilation and publication of a graduates' catalog, embracing forty-one classes. In consideration of his services to the cause of education his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1891, and he was subsequently appointed an overseer, and the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the same degree in 1902. He was married June 5, 1873, to Annie Virginia, daughter of Samuel Costello of Bangor, Me., and left four children: James P.; Genevieve, wife of Warren Jenney; Madeline, wife of George J. Walenta, and Virginia Jones. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1917. (Portrait opposite page 483).

SMITH, William, statesman, was born in North Carolina in 1762. His parents moved into the neighboring state of South Carolina while he was a boy, and as they were in poor circumstances, it was difficult for him to obtain good schooling. At last, however, he was sent to Mt. Zion College, where he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He adopted the profession of the law and studied in an office in Charleston, being admitted to practice in 1784. From this time up to 1808, he was almost continuously in one or the other of the two houses of the South Carolina legislature. In 1789 he was elected to congress, where he remained ten years. From 1806 he was a member of the South Carolina state senate for two years, when he was chosen circuit judge, and remained on the bench until 1816, when he was elected a member of the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Taylor, and continued there until 1824, and was again a member in 1826. During this period he was offered the appointment of associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, which he declined. In

1829 Judge Smith was a candidate for the vice-presidency, and two years later served again in the state senate. Having the misfortune to differ from John C. Calhoun in regard to the state policy of South Carolina, and as to national questions, he changed his residence to Alabama, where he became a member of the state legislature. In 1836 President Jackson offered him an associate justiceship in the supreme court, but he declined the position for the second time. In the latter part of his life Judge Smith became enormously wealthy, on account of the increase in value of extensive landed property, which he owned in Alabama and Louisiana. Judge Smith died in Huntsville, Ala., June 10, 1840.

ANDREWS, Alexander Boyd, railroad president, was born in Franklin county, N. C., July 23, 1841, son of William Johnston and Virginia (Hawkins) Andrews, and grandson of John Andrews, who came over to this country from England. Losing both his parents in early childhood, he was reared by his maternal grandfather, Col. J. D. Hawkins. At the age of eighteen he was made general superintendent of a railroad contract in South Carolina, and while filling this position applied himself diligently to acquiring an intimate knowledge of the details of railway construction. During the civil war he served in the 1st N. C. cavalry regiment until wounded at the battle of Jack's Shop, Va. He was among the troops which surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C., then holding the rank of captain. After the war he returned to the railroad business, and in 1867 was elected superintendent of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad. In 1875 he became superintendent of the North Carolina road, one of the leased lines of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, and four years later was made assistant to the president of the Richmond & Danville railroad, still holding his former position. Upon the reorganization of the Western North Carolina railroad in 1880, he became its president. He was also president of the Danville & Western railway, the Blue Ridge railway and the Augusta Southern, and in 1895 was made first vice-president of the Southern railway, holding these offices until his death. He was also vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank of Raleigh, and a director of the Schloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. and the Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Co. He was appointed by the state legislature a trustee of the University of North Carolina; served for several years as alderman of Raleigh; was appointed by Pres. Cleveland one of the inspectors for the United States government of the Northern Pacific Railroad and was a commissioner for North Carolina of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., in 1893, becoming one of the vice-presidents of the commission. He was a man of strong convictions, bold in conceiving large enterprises, and quick and fearless in putting them into execution. He was married Sept. 1, 1869, to Julia M., daughter of Col. William Johnston, of Charlotte, N. C., and had five children. He died in Raleigh, N. C., Apr. 17, 1915.

GIFFORD, R[obert] Swain, artist, was born on the island of Naushon, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., December 23, 1840, son of William and Annie (Eldridge) Gifford. He was educated at the public schools in New Bedford, Mass., and for a time worked in the railroad yards at Fairhaven, Mass. Among the wharves and fishing boats of New Bedford he developed a love for everything associated with the sea, and he early dreamed of becoming a painter; his family was poor, however, and the prospect of an art education was very meagre. The Dutch marine painter Albert van Beest, who was then residing with the artist, William Bradford, at Fairhaven, saw the youth sketching one day and became interested in him. Inviting young Gifford to use their studio, Van Beest gave him lessons in drawing and painting, and employed him to draw ships for his marine views. After spending about three years in this occupation, in 1864 Gifford decided to devote himself exclusively to art and opening a studio in Boston, achieved some success in the painting of marines. Two years later he moved to New York. In 1867 he exhibited three canvases, "Scene at Long Branch," "Cliff Scene, Grand Menan," and "Vineard Sound Light-Ship," at the National Academy of Design, and was elected an associate of the Academy on the merits of these pictures. He now spent some years in travel, visiting Oregon and California, the countries of Europe, and the north coast of Africa. He was one of the first American painters to seek subjects in Spain, and south of the Mediterranean. He painted many Mediterranean and North African scenes, but it was on the shores of Buzzard's Bay, in the home of his youth, that he found the effects of light and air which made the greatest appeal to him, and the vivid portrayals of which earned for him a place among the leading artists of America. He exhibited in New York in 1873 and 1874, returning to Europe in the latter year, visiting Africa again, and pitching his tent in the desert of Sahara. In 1873 he sent the Academy his "Entrance to a Moorish Home in Tangier," "View of the Golden Horn," and "Scene in the Greatest Square of the Rumeyleh, Cairo, Egypt," and in 1874 his "Desert Scene," "Halting for Water," and "Evening on the Nile." These paintings did much to enhance his reputation, and his "Cairo," won a prize at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. His picture "Cedars of New England" (owned by George E. Clark) was exhibited in Paris in 1878. In 1877, upon the formation of the Society of American painters, he became one of its leading members, and in 1878 he was elected an Academician. His picture "Near the Coast," won the $2,500 prize of the American Art Association in 1885. He won a medal at the International Exposition at Paris in 1889, a silver medal at the Pan-American Exposition, and a gold medal at the Charlestown Exposition. At the World's Columbian Exposition he was a member of the art jury of awards. Most of Gifford's work was done in oils, but not a little of his fame rests on his etchings. Isham, in his "History of American Painting," says of him: "As a schoolboy he used to take Van Beest out in a rowboat, and he may possibly have got from him something of the gravity of the old Dutch painters which shows even in his Algerian and Egyptian scenes, and still more in the canvases which are more characteristic of him —the long, brown sweeps of moorland on seashore, under a sky of brown gray clouds thoroughly constructed, solidly painted with a fine virile sentiment." Isham says, however, that he shows no special brilliancy of handling in the execution of his canvases. His use of color has been much admired by other critics—Sheldon (in American Painters) says: "He could paint a barren moor under a leaden sky so that it would almost palpitate with emotion." Among his paintings, not already mentoned are: "Neapolitan Fishing Boat," "An Egyptian Caravan," "Halt in the Desert," "Fountain near Cairo," "Scene at Boulak, Egypt," "Lazy Day in Cairo," "Palms

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

R. Strain Gifford

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Richard A. Lows

of Biskra, Sahara Desert," "On the Nile," "Shores of Vineyard Sound," "Moorlands," "After the Rain" and "Barney's Joy Sand Dunes." His range of landscape was unusually wide. Beside the societies already mentioned Mr. Gifford was a member of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors; American Society of Etchers; honorary member of the Society of Painter-Etchers, London, Eng.; and the Century and Artic clubs, New York city. He was married, June 6, 1873, to Frances, daughter of Hon. Thomas Dawes Eliot, of New Bedford, Mass.; and had seven children, five of whom survived him: Ida Eliot, Rose Lamb (Mrs. Grinnell), Jessie Lloyd (Mrs. Ross), Frances Lincoln Eliot (Mrs. Kleiminger) and Margaret. Mrs. Gifford was a painter of birds and landscapes, and a magazine illustrator. He died in New York city, Jan. 15, 1905.

VAN RENSSELAER, Jeremias, third patroon of Rensselaerswyck, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1632, son of Kiliaen and Anna (Van Wely) Van Rensselaer. He was the first patroon who resided in the colony and was therefore considered the first lord of the manor of Rensselaerswyck. The patroons were proprietors of tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, father of Jeremias, was descended from an old and eminent family of Amsterdam. He was well educated, owned vast estates in Holland, became a wealthy dealer in precious stones, and was a leader in the guild of merchant princes that played so important a part in the world's commerce of that day. He took an active part in the formation of the Dutch West India Company, putting several of his vessels at its disposal, twice advanced it money, and became interested in colonizing the Dutch possessions in America. Fort Orange (now Albany) had been established in May, 1624, and Kiliaen, thinking it advantageous to have a colony under the protection of the fort's guns, sent agents to investigate the adjacent territory. They reported favorably, and on Jan. 12, 1630, Kiliaen empowered Bastiaen Jansz Croland Dirk Cornelisz Deryster to secure a large tract of land on the west bank of the Hudson river. The land ultimately secured by Van Rensselaer consisted of about 700,000 acres, on both sides of the river, practically comprising the present counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and the northern part of Columbia. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer colonized this great estate with emigrants whom he sent out from Holland in his own ships, the first ship, the "Eendracht," or "Unity," commanded by Jan Brouwer, arriving at New Amsterdam May 24, 1630. In January of the same year he had sent Marinus Adriaensz with some assistants to the colony. In October, 1630, he formed a partnership with Samuel Godyn, Johannes de Laet, and Samuel Blommaert for the more speedy development of his large estate, but after a time they sold out their interest and Van Rensselaer developed his property alone. He never visited America, but managed his property through a director. In 1640 he sent Adrian Van der Donck to be sheriff of the colony, the director or commissary-general at that time being Arent Van Curler, and in 1642 he sent Dr. Johannes Megapolensis as pastor of the Dutch Reformed congregation of Rensselaerswyck. From 1640 until his death, his colony was involved in disputes with the West India company, and with New Amsterdam. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was twice married: (I) to Hillegonda, daughter of Jan Van Bylaer, member of a prominent family in Holland; and (II) Dec. 14, 1627, to Anna Van Wely. He died at Amsterdam, and was buried there Oct. 7, 1643. His first son, Johannes, second patron of Rensselaerswyck, was born at Amsterdam, and baptized, Sept. 4, 1625. His mother was Hillegonda Van Bylaer. He was a minor of eighteen when his father died, and the estates in Holland and at Rensselaerswyck were placed in charge of executors, who selected Brandt Arentse Van Slechtenborst to take charge of Rensselaerswyck in place of Arent Van Curler, resigned. Johannes never came to America. Jan Baptist, third son of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, by his second wife Anna Van Wely, was the first of the name to come to America, arriving in 1651. At that time Rensselaerswyck had been having considerable trouble with Peter Stuyvesant, the governor of New Amsterdam, who demanded that the patroon of Rensselaerswyck submit to his authority. This Van Slechtenborst refused to do, and the quarrel several times threatened to lead to armed conflict. Upon the arrival of Jan Baptist the controversies with Stuyvesant broke out afresh, and matters did not mend for several years, until the threatened advent of the English put an end to local differences in the Dutch settlements. Jan Baptist returned to Holland in 1658. He married Susan Van Wely, and died in Amsterdam, Holland, Oct. 18, 1678. Jeremias Van Rensselaer, subject of this sketch, came to Rensselaerswyck from Holland in 1658, and was in charge of the colony for sixteen years. He acquired a reputation as an able executive, and the history of the colony is filled with his important undertakings. In Oct., 1659, he ordered the settlement to be surrounded by a high stockade as protection against the Esopus Indians, who were making raids along the Hudson. He adjusted the affairs between the colony and the neighboring Indians, and won the respect of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. His correspondence, which is preserved by his descendants, is a record of the events of his time in New Netherlands. He also wrote to Holland, under the nom-de-plume of the "New Netherland Mercury," accounts of happenings in the new world. He saw the overthrow of the Dutch government by the English, who took over Fort Orange on Sept. 24, 1664, having already forced the surrender of New Amsterdam on Sept. 6 preceding. The English confirmed him in most of his rights and privileges and left him in peaceful possession of his colony, which he governed according to English rule. The name of Fort Orange was changed to Albany, and Jeremias Van Rensselaer took the oath of allegiance to King Charles II. He was married July 12, 1662, to Maria, daughter of Olof Sterense Van Cortlandt, a soldier in the employ of the Dutch West India Company. Their children were: Kiliaen, who became fourth patroon of Rensselaerswyck, Johannes, Anna, Hendrick, and Maria. Jeremias Van Rensselaer died at Rensselaerswyck, Oct. 12, 1674.

VAN RENSSELAER, Stephen, last of the patroons of central New York, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 29, 1789, eldest son of General Stephen Van Rensselaer (q.v.), and the ninth patroon. The enormous tracts of land of Rensselaerswick, were divided up and rented on leases in perpetuity, the ground rent being payable in corn, grain, skins of animals, and products of the soil or chase. This system answered very well in the beginning of the history of this country, but after a time, and as the population increased, tenants were desirous of owning their lands, and a

number of attempts were made to break their leases. These efforts brought about what is known as the "anti-rent" agitation, during which meetings were held in the counties mentioned and there was a great deal of excitement. The anti-renters in New York state formed, between 1843 and 1847, a political party, so to speak, although they grew more restless after this organization and more combative than before. In 1845 they resorted to violence; they would dress like Indians, disguise themselves with paint and feathers, and seize the deputy sheriffs who attempted to evict them for non-payment of rent, and tar and feather them. In Columbia county a deputy sheriff was shot at and wounded, and a Dr. Boughton, who was one of the most active of the anti-rent leaders, was arrested and sent to state prison. In Delaware and Schoharie counties there were frequent riots, and on Aug. 7, 1845, a deputy sheriff, while engaged in the discharge of his official duties, was attacked and murdered. Martial law was proclaimed in the district, and several persons were convicted and sent to prison. At this time Gov. Bouck was the executive authority of the state, and he finally ordered out the militia to quell the disturbances in Columbia and Delaware counties. Two of the insurrectionists who were arrested were sentenced to be hanged, but on the accession of Silas Wright to the governorship, he commuted their punishment to imprisonment for life, and they were at length discharged from prison. Gov. Wright was opposed to the manorial system of tenures of land as being inconsistent with other institutions of the state, and it was his desire that these should be done away with in some amicable and constitutional manner and the tenants become the owners in fee of the land which they occupied. Finally, when John Young became governor, he pardoned the leading anti-renters on the ground that their offenses were political. All of this anti-rent war was of special interest to the Van Rensselaer family, which was represented by Stephen (second), who sold a great part of his estate while the anti-rent excitement was on, and at whose death the manor itself passed out of the family. Stephen Van Rensselaer married Elizabeth Bayard, daughter of William Bayard, of New York. His father, Stephen the elder, achieved considerable reputation as a military man, having seen service during the war of 1812, particularly during the battle of Queenstown. The younger Stephen was major-general of state militia. He died in Albany, N. Y., May 25, 1868.

POWELL, Theophilus Orgain, physician and superintendent Georgia Lunatic Asylum, was born in Brunswick county, Va., March 21, 1837. His parents were of English descent. His father was Marcus Powell, who came to Sparta, Ga., about 1842, and his mother was Eliza Orgain. His education was academic. Almost his entire study was under Richard M. Johnston, the now popular author. He was graduated in 1858 from the State Medical College in Augusta, and he practiced medicine successfully in Sparta until the war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private and was detailed for hospital duty. On Aug. 13, 1862, he was elected assistant physician of the Georgia Lunatic Asylum, and at the same time offered the place of surgeon of the 59th reg. Georgia infantry, but he accepted the former position to be near his mother, at Milledgeville, who was ill and needed his attention. In 1879 he was elected superintendent and head physician of the Georgia State Sanatorium or insane asylum. He made his life work the study of nervous and mental diseases and the management of this institution. He was able to get at the root of many obscure forms of alienation, and he conducted the institution with consummate ability and signal success. Under his administration the number of patients increased from 321 in 1862 to over 1,600 at the time of his death. The cost to the state was reduced to 32.07 cents for each inmate per day. He laid aside violent treatment and inaugurated the successful system of non-restraint, kind methods, mechanical occupations and a constant appeal to the better instincts of human nature. Dr. Powell was married Jan. 12, 1860, to Frances Augusta Birdsong, of Sparta, and had two children: Julia and Haller Powell. He was a member of the National Medical Association and the National Association of Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums in the United States and Canada, and the Georgia Medical Association, of which he was elected president in 1887. He was an attendant of the Methodist church. He died at Tate Springs, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1907.

GUERNSEY, Egbert, physician, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 8, 1823. His American ancestor was John Guernsey, who is said to have emigrated from the Isle of Guernsey in 1638, and whose name appears among the 180 Puritans who established the New Haven colony. He was one of the party who harbored and protected Goff and Whaley, the regicides. Dr. Guernsey's descent is through Joseph, the son of John, whose name appears in the records of Milford, Conn., in 1659, thence through Joseph, born in 1674; John, born in Woodbury, Conn., 1709. He removed to America, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where his son Noah, the grandfather of Dr. Guernsey was born. He (Noah) removed to Litchfield, Conn., having previously married, June 7, 1770, Miss Hollister, who was a direct descendant of William Clinton, the first Earl of Huntington, A.D. 1350, whose descendant in the eighth generation became Lord High Admiral of England, and in 1571 was created Earl of Lincoln, the title being subsequently merged into that of the Duke of Newcastle. The mother of Dr. Guernsey was Amanda Crosby, daughter of William Crosby, who was in the same line of descent of Enoch Crosby, the famous spy of the revolution. Dr. Guernsey, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., matriculated at Yale College in 1842, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1846, the eminent Dr. Valentine Mott being his preceptor. During the last year of his medical studies, Dr. Guernsey became city editor of the "Evening Mirror," being associated with N. P. Willis and George P. Morris. After completing his medical studies, Dr. Guernsey began practice in Williamsburg, N. Y. (now Brooklyn, E. D.), and was soon after appointed city physician, and in 1848 he started the Brooklyn "Daily Times" and was for two years its editor-in-chief. During this period he wrote a school history of the United States, which became the text-book in the public schools throughout the United States. Owing to failing health, he was compelled to give up practice for a time and retired to Fishkill-on-the-Hudson In 1850 he began practice in New York city, at No. 19 West 22d street. Up to this period he had followed the "old school"

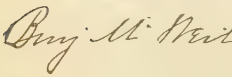
of practice, but after careful investigation he became impressed with the improved methods of the Hahnemann, or homœopathic system and decided upon its partial adoption in his practice. Subsequent experiments however, with the methods of the old and new school of practice, led him to adopt the best features of both, and he became known as a liberal practitioner. He also became a teacher of the new faith, being for six years professor of materia medica and theory and practice in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, of which he was one of the founders. He was also one of the founders and first president of the Western Dispensary, which afterwards united with the Hahnemann Hospital. He was instrumental in having the Inebriates Asylum on Ward's Island converted into a general hospital under the direction of the department of charities and placed in the hands of the homœopathic school of practice (1877). He was also president of the medical staff of the Metropolitan Hospital. He was one of the founders of the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., serving as trustee and vice-president, and of the Training School for Nurses at the Hahnemann and Metropolitan hospitals. He was a liberal contributor to the medical journals, and was the author of "Domestic Practice" (1855), which passed through many editions, and was translated into the French, Spanish and Danish languages. In 1852 he was one of the editors of "Jahr's Manual," and in 1872 founded the "Medical Union," which was subsequently merged into the New York "Medical Times," of which he was the senior editor until his death. Early in his professional career he wrote a school history of the United States, which long ranked as a standard text-book. Dr. Guernsey was one of the founders of the Union League Club of New York, of which he was a member until his death, and was also a member of the New York Geographical and Historical societies and the Academy of Sciences, and was president of both the County and State medical societies. He was married in 1848 to Sarah Lefferts Schenck, a member of the famous Lefferts and Schenck families of New York, and had five children, only one of whom, Florence Guernsey, survived her father. Dr. Guernsey was a man of broad culture and experience, who took a profound interest in humanity regardless of wealth or rank. He died in New York city, Sept. 19, 1903.

McCLELLAND, Mary Greenway, author, was born in Norwood, Nelson co., Va., Aug. 5, 1853, daughter of Thomas Stanhope and Marie Louisa (Graf) McClelland. Her grandfather, Thomas Stanhope McClelland, was one of the Adams county McClellands of Pennsylvania who moved to Virginia. She passed the most of her life on a plantation among the Virginia Hills. Her first work, "Oblivion," was published in 1885 and was quickly followed by "Princess," "Jean Montieth," "Eleanor Gwynne," "Broadoaks," "Old Post Road," "Mammy Mystic," "Manitou Island," "St. John's Wooing," "A Self Made Man," "Ten Minutes to Twelve," "White Heron," "The Wonder Witch" and "A Touch of a Vanished Hand." She died at her home in Norwood, Aug. 2, 1895.

HENRY, Morris Henry, surgeon, was born in London, Eng., July 26, 1836. His father was a distinguished Oriental scholar and educator. He received his early education in England and on the continent, and then became an art student at the Government School, Somerset House, London, but the interest he felt and developed in artistic anatomy led him to abandon art for the study of medicine and surgery. He came to New York in 1854, and in 1857 was appointed prosector to the chair of surgery in the New York Medical College. In 1860 he was prosector to the chair of surgery in the University of Vermont, where he received the degree of M.D. He then spent a year in the European hospitals, and in 1861 entered the United States navy. He was at the relief of Fort Pickens, served in Virginia, and was with Farragut's squadron during the campaigns from the seaboard to Vicksburg, but was compelled to resign in the latter part of 1863, owing to impaired health. In 1864 he settled in New York, and was appointed surgeon to the Northern Dispensary. The same year he contributed to the "American Medical Times" a paper on "Improvement in the Method of Examining Eye, Ear and Throat Diseases by the Use of a Plano-convex Lens, with Reflector," an instrument now in general use; and in 1868 he invented cutting forceps to facilitate the removal of plaster-of-paris dressings. These were only the first of a large number of inventions, including instruments to facilitate operations in cases of varicocele, hydrocele and plumosis, accounts of which were published in 1870; defiliating forceps (1874), and cartilage scissors for the removal of dense tissues (1881). In 1869 he was appointed surgeon of the New York Dispensary. In 1880 he originated the "American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology," of which he continued the editor until 1875. Dr. Duhring says of his publication: "With the year 1870 a new and promising era, full of vitality and spirit, opened upon the dermatology of our country, signalized by the appearance of the 'American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology,' under the editorial management of Dr. Morris H. Henry, of New York. This publication must always be regarded as an important event in the history of American dermatology, for it was unquestionably the means of calling forth a considerable amount of substantial interest in this branch of medicine, as well as much good work, which, without such a stimulus, would probably never have been produced." In 1871 he edited the American edition of Dr. Tilbury Fox's work on "Skin Diseases." In the preface to the last English edition, Dr. Fox says: "I think the profession in general, and dermatology in particular, in America, owes much to Dr. Henry for the excellent journal of dermatology which he originated and so ably conducts; and I cannot forbear at the same time acknowledging how much I am personally indebted to him as the editor of the American edition of my work." This work was at once adopted for use in the army and navy of the United States, and retains its position as the standard text-book on skin diseases. His contributions on the nature and successful treatment of varicocele, by the removal of the redundant scrotum, and the instruments he invented to prevent hemorrhage—avoiding direct interference with the veins—and effecting a radical cure of the disease without any risk to life or unfortunate sequel that so frequently followed ligation of the veins, attracted wide-spread attention at home and abroad. His views and methods of operating were not accepted when first published, but time demonstrated their value, and his method is now generally recognized and followed. The prevalence of the disease in warm climates and its existence—serving as a bar to military service—attracted the special attention of military surgeons. In Greece and in Turkey it was at once favorably received.

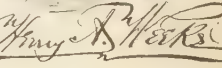
The University of Athens unanimously recommended its adoption, and the king of Greece conferred on him the gold cross (officer) of the Royal Order of the Savior. The sultan of Turkey conferred (1886) the imperial order of the Mejidie (commander), and subsequently (1888) the order of l'osmanie (commander), and on his last visit to Constantinople (1890) he was invested with the grade of grand officer of the Order of the Mejidie. In 1875 the University of Vermont conferred the honorary degree of M.A. In 1886 the University of North Carolina conferred the degree of LL.D. From 1872 to 1884 he was the chief surgeon to the police department of New York, and instituted many reforms for the benefit of the service, notably our present ambulance system. From 1873 to 1880 he was surgeon-in-chief of the state emigrant hospitals, appointed by the commissioners under instructions from Gov. Dix. His administration was marked with exceptional success. In addition to the works we have mentioned, he made many important contributions to the literature of his profession. He was unmarried and died in New York city, May 19, 1895.

WEIL, Benjamin M., financier, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 4, 1850, of German antecedents. His father was a surgeon in the Mexican war, and a short time before its close, at the instance of Gen. Winfield Scott, was promoted to the position of surgeon-general of the U. S. army.

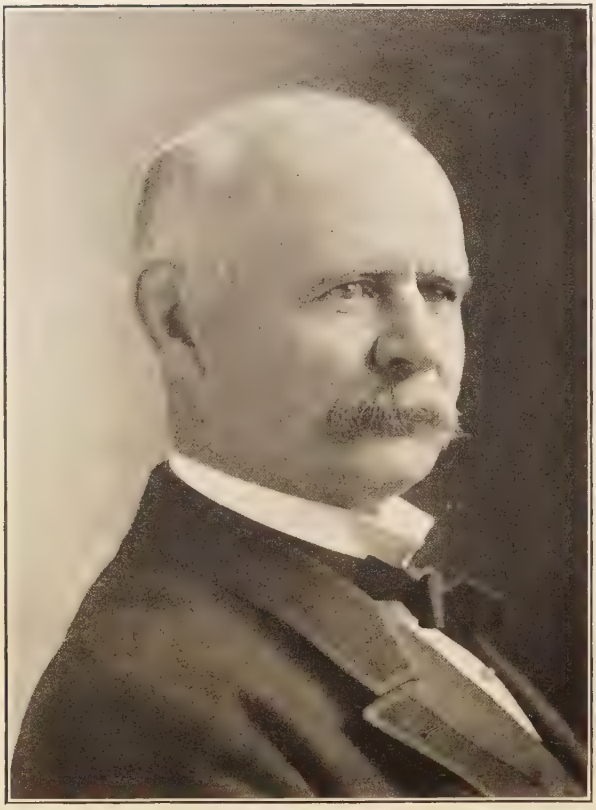


He subsequently held various positions of trust and honor in Baltimore. Young Weil was given an ordinary education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of thirteen he left Baltimore, and for some time thereafter made a study of photography; finding the work uncongenial, he abandoned it, and subsequently accepted a position in a manufactory. He was rapidly advanced from one position to another, and when but a lad filled the responsible place of traveling salesman for the concern. In 1874 he began the real estate investment and brokerage business on his own account, at Milwaukee, which he has since prosecuted with great energy and success. He is a thoroughly representative real estate man, conducting every branch of the business, and numbering among his clients the most influential citizens of Milwaukee. He handles the real estate business of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; had charge of the work of purchasing the right of way into Milwaukee for the Northern Pacific Wisconsin Central System; and has been active in promoting the organization of a Real Estate Board in his adopted city, of which he was elected president. Mr. Weil has always taken a foremost place in all movements to promote the welfare of the city and develop its various industries and lines of business. He also has the honor of having been the first president of the National Real Estate Association of America, to which office he was elected by a large delegation from all parts of the country. He has always been active and influential in organizing different manufacturing plants for Milwaukee. He secured the stock for the Milwaukee Exposition; is a director of the Milwaukee Gas Co.; stockholder and director in various other prominent financial and business institutions in Milwaukee. Though hardly in the prime of life, Mr. Weil is regarded as one of Milwaukee's foremost and most useful citizens, and has also been engaged in the real estate business continuously for a longer period than any other man in Milwaukee.

WEEKS, Henry Astor, physician and soldier, was born in New York city May 12, 1822. He was graduated with distinction from Yale College, and afterward from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After practicing his profession for a few years, he went to California, where he remained three years, and returning to New York city, he engaged in business until the civil war broke out. Col. Weeks had previously identified himself with the National Guard, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 12th New York regiment. Subsequently, in 1862, he became colonel of the 12th regiment, New York volunteers, and at the second battle of Bull Run was shot through the legs, besides receiving a severe concussion from a bursting shell, and was carried bleeding from the field. At this time he was in command of the 3d brigade, first division, fifth army corps. On recovering from his wounds, he returned to the field, acting the same gallant part as he had hitherto performed, and was finally mustered out with his regiment. By marriage he was related to a number of the old revolutionary families. He was a member of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Old Guard Association of the 12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of which he was vice-president; the Society of the Army of the Potomac; the Democratic Club, and the Colonial Club. Col. Weeks died Apr. 20, 1891. He left a wife, one son and a daughter.



WEEKS, Bartow Sumter, lawyer, son of Henry Astor, was born in New York Apr. 25, 1861, while the cannon that were fired on Fort Sumter were still echoing throughout the North. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1879, after which he devoted two years to mercantile life. His ambition, however, led him to study for the legal profession, and he therefore gave himself to a rigid course of preparation, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1883, being admitted to the bar in the same year. His abilities in his chosen profession soon attracted the attention of the bar, and he was therefore appointed first assistant district attorney of New York county in 1891. Being the son of a veteran of the great civil war, and popular with the rank and file of the Sons of Veterans, he was elected their commander-in-chief at the national encampment held in 1891. His abilities as a real estate lawyer, and his experience in the construction of wills, has given him a reputation second to none in the profession which he so ably adorns, and is a lever which will no doubt bring him in time more prominently before the public whom he so faithfully serves. Mr. Weeks is a member of the Bar Association, Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Alpha Delta Phi Club, Democratic Club, New York Athletic Club, and it was largely through his efforts that the new club house was procured for the New York Athletic Club, of which he is president, and he



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A. E. Stevenson

was also instrumental in providing a handsome home for the Democratic Club. He was appointed justice of the supreme court of New York State in April, 1913, by Gov. Sulzer; was reappointed in the following year by Gov. Glynn, and was elected in November, 1914, for the full term of fourteen years. The son of Col. Henry A. Weeks (above), a veteran of the civil war, he is popular with the rank and file of the Sons of Veterans, and was elected their commander-in-chief at the national encampment held in 1891. He was married three times: first, Oct. 26, 1887, to Antoinette, daughter of Henry Mataran (she died without issue in September, 1900); second, in 1901, to Mrs. Emma Bort Sears, daughter of John Bort of Chateaugay, N. Y. (she died in July, 1917), and third, Sept. 16, 1918, to Mrs. Josephine D. Smith of New York City.

STEVENSON, Adlai Ewing, statesman, was born in Christian county, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835, son of John T. and Ann Eliza (Ewing) Stevenson. His family came from Ulster, Ireland, before the revolution and settled in North Carolina, where Mr. Stevenson's father was born. John Stevenson was born in Statesville, N. C., but moved early to Christian county, Ky. His mother was a daughter of Adlai Ewing, a former resident of Statesville, N. C. The son was brought up on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools and at Center College, Danville, Ky. When he was sixteen years old he removed with his father's family to Bloomington, Ill., where he studied law under Judge Davis and Robert E. Williams, and was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he opened an office at Metamora, Woodford co., Ill., and practiced there for ten years, during which he was master of the circuit court for four years and district attorney for the same period. The conspicuous ability with which he discharged the duties of these offices attracted the attention of the people of the state, and in 1864 he was nominated by the Democratic party for presidential elector. In the interest of Gen. McClellan, the nominee of his party for the presidency, he canvassed the entire state, speaking in every county. At the expiration of his term as district attorney in 1869, he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with Judge James S. Ewing, which continued for twenty-five years. The firm enjoyed an extensive practice in the state and federal courts, and was reputed to be one of the leading law firms of Illinois. Mr. Stevenson was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Bloomington district in 1874. The district had been safely Republican by an almost invariable majority of 3,000. His opponent, Gen. McNulta, was one of the leading Republican orators of the state and the canvass was a remarkable one, the excitement at times resulting in intense personal antagonisms between the friends of the candidates. Mr. Stevenson was successful, his majority in the district exceeding 1,200. He was in congress during the exciting scenes incident to the Tilden-Hayes contest in 1876. He was defeated for a second term in 1876, but in 1878 was again elected, increasing his majority in the district to 2,000. At the expiration of his second term he resumed the practice of law in Bloomington. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1884 in Chicago, and after the election of Grover Cleveland as president of the United States was appointed first assistant postmaster-general, which position he held until 1889. In 1892 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with Cleveland, following the Democratic convention in Chicago, at which he was chairman of the Illinois delegation. He was very popular with Republicans as well as Democrats during his term as president of the senate because of his affability and kindliness. Mr. Stevenson was a nominee for vice-president on the ticket with William Jennings Bryan in 1900, and was a candidate for governor of Illinois in 1908, but was defeated by Charles S. Deneen after a contest in the legislature. Rutherford B. Hayes appointed him a member of the board to inspect the military academy at West Point in 1877, and in 1897 he was a member of the commission which met in Belgium to try to secure international bimetallism. He was the author of "Something of Men I have Known" (1909), in which his experiences are charmingly told. A student of American history, he was particularly well versed in that of Illinois and Kentucky, and in 1903 delivered the annual address before the Illinois Historical Society, his subject being "The Constitution and Constitutional Conventions of Illinois." Mr. Stevenson was a delightful raconteur. It was said of him that "he held the wine of gladness to the lips of his friends.* * * He had an irresistible power of humor without frivolity; a profound sense of life's seriousness without heaviness; dignity without dullness; honor without hauteur; no stain ever touched his garments, and not even the breath of suspicion ever rested upon his good name." He was an honorary member of the Chicago Historical Society. He was married Dec. 20, 1866, to Letitia, daughter of Rev. Lewis W. Green of Danville, Ky., and had one son, Lewis Green, and three daughters: Mary (who died in 1892), Julia, wife of Martin D. Hardin of Chicago, Ill. and Letitia Stevenson. Adlai E. Stevenson died at his home in Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1914.

SCOTT, William Anderson, clergyman, was born at Rock Creek, Bedford Co., Tenn., Jan. 31, 1813. After graduating at Cumberland College, then located at Princeton, Ky., in 1833, he spent a year in theological studies at Princeton, N. J., and in 1835 entered the Presbyterian ministry in Louisiana, where he did missionary work for a year. He taught school in his native state for four years, and became pastor at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1840, and in 1843 at New Orleans, La., where he edited the "Presbyterian" for three years. While pastor of Calvary church, San Francisco, Cal., 1854-61, he was noted for his opposition to the vigilance committee and his southern sympathies. He started the "Pacific Expositor" in 1858, and was moderator of the O. S. general assembly. On the outbreak of the civil war he went to Europe, and for a time preached in John street church, Birmingham. He was pastor of the Forty-second street church in New York City during 1863-70, and from there went to St. John's, San Francisco, holding also the chair of philosophy and systematic theology in the seminary there from its foundation in 1871. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Alabama in 1844, and that of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1872. He published: "Daniel: A Model for Young Men," (1854); "Achan in El Dorado," (1855); "Trade and Letters," (1856); "The Giant Judge," (1858); "The Bible and Politics," (1859); "The Church in the Army; or, The Four Centurions," (1862); and "The Christ of the Apostles' Creed," an attack on Strauss, Renan, etc., (1867). Dr. Scott died in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14, 1885.

HODGSON, Telfair, clergyman, was born at Columbia, Va., March 14, 1840. He received his early education at Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1859. He spent one year at the P. E. General Theological Seminary in New York city, and then entered the Confederate military service as private in the 44th Virginia reg. infantry. He saw service, afterward, in the 1st Alabama cavalry, and on the staff of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, in Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1863 he was ordained to the diaconate of the Episcopal church, at Savannah, Ga., and in 1864 to the priesthood, in Columbia, Ga. His first church work after the war was at Keyport, N. J. (1865), whence he journeyed to Europe, and in 1870 was elected to the chair of philosophy in the University of Alabama. In 1872 he was assistant at Christ church, Baltimore, Md. This was followed by a rectorship of Trinity church, Hoboken, N. J. In 1878 he went to Sewanee, Tenn., to be dean of the theological faculty and commissioner of finance at the University of the South. In 1879 he was appointed its vice-chancellor. He retired from the duties of this position in 1890, remaining dean of the theological faculty. He died at Sewanee, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1893.

Telfair Hodgson

BOWDOIN, James, statesman and scientist, was born in Boston Aug. 8, 1727. He was the son of James Bowdoin, an eminent merchant, and grandson of Peter Bowdoin, or, in French, Pierre Baudouin, who was a physician, residing in Rochelle in France. When Louis XIV. signed the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, Baudouin first fled to Ireland and then to Falmouth, now Portland, on Casco bay, Maine, where he arrived in April, 1687. Baudouin was rich, and purchased a number of tracts of land in Maine, where he continued to reside until 1690, when he removed to Boston. It is stated that on the day after his departure from Casco the Indians destroyed the town. The eldest son of the French emigrant acquired a large estate through his industry, enterprise and economy. He left two sons, of whom the eldest, by his first wife, is the subject of this sketch. James Bowdoin, the younger, received a good preparatory education as a boy, and was sent to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1745. Two years later, on Sept. 4, 1747, his father died, leaving him a large fortune. While at college young Bowdoin was specially noted for his industry and application to his studies, and not less for his natural ability. He led a regular life, and the fact of his falling heir to a large estate did not induce him to change this for the worse. In 1749 he married a daughter of John Erving, a Scotchman by birth, but who emigrated to Boston, where he became a prominent merchant, and whose second daughter married Gov. Scott, of Dominica. Mr. Bowdoin now began to devote himself to those literary and scientific pursuits to which he adhered through life. He made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin, whom he visited and conferred with upon scientific subjects when he was only twenty-four years of age. Franklin was so impressed with his ability that at a later period he placed some of Bowdoin's letters before the Royal Society of London, by which institution they were published in due time. In 1853 Mr. Bowdoin was elected a member of the general court from Boston, and during the three years that he was in this body he was distinguished by his learning and eloquence. In 1756 he was chosen a member of the council of Massachusetts, and in that position he firmly opposed Govs. Bernard and Hutchinson, whose conduct was already laying the foundation for the American revolution. In 1769, when Bowdoin was elected a member of the council, the position was refused him by Gov. Bernard, whereupon the inhabitants of Boston elected him again to the general court. Hutchinson, however, when he became governor, permitted Bowdoin to take his seat at the council board, because, said he, "His opposition to our measures will be less injurious in the council than in the house of representatives." He was chosen a delegate to the first Continental congress, but was prevented from taking his seat by the illness of Mrs. Bowdoin. This was in 1774, and the next year he was chosen president of the council of Massachusetts, and continued to hold that office most of the time until the adoption of the state constitution in 1780, having been president of the convention which framed this instrument. In 1785, John Hancock having resigned the governorship of Massachusetts, Bowdoin was elected to succeed him, and was re-elected the following year. In this position he was conspicuous for his wisdom, his firmness, and his inflexible integrity. The times were most unfortunate for the colony, as the people were burdened by heavy taxes, and a not unnatural extravagance following upon the advent of peace had sent nearly all the specie out of the country for the purchase of foreign luxuries. There was of course much discontent, and a spirit of disorder was awakened, which finally culminated in the conflict known as "Shays's Rebellion," which was a movement in the western part of Massachusetts, whose alleged design was to have a long list of supposed grievances redressed. Among these, one was that the general court should no longer sit in Boston, and another that a large issue of paper money should be made. Daniel Shays (q. v.) had brought together a body of men, numbering about 1,100, who were led by him to Springfield with the purpose of capturing the arsenal. Gov. Bowdoin ordered into service upwards of 4,000 of the militia, who were placed under the command of the veteran general, Benjamin Lincoln, the expenses being defrayed by the citizens of Boston, with Gov. Bowdoin at their head. This decisive step rescued the government from contempt, and practically saved the commonwealth from a dangerous insurrection. In 1787 Gov. Bowdoin was succeeded by Hancock, doubtless in consequence of the objections of the discontented to the speedy and forcible manner in which he had suppressed the rebellion. In 1788 he was a member of the convention which adopted the Federal constitution. Meanwhile Gov. Bowdoin was a man of great learning, and throughout his life a most generous friend of literature and contributor to its advancement. When the library of Harvard was destroyed by fire in 1764 he subscribed liberally for its restoration. From 1779 to 1784, when the pressure of his official duties forced him to resign, he was a fellow of the Harvard corporation. When the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was incorporated in Boston, May 4, 1780, Gov. Bowdoin was chosen its first president, and continued to hold the office as long as he lived, "being regarded by its members as the pride and ornament of their institution." Gov. Bowdoin was also one of the founders of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, and a founder and the first president of the old Massachusetts Bank. His literary reputation was not only well known at home but wide-

James Bowdoin

spread abroad, and he received the honor of being made a doctor of laws by the University of Edinburgh, and of being elected a fellow of the royal societies of London and Dublin. To the home institutions of learning in which he was most interested, Gov. Bowdoin was generous during his lifetime, while he did not fail to remember them in his will. Bowdoin wrote and published a number of works and contributions to periodicals and other publications. He was the author of a poetic "Paraphrase of the Economy of Human Life," which appeared in March, 1759. In 1780, when he assumed the office of president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he delivered a philosophical discourse, which is prefixed to the first volume of the memoirs of that society. In these same memoirs Gov. Bowdoin published a number of papers on subjects connected with astronomy and physics. Gov. Bowdoin suffered from chronic consumption, which resulted in his death, at Boston, Nov. 6, 1790.

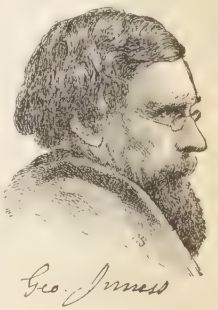
DAVIES, Julien Tappan, lawyer, was born in New York city Sept. 25, 1845, the fourth son of Judge Henry E. Davies, and on his father's side is of Welsh descent. He received his early education at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, New York city, and at Walnut Hill School, Geneva, N. Y., and entered Columbia College in 1862, graduating in 1866. On leaving college he entered the law office of Alexander W. Bradford, where he studied until he was admitted to the bar. On the death of Mr. Bradford, and according to his will, Mr. Davies succeeded to a part of the practice of his office, and was subsequently associated with his father, Judge Davies, who retired from the bench of the court of appeals Jan. 1, 1869. In 1863 Mr. Davies joined the 22d regiment, N. Y. state militia, as a private soldier, was the youngest member of his regiment, and took an active part in the campaign of the civil war that closed with the battle of Gettysburg. On Apr. 22, 1869, he married Alice Martin, daughter of Henry H. Martin, a banker of Albany. For many years Mr. Davies was counsel for the elevated railroads in the city of New York, and argued the long series of cases that through the higher courts of New York state established the franchises of these important corporations and the principles of their liability for property damages. He was receiver for Grant & Ward, 1884-93, and was one of the organizers of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., serving as its vice-president for a time. He was also counsel for and trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. He died in Boston, Mass., May 6, 1920.

DUANE, James, statesman, and mayor of the city of New York, was born there Feb. 6, 1733. He was the third son of Anthony Duane, of the county Galway, Ireland, who, when very young, being employed in the British navy on the New York station, was so charmed with the place that he resigned his position and returned thither to live. Here he married Althea Keteltas, daughter of one of the leading merchants of his time in New York. She was Anthony Duane's second wife, and died when his son James was only three years of age, and five years later, in May, 1741, the elder Duane married his third wife, the widow of Thomas Lynch, of Flushing, L. I. Anthony Duane died Aug. 14, 1747. The boy, James, as he grew up received a good English education in the public schools, and being designed for the law, entered the office of James Alexander, an eminent colonial lawyer and father of the American general, Lord Sterling. Mr. Duane was admitted an attorney of the supreme court Aug. 3, 1754, and soon found himself engrossed with a large professional practice. On Oct. 21, 1759, he married Mary Livingston, eldest daughter of Col. Robert Livingston, at that time proprietor of the Livingston manor. Mr. Duane soon rose to high professional standing and was retained in most of the heavy suits which came into litigation in New York. He was the attorney of Trinity church in the suits relating to the property claimed by the heirs of Anneke Jans. Among other property bequeathed by Anthony Duane to his four sons was a tract of land covering about 6,000 acres, where stands the present town of Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y. By the death of his two brothers and by purchase from the third, and by other purchases, James Duane became the owner of nearly the whole of that township, at the time, however, a wilderness. In 1765 he made the first permanent settlement of the town of Duanesburg by contracting with a company of twenty Germans, who went there from Pennsylvania and established themselves. In the meantime, in 1764, the king in council had decided that the territory which now forms the state of Vermont was part of the colony of New York. Reposing safely, as he supposed, on the validity of this decision, Mr. Duane purchased about 64,000 acres of land in this territory, at a cost of upward of $8,000. As a matter of fact the entire territory in question was claimed both by New Hampshire and New York, and was known as the New Hampshire grants. The settlers there strongly opposed all attempts of the New York government to enter into possession of their lands, and the feeling which was aroused brought about the formation of a body of volunteers called the Green Mountain Boys, of which Ethan Allen (q. v.) was a prominent member. There would no doubt have been a very serious conflict growing out of this question had it not been for the outbreak of the revolutionary war. In 1774 Mr. Duane was a member of several committees raised in New York city to devise plans for opposing British encroachments, and he was elected a member of the general congress of that year. In April, 1775, he was elected a member of the provincial congress, and by that body was chosen a delegate to the Philadelphia congress, which met in that city on the 10th of May. In June, 1776, Mr. Duane removed his family from New York city, where he resided, and did not return to it until after the close of the war, a home being found for its members at Livingston manor. Meanwhile Mr. Duane continued to attend the congress wherever it met, and was very emphatic and determined in his political position. He was in favor of the notion that somebody suggested of uniting the colonies under a president, who should be appointed by the king; and he also denied that congress could not be bound by acts of parliament. In fact, at the time of the beginning of the revolutionary war Mr. Duane, like a good many others, was considerable of an anglomaniac, and in 1775 was earnest in his efforts to settle the trouble between the colonies and the mother-country without absolutely denying the supremacy of the latter. Indeed, he opposed the declaration of independence itself, and to the last did his best to bring about delay, with the vain hope that the final separation might be obviated. On Nov 25, 1783, the day of the evacuation of New York by the Brit-

ish, James Duane with hundreds of his fellow-exiles, in the train of Gen. Washington, Gov. Clinton, and other distinguished personages, triumphantly re-entered his native city and took possession of his property, which he found in a very dilapidated condition. Mr. Duane owned houses in King (now Pine) street, and also at the corner of Water street and the Fly Market, and these he found had been nearly destroyed. His farm comprised about twenty acres where now is Gramercy park, and the mansion house upon it was in good condition, as it had been occupied by one of the British generals; here, accordingly, he established himself with his family. In the same year Mr. Duane was elected state senator, and on Feb. 5, 1784, was appointed by the governor mayor of the city of New York, an office which he continued to hold for nearly six years. In 1789 Mr. Duane was nominated by President Washington district judge of the district of New York. He continued to execute the duties of this office for nearly five years, when his health became so enfeebled that he resigned, with the intention of establishing a permanent residence on his property in Duanesburg, where his only son and one of his daughters already resided. He removed to Schenectady from New York, and he began to build a house there for temporary residence until his larger establishment at Duanesburg should be completed, but he never lived to see this house finished. He was suddenly taken with an affection of the heart and expired Feb. 1, 1797.

MASON, Jeremiah, senator, was born at Lebanon, Conn., Apr. 27, 1768, was graduated from Yale College in 1788, and admitted to the bar in 1791. Beginning practice at Westmoreland, N. H., he removed to Walpole, N. H., in 1794. In 1798 he again removed, this time to Portsmouth, N. H., where he resided until 1832, when he made a final removal to Boston, Mass., and there practised his profession for years. Mr. Mason was chosen to various political offices, served several times in the New Hampshire legislature, and took a prominent part in the revision of the New Hampshire code of state law. In 1802 he was attorney-general of the state, and he was U. S. senator from New Hampshire from 1813–17. He received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College in 1811, from Harvard in 1817, and from Dartmouth in 1823. He was an intimate associate of Daniel Webster, who declared: "I am bound to say that of my own professional discipline and attainments, whatever they may be, I owe much to that close attention to the discharge of my duties, which I was compelled to pay for nine successive years, from day to day, by Mr. Mason's efforts and arguments at the same bar. The characteristics of his mind, as I think, were real greatness, strength and sagacity. He was great through strong sense and sound judgment." He died at Boston Oct. 14, 1848.

INNESS, George, artist, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., May 1, 1825. While he was an infant his family removed to New York city and a few years later to Newark, N. J. While still a young boy he showed a love for art, and considerable talent, which was encouraged by his father, and at the age of thirteen years he was permitted to have a teacher for drawing. Soon after he was attacked with fits of epilepsy and the disorder lasted for two or three years. At the age of sixteen he began to study engraving, intending to make it his profession, but ill health again interfered with his progress and he was obliged to remain at home, where, in his intervals of a better physical condition he took up drawing and painting. When young Inness was just approaching his majority he took a few lessons in art, painting in the studio of Mr. Régis Gignoux, in New York, and with this slight foundation of study he began work as a landscape painter. He painted for a while in New York city, but devoted a good part of his time to the study of nature in New Jersey and Massachusetts. He displayed unusual ability and his painting began to grown in demand. He made two visits to Europe and profited by the study of foreign art and scenery, although he took no lessons in a foreign studio. He passed some time in Florence and Rome and also in Paris. Upon his return he settled near Boston, Mass., where he resided for some years and where some of his best pictures were painted. In 1862 he went to Eagleswood near Perth Amboy, N. J., where he remained for a short time, but later removed to New York city, which has been his home ever since. In 1868 he was elected an academician. It was during the sixties that Mr. Inness was brought into contact with Mr. George Ward Nichols, who besides being an officer of some distinction during the civil war, was also a man of excellent art taste, and who for a time devoted himself to the purchase and sale of paintings in New York. It has been stated that Mr. Nichols engaged for a period of years all the paintings that Mr. Inness should produce, at a stipulated annual sum. The early landscape work of Mr. Inness was remarkable for detail and closeness of finish. It has been claimed that in some of his later work Mr. Inness was too much carried away by the desire not to disturb the general effect, and thus fell into the opposite of the very error which threatened his work in its beginning; but this charge can hardly be brought against him, even in the case of paintings which appear to the careless observer sketchy and unfinished. In particular, Mr. Inness is admitted to excel in painting the scenery of the skies, cloud forms and storm changes, richly hued sunsets and warm noonday conditions. This artist is also notable for his skill and accuracy in delineating tree forms. In 1871 Mr. Inness went to Italy where he resided four years. He doubtless owes much of the spiritual character of his art work to the peculiar nature of his mind. A Swedenborgian by faith, he has always had a strong leaning to the occult, and the studies of his leisure hours, more particularly as he advanced in years, were chiefly in this direction. Mr. Inness believed that not only the movement of the stars in their courses, but the events of human life and of the very characters and temperaments of individuals are all under the influence of numbers, and one of his biographers has said in regard to this belief: "Many of his paintings have a spiritual or allegorical significance." About 1880 Mr. Inness took up etching for a time as a vocation and with no little success. He certainly succeeded in expressing his meaning and the poetry of his nature, both, by this method of art work, with great force and beauty. The list of notable works by Mr. Inness could be greatly extended, but the following paintings are the most important: "Light Triumphant," "A View from the Delectable Mountains," "A View near Rome," the "Delaware Water Gap," "The Sign of Promise," "Joy after the Storm," "Peace and Plenty," "The Apocalyptic Vision of the New Jerusalem and River of Life," "A Passing Storm," "The



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Geo. Inness

"Mountain Stream," "Niagara Falls," "Georgia Pines," "Moonlight," "Gray Lowrey Day," "Autumn Oaks," "The Greenwood," "The Millpond," "Spring Blossoms," "Indian Summer," and "Home at Montclair." Inness is justly regarded as the foremost of our early landscape painters by the excellence as well as the scope of his art and the versatility of his treatment. He was a color poet, an idealist, a creator. The greatest of his pictures were painted out of his imagination, depicting a mood of nature so subtle that thought of it even is intangible. Although he preferred the rich tones of the autumn and the beauties of the sunset, he was equally successful with gray days, as shown by his magnificent "Woodgatherers." His chief subjects pulsate with luminous qualities and atmospheric charms; their chief beauty is one of color with the poetic sentiment strongly expressed. One of the best Inness collections is at the Art Institute of Chicago, which devotes an entire room to him, chiefly the gift of Edward B. Butler; he is well represented at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the National Art Gallery, Washington, and the art museums of Brooklyn, Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Toledo and St. Louis. Among his most liberal patrons and closest friends was Thomas B. Clarke, the art connoisseur, who advised him and assisted in the sale of his canvases so successfully that the last two decades of his life were of affluence and ease. He purchased a home in Montclair, N. J., and painted to his heart's content unhampered by financial cares. Inness sincerely believed that a picture always belonged to the artist who painted it and that he should be permitted at any time to do with it what he pleased in the interest of better art. A life-long habit of retouching his paintings, "to give them more breadth," he would say, and even changing the theme entirely according to his mood, resulted in a number of amusing incidents. One such is recounted by his pupil, Daingerfield, of a painting that had been purchased by an admirer at one of the National Academy's exhibitions. It was a delicate spring scene, light and airy, with cows grazing in a broad meadow. The purchaser took it to Inness with a request that he sharpen the outlines of the cows, which were little more than notes of color. After spending an afternoon on it, the picture was transformed into a powerful seascape with two black rocks in the foreground over which the sea pounded wildly, and with a sky of purple and flaming clouds. Exhibiting the painting to Daingerfield he said: "I guess I touched up his cows for him; it's better now, isn't it?" Personally, he was a man of high intellectual qualities, keen wit and profound spirituality, gentle as a child in his sympathies, much given to mystic and psychical speculation and a believer of the Swedenborgian faith. He possessed great nervous energy, and his best work was accomplished at white heat and under great emotion. "I have seen him," said his son, "sometimes like a madman, stripped to the waist, the perspiration rolling like a millrace from his face, with some tremendous idea struggling for expression. He was married in 1850, to Elizabeth Hart, and had one son, George, Jr., who studied art under his father and became an animal and landscape painter of merit, and who wrote "Life and Letters of George Inness," which is an illuminating delineation of the artist's character and art, but very incomplete as a biography; and one daughter, Helen, who was married to J. Scott Hartley (q. v.), the sculptor. In 1891, his health began to fail, and he went to Scotland with his wife for a period of rest. One afternoon in the town of Bridge of Allan, while enjoying the grandeur of a gorgeous sunset, he exclaimed, "My God! oh, how beautiful," and fell stricken to the ground, expiring a few moments later. The date of his death is Aug. 3, 1894.

HAWTHORNE, Julian, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1846, the son of Nathaniel and Sophia (Peabody) Hawthorne. As a child he was in very delicate health, and at the age of three nearly died of dropsy. In 1853 he went with his parents to Liverpool, at which port his father had been appointed U. S. Consul. From the age of twelve to fourteen years he lived with his father in Italy, passing much of the time in Rome and Florence. He became a great swimmer and walker, and accompanied his father on long walks, all of which prepared him for his later athletic career. Returning to the United States in 1860, he was sent to a private school at Concord, Mass., where he was fitted for college. At school he was a fine baseball and cricket player and a splendid runner, and upon entering the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, in 1863, he excelled as a walker, runner, oarsman and all-around gymnast. His measurements on the Harvard gymnasium books remain as a standard of physical proportion. But he showed little taste for scholarship and although he went through the four years' college course, he did not graduate. He studied civil engineering, both at home and in Dresden, Germany, then the home of his mother and sisters. In 1870 he returned to America, married, and obtained a position as hydrographic engineer in the New York city department of docks, at that time under the direction of Gen. George B. McClellan. In 1871 he began writing short stories for the magazines, and when he lost his position in the dock department in 1872, decided to make literature his profession. His first novel, "Bressant," appeared both in Dresden and in New York in 1873, and was followed by "Idolatry" (1874). He lived in London seven years, contributing to the leading London periodicals. A collection of his magazine sketches appeared in 1875 under the title of "Saxon Studies." In the same year he published his third novel, "Garth." In 1882, after some travel through Great Britain, he returned to New York. Since that time Mr. Hawthorne has devoted himself exclusively to writing, and has published novels, short stories and historical works. He was correspondent of the New York Journal in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, was special correspondent of the Cosmopolitan Magazine in India, and literary critic of the Philadelphia North American in 1901-03. Mr. Hawthorne's best work shows the hand of a finished literary craftsman. He has the faculty of holding the reader's interest, and knows how to tell a story well. Some of his stories are a little sensational in character and display the gloomy cast which characterized the writings of his father. His best stories indicate a gift for psychological analysis, and the power to evoke the spells of mystery, without having recourse to the stock properties of the romancer. On March 15, 1913, Mr. Hawthorne was convicted of violating postal laws, in connection with mining promotion, and was sentenced to serve a term in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. His experiences at Atlanta led him to espouse the cause of prison reform. His books not already mentioned are: "Prince Saroni's Wife" (1884), "Sebastian Strome" (1880), "Ellice Quentin and Other Stories" (1881), "Nathaniel Hawthorne

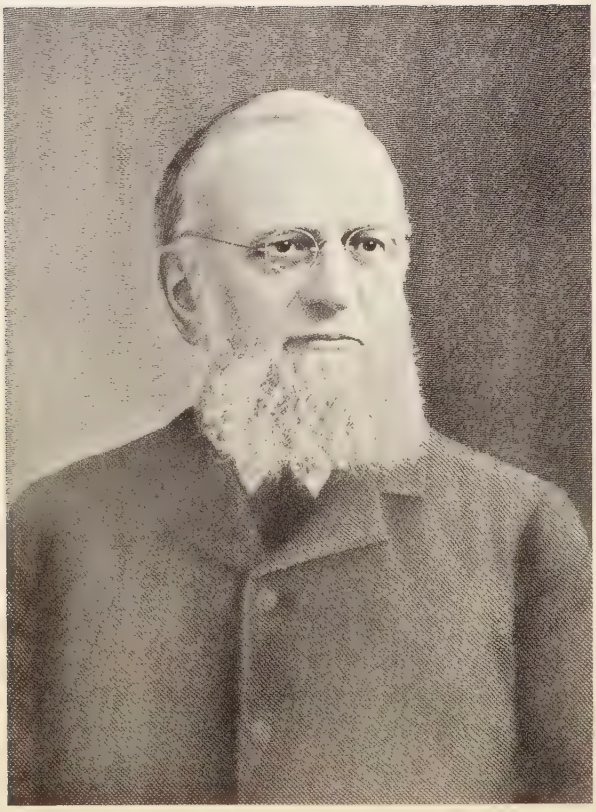
and His Wife" (1885), "Mrs. Gainsborough's Diamonds" (1886), "Millicent and Rosalind" (1889), "American Literature" (co-author, 1891), "The Golden Fleece" (1892), "Six Cent Sam's" (1893), "Humors of the Fair" (1893), "History of the United States" (1898), this history was revised from time to time up to 1915; "James Fenimore Cooper" (in the Warner Classics, 1899), "Spanish America" (1899), "Archibald Malmaison" (1899), "A Fool of Nature" (1899), "One of Those Coincidences" (1899), "Hawthorne and His Circle" (1903), "The Masterpieces and the History of Literature" (1904), "Lovers in Heaven" (1905), Ishmael in Search of an Oasis" (1908), "The Secret of Solomon (1909), "The Subterranean Brotherhood" (1914), "Dust" (1915), "Beatrix Randolph" (1915), "Constance," "Fortune's Fool," "Noble Blood," "Love, or a Name," "David Poindexter's Disappearance," "A Dream and a Forgetting," "Confessions and Criticisms," "John Parmalee's Curse" and "Sinfire." He was married Nov. 15, 1870, to Mary Albertina Amelung, and has one child, Hildegarde Hawthorne, a writer.

Hu Williamson

WILLIAMSON, Hugh, statesman, was born at West Nottingham, Pa., Dec. 5, 1735. He was sent to the College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1757, and having the intention to become a minister of the gospel, he devoted himself for some time to the study of theology and the Presbyterian doctrine. He received his license to preach and devoted himself to the pulpit for about two years as a lay preacher, having never been ordained. His health broke down, and he gave up the church and began to study medicine. In the meantime he received the appointment of professor of mathematics in the College of Philadelphia, which he held for three years, when he went abroad and continued his medical studies in Edinburgh and also at Utrecht, in Holland. On his return to the United States, he settled in Philadelphia, where he obtained a good practice; meanwhile his versatile mind, not satisfied with its merely professional work, devoted itself to abstruse mathematical study and with such success that Mr. Williamson began to receive high appreciation as a scientist. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society, and was sent abroad as a member of the commission appointed to observe the transits of Venus and Mercury appearing at this time. In 1773 Mr. Williamson sailed from Boston for London for the purpose of procuring subscriptions for an academy at Newark, Del., and while there fell into the hands of the privy council. The Boston "Tea party" had just taken place, and in February, 1774, Dr. Williamson was examined on this subject, but without anything of importance being obtained from him in regard to it. Williamson traveled in Europe until 1776, when he returned, and the following year was doing business as a merchant in Edenton, N. C. During the latter part of the war, as surgeon with the troops engaged in the South, he took an active part in the battle of the campaign. After the peace he was for five or six years a member of congress, and he also assisted in framing the constitution of the United States in 1787, and was a member of the state convention which adopted it in 1789. In 1793 he settled in New York and married, and from that time forward passed his life in the practice of literary pursuits. Dr. Williamson published a number of papers and articles on political and economic subjects, besides his "Observations on the Climate of America" (1811); "Observations on Navigable Canals"; an essay on "Comets" in the "Transactions" of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York; "Discourse on the Benefits of Civil History" (1810), and "History of North Carolina" (two volumes, Philadelphia, 1812). His wife, who bore him two sons, was Maria, daughter of Hon. Charles Ward Apthorpe, a wealthy and prominent citizen of New York. Dr. Williamson died in New York city, May 22, 1819.

WASHINGTON, William, soldier, was born in Stafford county, Va., Feb. 28, 1752. He was the eldest son of Baily Washington, and belonged to a younger branch of the original Washington family. But little is known of the early life of William Washington. It has been said that he was educated with a view of his entering the church; but if that was the case he changed his mind on the outbreak of the revolutionary war, and at its beginning he entered the army as captain of infantry in the 3d regiment of the Virginia line, under command of Gen. Mercer. Here he acquired from actual service a practical knowledge of the profession of arms. He was present during the engagements in the vicinity of New York, acquitting himself with great credit, and fought in the battle of Long Island, where he was severely wounded. He made the retreat through New Jersey with Gen. Washington, and was again wounded, this time at the battle of Trenton, in which he made a splendid charge upon one of the enemy's batteries, which resulted in capturing the guns. Capt. Washington had for one of his lieutenants James Monroe, afterward president of the United States. In 1778 he was transferred to the dragoons and assigned to the regiment of Lieut.-Col. George Baylor, and the following year he joined the army of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, engaged in the defense of South Carolina. After being promoted to the command of the regiment, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on March 23, 1780, he encountered and defeated Lieut.-Col. Banastre Tarleton at Rantowles. In December, 1780, by means of a display of "Quaker guns," he reduced the post at Rudgely's, and received the surrender of Col. Rudgely and 100 men without resistance. In the battle of the Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, he made a successful charge upon the British, and congress voted medals to him and to Gen. Morgan and Lieut.-Col. Howard. At this battle he had a personal encounter with Tarleton, in which both were wounded. Washington also took an active part in the operations about Guilford Court House, N. C., where he charged upon and recaptured some cannon that had been taken by the enemy, and in the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, on April 25th, made a brilliant and successful charge. At Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781, his cavalry, with Kirkwood's Delaware troops, formed a reserve. In the second battle on that day he was unhorsed, and while attempting to disengage himself was wounded and taken prisoner. In the spring of 1782, Col. Washington was married to Miss Elliot, of Charleston, S. C.; soon after settling near that city. After the conclusion of peace he took no active part in public affairs besides appearing occasionally in the legislature of South Carolina, although he received the nomination for governor of that

W. Washington



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Thomas G. Shearman

state. When Gen. Washington accepted the position of commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States under the presidency of Mr. Adams, he selected as a member of his staff his kinsman, Col. William Washington, who was promoted to brigadier-general July 19, 1798. He died on March 6, 1810, leaving behind him an "unsullied reputation, an amiable temper, lively manner, a hospitable disposition and a truly benevolent heart."

SHEARMAN, Thomas Gaskell, lawyer and economist, was born in Birmingham, Eng., Nov. 25, 1834. His parents removed to New York in 1844. He became a resident of Brooklyn in 1857, and was admitted to the bar there in 1859; but his law office was always in New York city. While studying law, he began to write a treatise on legal practice and pleading, the first volume of which was published before he had tried a case. Nevertheless, the book was a success, not only in its sale, but also in gaining for its author a valuable reputation in the profession. It led to his employment as one of the secretaries to the New York Code Commission, and for several years he was closely engaged in literary work, mostly on law books, but also as an editorial contributor to well-known journals on legal, political and statistical subjects. His last law book was one prepared jointly with A. A. Redfield, on liability for negligence, and this was the first serious attempt to formulate the law upon that subject. In 1866 Mr. Shearman practically gave up literary work, and entered into the more active practice of his profession, which soon occupied him to the full extent of his powers. Being taken into partnership by David Dudley Field, the firm of Field & Shearman was for the next few years engaged in numerous litigations, famous alike for their magnitude and for the intense activity with which they were conducted on both sides. The firm was generally recognized as one of the foremost of the country, not only for the volume and character of its business, but for its remarkable success. While a member of this firm, Mr. Shearman was appointed general counsel of the Erie Railway Co., at that time involved in a multitude of legal controversies, in all of which he took an active and leading part. His originality in devising new and more effective methods in litigation subjected him to much criticism, but these methods were literally copied by eminent lawyers in opposition to him. His practice of obtaining and serving injunctions by telegraph, which was the most severely censured at the time, has since been sanctioned by the highest courts of England, as well as by some of the most prominent American judges. Consequently, criticism has long since died away. In 1873 Mr. Shearman and John W. Sterling, both members of the firm of Field & Shearman, withdrew and established a new firm, which has ever since enjoyed an exceptional degree of prosperity. For more than two years, beginning in 1874, Mr. Shearman's time and energies were devoted exclusively to the defence of his friend, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, against an unparalleled combination of personal enemies, hostile journalists and ecclesiastical brethren. The mere trial of one of the cases in the civil court occupied more than six months; the preliminary proceedings about three months; and ecclesiastical councils, committees and conferences several months more. Other eminent counsel were engaged upon the same side, among them William M. Evarts, John K. Porter and Benjamin F. Tracy; but Mr. Shearman had the sole supervision of details, and was the only counsel who participated in all the proceedings. The labor involved was enormous; but there is no doubt that Mr. Shearman felt amply repaid by the vindication of his friend, and by seeing Mr. Beecher close his life, after a few more years of honor and usefulness, with the reverence and love of his fellow-citizens. After the close of the Beecher trial, Mr. Shearman was next retained in several hundred litigations, arising out of the famous gold speculations of 1869, in all of which he was successful. He was afterward largely employed in the foreclosure of railway mortgages, the reorganization of large railway companies and the organization and administration of various corporations. From his youth up Mr. Shearman was an advocate of the total abolition of slavery. He worked actively with the Republican party from 1856 to 1868, but was never a candidate for office. Prior to 1860 he was a protectionist; but he then became a convert to free trade. In 1880 he began to take a lively interest in that cause, and from that time devoted most of the time which he could spare from business to the promotion of absolute free trade and the abolition of all indirect taxation. He made many addresses and published many pamphlets upon these subjects, and had a large share in all that was done for the cause of American free trade during the nineties, and was almost as widely known by his work for economic reforms as he was by his work as a lawyer. His principal writings are: "Tillinghast and Shearman's Practice" (1861-65); "Shearman & Redfield on Negligence" (1869-88); "Talks on Free Trade" (1881); "Pauper Labor of Europe" (1885); "Distribution of Wealth" (1887); "Owners of the United States" (1889); "The Coming Billionaire" (1890); "Crooked Taxation" (1891). He prepared for the New York Code Commissioners the Book of Form (1860), and most of the Civil Code (1862-65). The latter has been adopted in substance in North Dakota, South Dakota and California, but not in New York. He was married Jan. 29, 1859, to Elmira, daughter of James Partridge of Brooklyn. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1900.

BRAINARD, John, clergyman, was born at Hartford, Conn., June 4, 1830, the son of Hezekiah and Rebecca (Morgan) Brainard. He was prepared for college at the Hartford Grammar School and the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Conn., and in 1847 matriculated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., graduating in 1851 from this institution. Deciding to enter the ministry he went for his theological studies to the Berkeley Divinity School, before its removal from Hartford to Middletown, Conn., its present site. On Dec. 18, 1853, he was ordained to the diaconate in Christ church, Hartford, Conn., by Bishop Brownell. He received two calls soon after his ordination to become rector of churches in Connecticut, but declined, to become assistant minister in Grace church, Baltimore. Mr. Brainard was ordained a priest May 18, 1856, in St. Paul's church, Baltimore, by the Rt. Rev. William R. Whittingham. He at once accepted a call to become rector of St. James's church, Birmingham, Conn., and re-

mained in charge of this church until Nov. 1, 1863, when he accepted a unanimous call to the rectorship of St. Peter's, Auburn, N. Y. He has since remained in charge of this church, and has become identified with its interests and its people during his long pastorate. In 1863 he was elected Fellow of Trinity College, and again in 1879; and in 1870 was awarded the degree of D.D. by his alma mater. Dr. Brainard has been a member of the standing committee of the diocese of central New York, having filled the offices of secretary and president of that body, and in 1883–86–89 was a delegate to the general convention.

GAY, Sydney Howard, journalist and author, was born in Hingham, Mass., May 22, 1814. He was the son of Ebenezer Gay of Hingham, a lawyer of standing, and great-grandson of the Rev. Ebenezer Gay who was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1696, and died in Hingham in 1787. Through the wife of this clergyman he was descended from Gov. Bradford of Plymouth Colony, and through his mother, Mary Allyne (Otis) was connected by blood with John Cotton, Increase and Cotton Mather, Nehemiah Walter, the colleague of Eliot the apostle, and James Otis the "patriot." He entered Harvard at the age of fifteen, but was compelled by failure of health to withdraw in his junior year. The college authorities subsequently conferred upon him the degree of A.B. After a few years passed partly in travel and partly in a counting-house in Boston, he began the study of law in his father's office. But a peculiar obstacle presented itself to his proposed career. The oath to support the constitution of the United States was a pre-requisite to admission to the bar. The constitution recognized and upheld slavery, which Mr. Gay believed iniquitous, "the sum of all villanies." His conscience forbade him to take the oath. He accepted the logical consequences, abandoned his professional studies and allied himself with the Garrisonian abolitionists, then a small and unpopular body. Late in life Mr. Gay wrote of the Boston abolitionists, "This handful of people, to the outside world a set of pestilent fanatics, were among themselves the most charming circle of cultivated men and women it has ever been my lot to know." At that time in many parts of the country every active and aggressive anti-slavery advocate took his life in his hands. In 1842 Mr. Gay became a lecturing agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society and took part in the hundred conventions held in the West. In 1844 he was made editor of the "National Anti-Slavery Standard," the official organ of the society, published in New York. He served the cause in this capacity until 1858 when, anti-slavery sentiment having entered politics, he felt at liberty to accept an invitation to join the staff of the "Tribune." In a letter of farewell, William Lloyd Garrison said, "I cannot close this letter without expressing to you my high appreciation of the fidelity which you have exhibited to the anti-slavery cause ever since you espoused it; and for nearly fourteen years you have borne aloft its standard 'without concealment and without compromise.' . . . I have ever felt the utmost reliance upon your clear-sightedness, firmness, persistency and indomitable spirit. . . . Wherever you are, or however engaged, we are all persuaded that the anti-slavery cause will ever be dear to your heart, and its success an object of paramount interest." This was true. From 1862 until 1866 Mr. Gay was managing editor of the "Tribune." Of this period Col. E. B. Washburn writes: "The war of the rebellion was then the great engrossing subject of thought and effort throughout the land. All Mr. Gay's powers were enlisted in advocacy of its vigorous and unrelenting prosecution. He traced its origin to slavery, his life-long abhorrence. He believed that it was the ordained means for the abolition of that crime against humanity. . . . It is difficult to overstate the value of his services to the national cause throughout our civil war." Henry Wilson, afterward vice-president of the United States, said of him, "the man deserved well of his country who kept the 'Tribune' a war paper in spite of Greeley." The editorial responsibilities of those trying years told upon Mr. Gay's health and he remained quietly at his home on Staten Island from 1866 until 1868, when he became the managing editor of the Chicago "Tribune." He retained this position till the great fire of 1871. During the following winter he acted with the relief committee and wrote their first published report in the spring of 1872. Shortly after he returned to New York and joined the editorial staff of the "Evening Post," remaining two years. In 1874 William Cullen Bryant, being invited to join a great publishing house in the enterprise of preparing an illustrated history of the United States, consented on condition that Mr. Gay should be its author. Mr. Bryant wrote the introduction to the first volume, while the history itself was written by Mr. Gay with the help of several collaborators in special chapters, to whom he gives credit in his prefaces. This work (4 vols., 8vo, New York, 1876–1881) beginning with the pre-historic races of America and coming down to the close of the civil war, introduced a new treatment of American history, which has become popular. Later Mr. Gay wrote a life of Madison for the "American Statesmen Series" (Boston, 1884), and the chapter on Amerigo Vespucci for the "Narrative and Critical History of America" edited by Justin Winsor (Boston and New York, 1889). He also wrote many articles, reviews, and book notices for magazines and newspapers, chiefly, of late years, on historical subjects. The New York "Critic" said: "His painstaking accuracy of statement was not distinctively journalistic, and his literary ability was also of a higher order than is often pressed into the service of the daily papers." He died at New Brighton, S. I., June 25, 1888.

GRIMES, Thomas Wingfield, lawyer and congressman, was born at Greensboro, Ga., Dec. 18, 1844. He was educated at Emory College, and the State University of Ga., being graduated in 1863, and admitted to the bar in 1866 in Chattahoochee county. He served gallantly as a private in the Confederate army during the war between the states. He was state representative in 1868 and 1875, state senator in 1878, delegate to the national democratic convention in 1880, solicitor-general in 1880 and 1884, and a member of the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses. He has been distinguished by intrepidity in his public life. Two incidents illustrated this chivalric feature of his character. When a member of the Georgia legislature he introduced a measure concerning his own constituency to which there was a brisk minority opposition at home. To test the sentiment of his people, he promptly resigned his place, announced his candidacy for re-election, and successfully vindicated his course by an overwhelming endorsement and triumphant return to the legislature. In

the contest for a candidate to the fifty-second congress, he lost the nomination when in his grasp by sturdily refusing to champion a popular measure to which his convictions were opposed, preferring defeat to giving up honest views. An excellent lawyer, a vigorous prosecuting officer, an able and conscientious legislator and a thoroughly sincere and courageous public man, Mr. Grimes ranked among the political leaders in Georgia. He was not married, and died in Columbus, Ga., Oct. 28, 1905.

PARSONS, Albert Ross, musician, was born at Sandusky, O., Sept. 16, 1847, the son of John Jehiel Preston and Sarah Barnes (Averill) Parsons. Sir John Parsons, mayor of Hereford in 1481; the several earls of Rosse; two lords mayor of London in the eighteenth century, Dr. James Parsons, author of the "Remains of Japhet," and the once celebrated organist of Westminster Abbey, John Parsons, belonged to this family. The American branch is descended from Joseph Parsons, the companion and friend of Pynchon, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1630. Among Joseph Parsons's descendants are many officers and soldiers of the revolutionary, French and Indian, Mexican, and Civil wars, while in the first four generations alone there were from twelve to fifteen clergymen. The subject of this sketch is a descendant in the ninth generation, and by right of his revolutionary ancestry is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

His inclination to music was first awakened when he was four years old, by a guitar brought to his home by a visitor. Within two years he began to receive systematic instruction on the pianoforte and when only nine he played in concert in Buffalo. In 1858 the family removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where the only teacher to be found pronounced him too far advanced for his instruction. Here he filled a position as church organist until 1863, when he began studying piano harmony and counterpoint in New York city, under Frederick Louis Ritter. In 1867 Mr. Parsons studied in the conservatory at Leipsic under Reinecke, Moscheles, Papperitz, Oscar Paul, E. F. Richter, and F. David. He became a pupil of Carl Tausig of Berlin in 1870 and of Dr. Kullak after Tausig's death. He also made the acquaintance of Wagner. In Germany he devoted much attention to æsthetics, philosophy, metaphysics, and theology as well as to the translation of works on music from German into English. Since his return to America in 1872, he has been prominently connected with musical affairs in New York city and has contributed largely to musical literature. He was at one time editor of "Benham's Review" and his translation of Wagner's philosophic study, entitled "Beethoven," is a masterpiece. Among his other works are "Science of Pianoforte Practice," "The Principles of Expression Applied to the Pianoforte," "Teaching Reforms," and translations of Kullak's edition of Chopin's piano compositions, and of Hollander's edition of Schumann's works for piano. In 1874 he married Alice Van Ness, daughter of Cornelius and Deborah Schuyler Bradt Van Ness of New York city. The few compositions he has thus far published have been very successful. "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," called forth a delightful and characteristic letter from Dudley Buck, and "Break, Break," was a favorite with the late contralto, Antonia Heine. The "Etude" pronounced his playing of the difficult pianoforte trio of Willard Burr before the American Society for the Promotion of Musical Art in New York city, "beautiful and finished in the extreme." Nevertheless, up to the present he has been engaged chiefly in teaching. His work, "Parsifal, the Finding of Christ through Art; or, Richard Wagner as a Theologian," is an evidence that philosophy has been the intellectual relaxation of his otherwise busy life. This work has been pronounced by the critics a "substantial, valuable addition to theological literature;" a "unique book showing a marvellous insight into Wagner's impelling motives;" and "connecting the development of Wagner's career with the ethical development of humanity." Mme. Wagner, in an autograph letter to the author, expressed herself as "deeply touched by the sentiment which inspired its pages." Mr. Parsons is a member of the Episcopal church, of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vice-president and director of the pianoforte department of the Metropolitan College of Music, New York city, pianoforte examiner at Evelyn College, Princeton, N. J., and foundation member, incorporator, examiner, and Fellow of the American College of Musicians. He was in 1890 president of the American Society for the Promotion of Musical Art, M. T. N. A., into whose work he was early drawn.

PHILLIPS, Lewis Strong, manufacturer, was born at Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 4, 1818, the son of Joseph and Electra (Bridgman) Phillips, who were both natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. Lewis received his early education at the village school in his native town, and entered the academy at Homer, N. Y., where he took a full course and was graduated at the age of eighteen. The following four years were spent in teaching in Kentucky. He then decided to adopt the occupation which his father had followed, the manufacture of leather, and in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the business he spent some time in South America, thus manifesting a spirit of thoroughness and enterprise that characterized him through life. On his return he engaged in business on his own account at Phœnix, N. Y. At the end of two years he removed his business to Baldwinsville, N. Y., where he remained fourteen years, and then removed to Syracuse, N. Y., where he resided and was actively engaged in the leather business until within a few years of his death. He retired from business to gratify his desire for extensive travel in foreign countries. Mr. Phillips was a man of strict integrity, which won for him the confidence of all those with whom he had business dealings, and his industry, ability and upright character were crowned with deserved success in the accumulation of an ample fortune. In 1852 he married Mary, the youngest daughter of Judge Otis Bigelow, of Baldwinsville, N. Y. Mr. Phillips was a man of domestic tastes, fond of music, and devoted to his home. Gentle and kindly by nature, courteous in his bearing to others, and considerate of their rights and feelings, he made many warm friends. He took a patriotic interest in politics, but could never be persuaded to accept a nomination for office, holding that a good citizen could benefit his city and state out of office, as well as in it. In 1874 he became a member of the First Presbyterian church of Syracuse, where he had long been an attendant. Mr. Phillips died in Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1886.

GRAVES, Nathan Fitch, financier, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1813, son of Benjamin and Molly (Stark) Graves, and great-grandson of Benjamin Graves, who was one of the defenders of Fort Griswold in New London harbor, and was slain at the massacre by the British. Young Graves was brought up on his father's farm, and was educated in the public schools and the local academy. At the age of sixteen he began to teach, at the same time studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice in partnership with Timothy Jenkins at Oneida Castle. He practiced in New York for about one year, and then settled in Syracuse, forming a partnership with Daniel P. Wood (q.v.), which continued for fifteen years. His financial career began as president of the newly organized Burnet Bank, which was started in Syracuse in 1852, and whose teller was John Knox, afterward comptroller of the currency at Washington. As a state bank it ceased to exist after the passage of the national act, but it was reorganized as the Fourth National Bank and later became the New York State Banking Co. Mr. Graves remained its president during these changes. He was mayor of Syracuse during 1874-76; served as school commissioner, and as president of the board of education. He was also president of the Syracuse Savings Bank, and one of the trustees of the State Idiot Asylum, and a director of the United States Life Insurance Co. He was one of the founders of the Syracuse Civil Service Reform Association in 1882, of which he was also president. He founded a lectureship on missions at the seminary in New Brunswick, N. J. He was married June 1, 1842, to Helen P., daughter of S. Sidney Breese of New Jersey, and after her death in 1844 he was married to her sister, Catharine H. Breese, Nov. 23, 1845. He died in Syracuse, N. Y., July 21, 1896. (Portrait opposite p. 497.)

READ, Jacob, U. S. senator, was born in South Carolina in 1752. He came of a family distinguished in civil life. After receiving a liberal education at home, he was sent to England where he studied law from 1773 until 1776, and returning, began practice in Charleston. The revolutionary fervor, however, carried him beyond private consideration, and entering the field, he served as major of South Carolina volunteers, but was unfortunately taken prisoner and confined at St. Augustine, Fla., for four years. Upon his release, he was sent to the legislature, and, subsequently, represented South Carolina in the Continental Congress from 1783 until 1786. On Dec. 7, 1795, he took his seat in the U. S. Senate as a Federalist, serving as president *pro tempore* in 1797, and closing his term March 3, 1801. He was immediately appointed by Pres. Adams judge of the U. S. District Court of South Carolina, which office he held until his death, which took place in Charleston, July 17, 1816.

BUCHTEL, John Richard, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Summit county, O., Jan. 18, 1820, the son of John and Catherine (Richards) Buchtel. His great-grandfather, a native of Germany, was a man of high education, a graduate of Heidelberg, and an eminent mathematician and astronomer. His mother was of Irish-English ancestry, and endowed with all the strong national traits of her countrymen. John Richard passed his early days in laborious work upon his father's farm, without educational advantages. When at the age of twenty-one he could read with difficulty and barely make an intelligent signature. He worked at various employments, threshing, clearing land and cutting timber, and working land on shares, until by thrift and economy he had accumulated sufficient money to purchase a small farm of twenty acres. He continued farming, constantly adding to his land until 1854, when he gave up his business and entered the employment of Ball, Aultman & Co., of Canton, O., manufacturers of the famous Buckeye mowers and reapers, as their agent. In 1856, when their works were burned, and they were compelled to make an assignment, it was largely through his courage and enterprise that their prosperity was restored. In 1864 Mr. Buchtel induced the manufacturers to build a factory at Akron, O., which he considered a desirable location. A stock company, called Aultman, Miller & Co., was organized, of which he became president, and continued in office until 1883. The establishment of the Buckeye works was the first in a movement that has since made Akron one of the largest manufacturing centres in the country, and therefore the origin of the prosperity of the town may be attributed to the energetic efforts of Mr. Buchtel. He was for many years president of the Canton corporation known as the C. Aultman Co., a director of the Akron Iron Co., of the Bank of Akron, of the Weary, Snyder & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., and connected in various ways with a number of financial interests. Besides extensive connections with Akron industries, Mr. Buchtel undertook in 1877, in company with several other capitalists, the development of the coal and iron resources of the Hocking Valley. He was one of the vice-presidents of the large company which was formed for this purpose, and for a long time had charge of the coal mining and furnace business in the valley. The success of the enterprise for a considerable period was largely due to his able management of the interests committed to him. The Village of Buchtel, Athens county, O., with a population of 2,000 inhabitants bears his name. He carefully guarded the best interests of his name, providing them with comfortable homes; a great metropolitan store stocked with all kinds of goods for the benefit of his employees, no high profits being taken from the customers; he also built a large and commodious opera house in the town. A more adequate idea of this enterprise will be obtained from the statement that during the year 1880 the Akron Iron Company paid the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad $100,000 for transporting coal over its road. The intense strain of the responsibility of this work was too much, even for his strong constitution, and in 1887 he came home with a stroke of paralysis, and never returned to his active duties. Having felt throughout his life the want of an education, Mr. Buchtel took a deep interest in educational affairs. The result of his interest was the founding and the building up of Buchtel College, which, through his own efforts and by the expenditure of personal means, has been raised to a flourishing condition. The college is under the control of the Universalist church of Ohio. In 1870 Mr. Buchtel gave $6,000 to the college's building fund, and $25,000 to the endowment fund. The competition for the location of the college was close, and Akron, by raising $60,000 secured it. When the cornerstone of the college was laid on July 4, 1874, Horace Greeley delivered the principal address. In 1874 he established the chair of physics and chemistry in the name of his wife, Elizabeth Buchtel, giving $20,000. He gave to the college practically all he possessed, in all about half a million dollars, leaving it his entire estate at his death. Under

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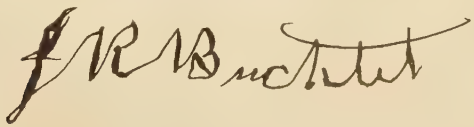


ELIJAH KELLOGG
CLERGYMAN AND AUTHOR

JOSEPH S. MUNDY
MANUFACTURER

JOHN H. BONER
POET

NATHAN F. GRAVES
FINANCIER

his beneficent guidance the college assumed a place among the leading institutions of learning in the United States. Mr. Buchtel's philanthropy did not stop within the pale of the Universalist denomination; churches of all sects were the recipients of his bounty, which was never denied to any worthy object. John R. Buchtel lived a noble life, inspired with Christian faith and hope, and filled with a great enthusiasm for humanity, and he will serve as an example to all who are interested in the cause of education, and in the promotion of the welfare of mankind. He was married Jan. 8, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Davidson, of Summit, O. She aided her husband in his earliest struggles and lived to enjoy the fruits of his prosperity, and to be a valuable coadjutor in his works of philanthropy. She was stricken with paralysis in June, 1881, and died May 22, 1891. They had no children. John R. Buchtel died at his home in Akron, O., May 23, 1892.

BARGER, Samuel F., lawyer, was born in New York City, Oct. 19, 1832, son of Henry and Matilda (Frost) Barger, of Dutch descent. He was educated at Columbia College Grammar School and the University of the City of New York, studied law in Paterson, N. J., and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1854 and the New York bar in 1855. He established a practice in New York City. He was interested as a director in the lines of the New York Central Railroad Co., serving on its executive and law committees and was also a director and member of the executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and all its leased lines. He was a life member of the New York Historical Society, the American Geographical Society and the St. Nicholas Society; a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the Union Club, the Manhattan Club, the Knickerbocker Club and the Metropolitan Club of New York, the Reading Room and Casino of Newport, R. I., and the Somerset Club of Boston, Mass. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity in Holland Lodge. He was married in Medway, Mass., June 22, 1869, to Edna Jeanie, daughter of Richard Le Favor of Boston, Mass., and had three children: Maud, Edna and Milton Sanford Barger. He died in New York City, April 7, 1914.

KELLOGG, Elijah, clergyman and author, was born in Portland, Me., May 20, 1813, son of Rev. Elijah and Eunice (McLellan) Kellogg. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1840, later attending Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, and being graduated there in 1843. In 1844 he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Harpswell, Me. From 1855 to 1865 he was chaplain of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, and after 1865 he devoted himself mainly to writing juvenile stories. He learned to know the sea as pastor of the Congregational church at Harpswell, and the people of that fishing village were wont to say that no writer of sea stories could so truthfully depict sea life, or so accurately portray the feeling and character of the sailors. The best remembered of Kellogg's works is undoubtedly the recitation "Spartacus to the Gladiators," which every American schoolboy has learned at one time or another. His novels are: "Charlie Bell, the Waif of Elm Island," (1868); "The Ark of Elm Island," (1869); "Arthur Brown, the Young Captain," (1870); "The Boy Farmer of Elm Island," (1870); "Hard-Scrabble of Elm Island," (1870); "Norman Cline," (1870); "The Young Shipbuilders of Elm Island," (1870); "Stout Heart, or, The Student from over the Sea," (1873); "Brought to the Front, or, The Young Defenders," (1876), and "Forest Glen, or, The Mohawk's Friendship," (1877), and "Merry Xmas," a farce in two scenes, written for a college performance, and first published in 1910. It was said of the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, that when he became minister of the Harpswell church, he promised the fisher folk that he would never renounce his place there as long as they wanted him to stay. When, in later years, he won fame as an author, and received many calls to more lucrative positions, he kept his promise, and stayed at Harpswell. Although he had written enough successful books to secure him a comfortable fortune, he died poor. He gave away his own money and spent much time trying to induce others to spend their wealth in charity among the poor of the community in which he lived. He was married to Hannah Pearson, daughter of Rev. Thadeus S. Pomeroy, and had one son, Frank S., and one daughter, Mary C., who married Harry Batchelder. He died at North Harpswell, Me., March 17, 1901.

MUNDY, Joseph Scudder, mechanical engineer and manufacturer, was born in Rahway, N. J., April, 1847, son of Henry Ellis and Frances (Crowell) Mundy, and grandson of Henry Mundy, a carriage manufacturer and one of the first promoters of the New Jersey Railroad & Transportation Co., now part of the Pennsylvania railroad. Joseph S. Mundy was apprenticed to a firm of machinists in Newark, and in 1869 was admitted to the firm of Horton & Kent, successors of the original firm. In the following year he bought out the entire business. In 1871 he began to make sketches and plans of a friction-drum hoisting engine which was perfected and patented in 1875. The validity of his patents was several times contested in the courts, but every suit was decided in his favor. It was the pioneer friction-drum hoisting engine, and for many years was the best-known device for pile-driving and hoisting for the use of railway and steamship companies, bridge builders and contractors. Besides manufacturing the hoisting engine in large quantities, Mr. Mundy's business consisted in the manufacture of all kinds of contractors' equipage, and at the time of his death had become one of the large industries of Newark, the factories covering nearly four acres of ground. Mr. Mundy was married in 1873 to Mary E., daughter of William H. Hallenbeck of Hudson, N. Y., by whom he had one son, Clinton L. Mundy, who was associated with him in the business. He was a Knight Templar Mason. He died in Newark, N. J., May 26, 1915.

BONER, John Henry, poet, was born in Salem, N. C., Jan. 31, 1845, a descendant of one of North Carolina's oldest families. He received a good academic education, and subsequently learned the printer's trade. After some years of experience at journalism he became editor of newspapers at Salem and Asheville, N. C. In 1868 he was appointed reading clerk of the North Carolina constitutional convention, and during 1869-70 he was chief clerk of the North Carolina house of representatives. In 1871 he entered the employ of the government printing office in Washington, first as compositor, then as proofreader. He had been a partisan of the Republican party in his home state, and, consequently, when the Democratic party returned to power he was discharged from the civil service on the ground of "offensive partisanship." While employed at the government printing office he published his first work of poems,

"Whispering Pines," (1883). The beauty of his verses gained him recognition and appreciation from America's literary men, chief among them being Edmund Clarence Stedman, who said of Boner's poems: "They open up vistas of the life and spirit of the South," invited him to New York after he left the government printing office and secured him employment on the staff of the Century Dictionary, then in the course of preparation. For a time Boner aided Stedman in preparing his great "Library of American Literature," for publication. He was elected a member of the Authors' Club (N. Y.) in 1888. In November, 1889, his best known poem, "Poe's Cottage at Fordham," appeared in the Century Magazine. He also wrote a series of "City Sonnets," which appeared in the periodical press. During 1891-92 he was literary editor of the New York World, and from there joined the editorial staff of the Standard Dictionary. When that work was completed in 1894, its publishers placed Mr. Boner in charge of their publication, "The Literary Digest." He remained in charge of this weekly periodical until 1897, and with his critical judgment and excellent taste, he greatly improved the character of the journal, preparing a valuable series of summaries of American contemporary poetry that attracted much notice and which has been a feature of the "Digest" since. After 1897 he did occasional literary work until 1900, when he was reappointed to his old position in the government printing office at Washington, the charge of "offensive partisanship" having been declared invalid. He was in poor health, and after a year at his desk, went South in an attempt to recuperate, the expenses of this vacation being defrayed by funds received through the publication of a pamphlet of verse, "Some New Poems," (1900). He returned to his work early in 1901, but was not able to continue at his desk for long and died, after a year of great suffering, in Washington, D. C., Mar. 6, 1903.

CHEEVER, Samuel, jurist, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Cheever, was born at North Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 22, 1787. His father was a farmer and thoroughly imbued with the then prevailing tradition that a son should yield duty and service to his father until majority; and young Cheever was kept at farm work until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, and in the meantime he attended a district school during the winter months and pursued his studies under self-tutelage at such odd times as he could while at work. Having a natural bent for the acquisition of knowledge, together with an excellent memory, he became well read in standard literature and proficient in Latin and Greek. After attaining his majority, he left home and commenced the study of law, attending the lectures of Judge Gould, and at the same time maintained himself by teaching Latin and Greek to young men, and among his pupils were numbered several persons who have become men of celebrity in the nation. In 1808 he left Massachusetts and removed to Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., where he continued his legal study. Soon after he came to Troy and establishing himself at the corner of Congress and First streets, he commenced the practice of his profession. He was successful and had the reputation of being a reliable, studious and conscientious lawyer. In 1818 he married Mrs. Julia Jones, the widow of a former prominent and wealthy merchant of Troy. While at Troy, he was elected to and ably filled the office of district attorney for Rensselaer county. At the termination of his term of office, he removed to Albany and there practiced law, residing during a portion of the time in the large and ancient mansion (built in the seventeenth century and still standing) on the east side of the river, opposite Albany. He retired from professional practice from Albany to his farm at Bemus Heights, Saratoga county, where he remained but a short time when he removed to Waterford, at which place he remained until his death. Judge Cheever was always a member of the democratic party, an associate and friend of Wright and Marcy, an active and influential politician. On religious matters Judge Cheever was of very liberal opinions and had devoted much study to the subject. He usually attended the Presbyterian church, of which society his family were members. At Albany he was elected county judge, or "First Judge," as it was called, and some of his excellent legal opinions delivered at that time will long survive him. Judge Cheever was one of the commissioners of the Boston and Albany railroad, and to him, perhaps more than to any other person, that road owes its existence. He was a practical surveyor and assisted in the purchase of the land and the laying out of the line for the company. He was also, to a great extent, instrumental in the organization and equipment of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. During his later years he was a contributor to a number of New York papers and periodicals. Among other public positions filled by Judge Cheever was the presidency of the State Agricultural Society, of which society he was always a friend. He was one of the commissioners appointed to lay out the city of Brooklyn. He also served as state canal commissioner, and was director of numerous private corporations. He reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and his mental force and vigor were entirely unimpaired. His final brief sickness was the result of a cold, and he died at his home in Waterford, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1874.

THOMPSON, John Wesley, clergyman, was born at Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1843. He was educated in his native state in the common schools, in the Essex Academy, Essex, and in the Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward. He received his theological education at the Biblical Institute in Concord, N. H., and at the age of twenty-two entered upon his active ministry in the Methodist church by joining the Troy conference. His ability and eloquence soon made him prominent, and he became pastor, in turn, of several large and influential churches. His first charge was at Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1866, and since then he has been pastor of churches at Troy, Essex, Peru, Salem, Albany, Canajoharie, East Albany, and Greenwich, all in the state of New York, and at North Adams, Mass. He is the present pastor of the State street church, Troy, N. Y. He represented his conference as a delegate to the general conference held in Cincinnati in 1880, and in 1891 received the degree of D.D. from the Syracuse University. Dr. Thompson possesses in a high degree the analytical and argumentative powers that pertain to an advocate, and also the ability to clothe his thoughts in language that is accurate and flexible, and often graced with an imagery as pleasing as it is scholarly. His readiness in ascertaining the

motives that underlie action has given him a position in the ecclesiastical courts of his conference, and in the trials conducted in these courts he is almost invariably called upon as prosecutor, or to act as counsel for the accused. Dr. Thompson is an ardent republican, and is interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the state and the nation. He delivered forty addresses for Harrison and Morton in the campaign of 1888. For four successive years he has delivered the address at the Lincoln Banquet in Troy, N. Y. As a popular lecturer he is in constant demand.

SIM, F. L., physician, was born in Golconda, Ill., Apr. 29, 1834, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the son of Dr. William Sim, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and a physician and surgeon of distinction, who married a Philadelphia lady, the daughter of Francis Jack, a leading contractor and builder of that city. During his early life F. L. Sim passed much of his time in Kentucky. He received his education at Hanover College, Indiana, and afterward entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1855. He was also under the private tuition of Dr. T. G. Richardson, now professor of clinical surgery in Tulane University, La. Prof. Richardson was appointed to the chair of surgery in the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1856, and Dr. Sim accompanied him to that city, where he attended the lectures, visited the hospitals, and prosected for the professor. In March, 1857, he was graduated *ad eundem*, and returned to his home, practicing with his father until 1861. He then located in Memphis, Tenn., where he has taken a leading part in the various epidemics of cholera, smallpox and yellow fever, regardless of his physical comfort and personal safety. He worked as many hours as his vital forces would permit, and in 1878–79, when he was in the service of the Howards, it was not uncommon for him to make fifty or sixty visits a day. In 1882 he assumed the editorship of the Memphis "Medical Monthly," a journal about to be abandoned on account of its failure to pay expenses, and soon placed it on a good financial basis, with the largest circulation of any medical periodical published in the South. He practiced alone until 1887, and then admitted to partnership his former pupil, Dr. E. A. Neely, of Jackson, Miss.; and in January, 1890, they admitted to partnership Dr. J. A. Batte, the style of the firm being Drs. Sim, Neely & Batte. In 1859 he was married to Mary A. Berry, of Livingston, Ky., a daughter of Uriah G. Berry, a wealthy merchant and landowner.

He was professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, formerly professor of obstetrics and diseases of children in the same institution, ex-president of the Association of American Medical Editors, member of the American Medical Association, of the British Medical Association, of the American Public Health Association, of the Tennessee State Medical Society, of the Tennessee State Board of Health, of the Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, of the Memphis Medical Society, and honorary member of the Nashville Academy of Medicine. Dr. Sim died Nov. 23, 1894.

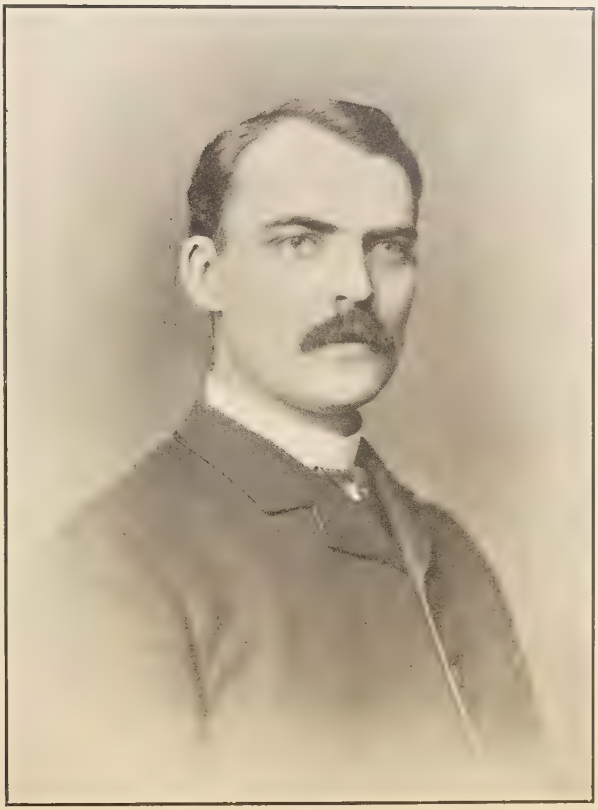
BUCKINGHAM, Charles Lumen, patent lawyer of New York, was born at Berlin Heights, O., Oct. 14, 1852. His grandfather and great-grandfather emigrated in the early days from Connecticut to the now famous "Western Reserve." The founder of the American branch of the family, Thomas Buckingham landed at Boston, June 26, 1637. He was of the company of noted Puritans who founded New Haven in 1638, and became one of the original founders and proprietors of Milford, Conn., in 1639, being one of the "seven pillars" who organized the Milford church in that year. He was prominent in local affairs, and represented Milford as deputy to the Connecticut general court. Rev. Thomas Buckingham, his son, born at Milford in 1646, held a high rank among the clergymen of the time, and was known as a leader in all efforts for the prosperity and extension of the church. He was one of the moderators of that famous synod which convened at Saybrook and formed the platform for the government of the churches in 1708, and was a founder and also a fellow of Yale College from 1700 to his decease. Mr. C. L. Buckingham is in the eighth generation in direct line from this distinguished clergyman. The line is as follows: Thomas Buckingham (1); Rev. Thomas (2), whose second wife, Hester, was a daughter of Thomas Hosmer, one of the most prominent men in Connecticut; Thomas (3), whose wife was Margaret, daughter of Francis Griswold, also prominent in the colony; Thomas (4) (wife, Mary Parker); Jedediah (5) (wife, Martha Clerk); Thomas (6) (wife, Triphena Hibbard); Samuel (7) (wife, Thankful Babcock); George (8) (wife, Ariadne Andrews); C. L. Buckingham (9). Ex-Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut is descended through a collateral line. Young Buckingham's father died early, leaving him and a brother dependent upon their mother—a woman of unusual attainments and exemplary character. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1875. He was ably equipped for a scientific and engineering career, but while serving as examiner in the U. S. patent office he recognized that his future advancement depended largely upon a knowledge of the law. After graduation at the Columbian Law School of Washington, with the advantages of his patent office experience, he came to New York city as counsel of the Western Union Telegraph Co.; and here he soon commanded attention by his ability as a lawyer and his practical and technical knowledge as an expert in patent litigation and the problems involved in modern engineering and invention, more particularly in the domain of electricity and its manifold applications. The growth of the electric arts and the large interests involved in their commercial development have directed the best legal talent into the specialty of patent law; and it is here that Mr. Buckingham's work as expert and lawyer has contributed not the least to set apart the sub-field of electrical cases—most difficult of all—into a division by itself. In this department Mr. Buckingham is the most original figure. With such men as Pres. Morton of Stevens Institute, and Prof. Brackett of Princeton College, he was a contributor to the series of electrical articles published in "Scribner's Magazine" in 1889–90. He has been leading counsel in important patent contests of the American District Telegraph, the Schuyler Electric Light (of Connecticut), the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone, the Western Union, the Gold and Stock, and the American Speaking Telephone Co.; and, as special counsel, he was employed to conduct important litigations pending between the Edison and the Thomson-Houston Electric compa-

nies prior to their consolidation, and later by the General Electric Co. in suits brought by the Westinghouse interests, including those upon the Tesla patents for transmitting power over great distances. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He died in New York city, May 3, 1909.

OTIS, Samuel Allyne, statesman, was born in Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 24, 1740, son of Col. James and Mary (Allyne) Otis, grandson of John and Mercy (Bacon) Otis, great-grandson of John and Mary (Jacobs) Otis, and great-great-grandson of John Otis, who came from Hingham, Norfolk, England, and was among those who drew lots at Hingham, Mass., in 1635. He was the brother of James Otis (q. v.), the patriot. His grandfather, John Otis, was a representative in the general court for twenty years, for over eighteen years a commander of militia of Barnstable county, thirteen years chief justice of the court of common pleas, and first judge of probate; in 1706 he was chosen one of His Majesty's council and sat on the board for twenty-one years. His father, James Otis, was particularly distinguished for his knowledge of the law. He was made a member of the provincial legislature in 1758, becoming speaker of the house, and one of his Majesty's council in 1760. He was chief justice of the court of common pleas from 1764 until the Revolution. He was negatived as a member of the legislature and council in 1762, by the governor, because of his opposition to measures of the government. Each succeeding year he was elected to the council, and was as regularly negatived as chosen, until, in 1770, Gov. Hutchinson approbated the choice. He sat at the council board during the first years of the war, and was its president and oldest member. He reached the rank of colonel in the continental army. He has frequently been mentioned as a compeer of Adams, Quincy and Hancock. Samuel A. Otis, after receiving a preliminary education, was sent to Harvard, where he graduated A.B. in 1759 and A.M. in 1762. For a time he conducted a mercantile business in Boston, meanwhile devoting himself as much as possible to the study of the law. In 1776 he was chosen a representative, and was afterward a member of the constitutional convention, serving as speaker of the house in 1784. He was also a member of the board of war. In 1787 he was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the leaders of the Shays rebellion. He was elected a member of the first national congress in 1788, and after the adoption of the constitution, was made secretary of the senate, and continued to hold that position, notwithstanding the conflicts of parties, until his death, to the satisfaction of every one. He was noted for his scrupulous fidelity to duty, not being absent a single day during his entire period of service, and for his amenity of manners. He was twice married, (1) to Elizabeth, daughter of Harrison Gray, treasurer of Massachusetts, and (2) to Mary, daughter of Isaac Smith, and widow of Edward Gray. His children were: Harrison Gray Otis, a distinguished citizen of Boston; Samuel Allyne, Jr., and George Otis (died young). Samuel Allyne Otis died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 22, 1814. (Portrait opposite page 501.)

CLEVELAND, Orestes, merchant and manufacturer, was born in the village of Quaker Street, Schenectady co., N. Y., Mar. 2, 1829. He was brought up on his father's farm, and at an early age entered the employ of an importing and wholesale mercantile business in New York. At the end of ten years he was admitted to partnership and given practical control of the business, which increased and was highly profitable under his management. Having married the daughter of Joseph Dixon (q. v.) in 1853, he took the management of the latter's business, which was then in its infancy, and developed the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. of Jersey City, N. J., until it became the head of the graphite trade in the United States. In 1861 he was elected alderman of Jersey City, which was now his home, and in the following year became president of the board. He was elected mayor of Jersey City in 1864, and after serving two terms declined a re-election for business reasons. He was elected to the national congress in 1868. He fathered the United States centennial exhibition of 1876, and served as a member of the centennial commission. He was again mayor of Jersey City during 1887-92, having held this office for six terms. Mr. Cleveland was a charming after-dinner speaker, with a fine presence and persuasive manner. He died in Jersey City, N. J., in 1895. (Portrait opposite page 501.)

LEA, Homer, author and Chinese general, was born in Denver, Col., Nov. 17, 1876, son of Alfred Erskine and Hersa (Coberly) Lea. His paternal ancestors were of a collateral branch of the famous Lea family of Virginia, which gave the Confederacy its leading general. Spinal trouble made Homer Lea a hunchback, but his brave and adventurous spirit was not to be curbed by a deformed body. As a boy he became interested in military science, and at eighteen studied every detail of Napoleon's various campaigns, astonishing his history teachers by his familiarity with the strategic moves of the man of destiny. His education came in installments because of ill health and poverty. He attended the Los Angeles, (Cal.) high school, Occidental college, the University of the Pacific, and Leland Stanford, Jr. University. He became acquainted with several Chinese in San Francisco and at Leland Stanford, and they so fired his imagination with their tales of the Flowery Kingdom that he decided to study the Chinese language and history. By his fellow students he was considered eccentric, and his ambition to become a military leader was received humorously because of his deformed figure, and short stature. In the late nineties China was agog with various political movements and counter movements and these found their reflection in the Chinese residents of San Francisco, and through his Chinese friends, in Homer Lea, and when an attack of smallpox prevented his graduation at Stanford in 1899, he decided to sail for the Orient. It is not known whether he became connected with the plot to rescue the Chinese emperor, Kwang-Hsu, while still in San Francisco, or whether he joined it after his arrival in China; but it is certain that his first appearance in China was as an officer of the forces of the Chinese premier Kong Yu Wei, who was plotting to rescue Kwang-Hsu. The dowager empress of China had imprisoned Kwang-Hsu in the Purple Palace, at Peking, in 1898, and the premier became the leader of a plot to release him. After the Boxer rebellion in 1900 when Peking was occupied by the European allies, and the court had fled from the Imperial city to the fortress of Siamfu, the partisans of Kwang-Hsu thought the time ripe to strike. Kong Yu Wei enlisted the services of a great many foreign army officers and gave a commission to Homer Lea whom he sent to raise recruits at Sheu-se in the south. With two Chinese officers Lea made a journey of 500 miles through



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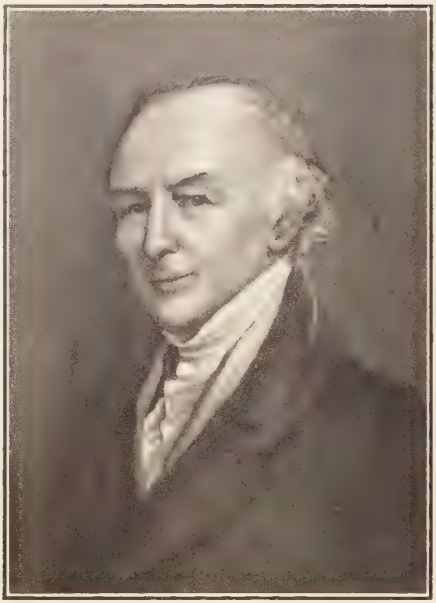
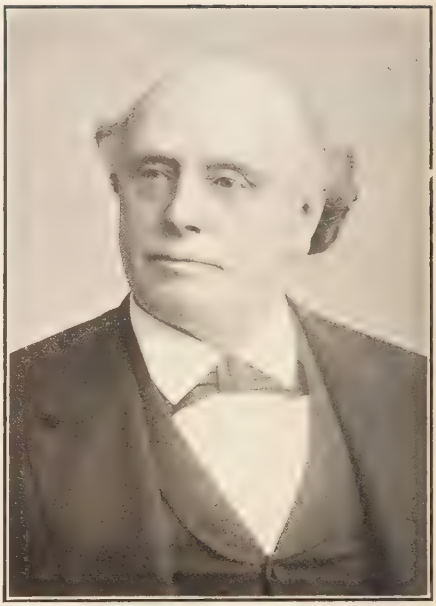
C. L. Buckingham

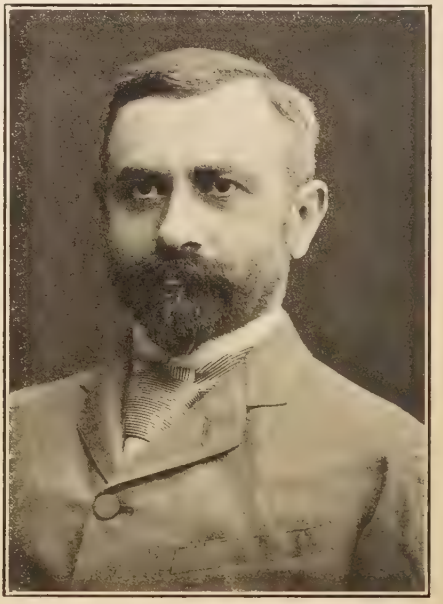


SAMUEL A. OTIS
STATESMAN



ORESTES CLEVELAND
MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER

HOMER LEA
SOLDIER



JOSEPH E. WINTERS
PHYSICIAN

a region infested by robbers, river pirates, Boxers, and Imperial troops, a meeting with any of whom would have been fatal. Upon nearing their destination, Lea and his fellow officers learned that Tong Tsoi Shang, the leader of the force which they were to join, had been beheaded, and his troops dispersed. Lea immediately sent word to the mountain cantonments of Tong's forces with orders to await his arrival, but it was too late, as the troops had been too thoroughly dispersed. The officers then started to make the return trip, but found that their leader, Kong Yu Wei, had fled from Peking and the dowager empress had placed a price on their heads. Lea made his way to Hong Kong, where he met the Chinese republican leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. On his trip throughout the southern provinces Lea had had an opportunity to feel the strength of the popular feeling in favor of the expulsion of the Manchus. He told Dr. Sun that he thought the revolutionary movement would succeed and offered his services. China was then a rather dangerous place for Dr. Sun, and he left for Japan shortly after, taking Homer Lea with him. Lea spent some months in Japan with the Chinese leader, and formed with him a lasting friendship. In 1901, he returned to San Francisco and began drilling Chinamen in that city, and at other points along the Pacific coast. He taught military tactics to the men of the Young China association, the intention being to use them as officers in the republican army which was being recruited by Dr. Sun. During all this time Lea maintained a correspondence with Dr. Sun, and with his former chief in China, Kong Yu Wei, who was head of the Empire Reform association. He was in China again in 1904, and raised and commanded the second division of the army of new China, holding the rank of lieutenant-general. He accompanied Kong Yu Wei on his tour of Europe and America in 1904-05, in the interest of the Chinese republican cause. Recognizing Lea's military genius, Dr. Sun made him his confidential military adviser. They returned to China together in 1911. The revolutionary movement was sweeping everything before it, and Dr. Sun was proclaimed president of the Chinese Republic by the provisional assembly at Nanking in Dec., 1911. The post of chief of staff of the revolutionary army was offered to Lea in Jan., 1912, but he declined, principally because of ill health. Earlier in the same year he went to Europe for medical consultation. In 1908 he wrote a novel based on Chinese secret societies, entitled "The Vermilion Pencil." In 1909 he created a sensation, and gained an international reputation by the publication of "The Valor of Ignorance," in which he attempted to show that the Japanese could land an invading army on the Pacific coast of the United States and force the government to agree to any terms which they might dictate. During the last years of his life Lea was busied with the writing of "The Day of the Saxon," (1912). Beside the works already mentioned Lea was the author of a play "The Crimson Spider" (1909). He was a clear thinker and a writer who showed a mastery of his instrument. His "Vermilion Pencil" is a thrilling tale of the inside life of a Chinese secret society, in which Chinese manners, customs, and institutions are set forth with considerable ability. As a writer on military and strategical problems he won the approbation of Lord Roberts of England. He was decorated with the Chinese medal of Pao Wong Whin. He was unmarried and died in Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1, 1912.

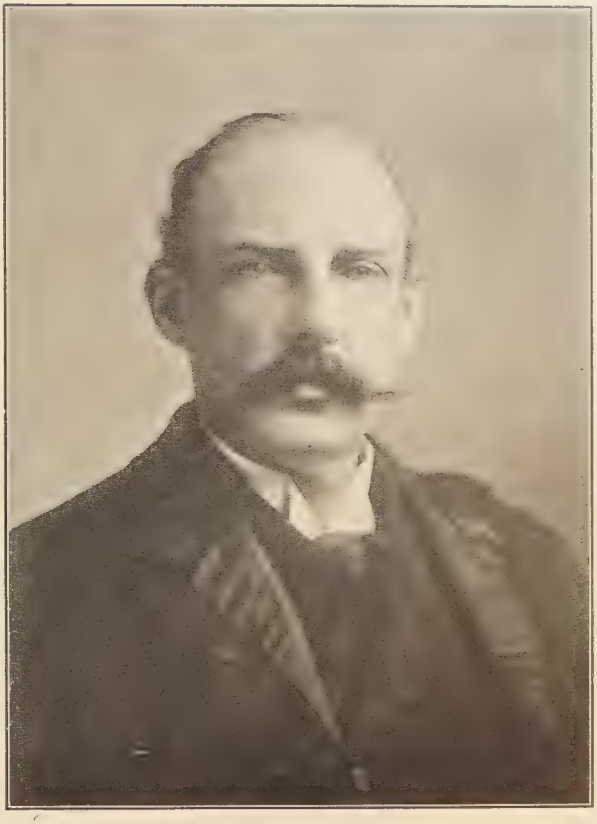
PETERS, Madison Clinton, clergyman and author, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., Nov. 6, 1859, the son of Morgan and Maria (Kemmerer) Peters, of a Pennsylvania German family. He was a student at Mühlenberg and Marshall colleges, in Pennsylvania, and took a theological course at the Heidelberg Theological Seminary, Tiffin, O., where he was graduated in 1881. He was immediately ordained minister of the Reformed church, and began his church work in Indiana. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia, during 1884-89 and of the Bloomingdale Reformed church, New York, for eleven years. Later he was pastor of the Sumner Avenue church, Brooklyn, and the Church of the Epiphany, New York. From 1907 until his death he held no regular pastorate, but devoted himself principally to lecturing and writing. He wrote extensively for the periodical press, and was always deeply interested in all measures for the public good. In 1912-15 he was the head of a campaign to reduce the cost of living. His published writings are: "Empty Pews," (1886); "Sanctified Spice," (1895); "The Great Hereafter," (1895); "The Panacea for Poverty" (1897); "Justice to the Jew," (1899); "Wit and Wisdom of the Talmud," (1900); "The Jew as a Patriot," (1901); "The Birds of the Bible," (1901); "The Man Who Wins," (1905); "The Jews in America," (1905); "Will the Coming Man Marry?" (1905); "After Death—What?" "Sermons That Won the Masses," (1908); "Abraham Lincoln's Religion," (1909); "How to Make Things Go," (1909); "Haym Solomon," (1911); "The Mission of Masonry," (1913); "The Jews Who Stood by Washington," (1915); "Seven Secrets of Success," (1916); "Americans for America," (1916); "The Masons as Makers of America," (1917); and "All for America," (1917). Mr. Peters was married to Sarah H. Hart, of Philadelphia, June 1, 1890, and had three children: Dorothy Hart, Anna Hart, and Frank Hart Peters. He died in New York City, Oct. 12, 1918.

WINTERS, Joseph Edcil, physician, was born at Minnisink, Orange co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1850, son of Joseph Winters, a school-teacher from whom he acquired the rudiments of his education. At the age of nineteen he entered the medical department of the University of New York, and was graduated M.D. in 1872. He was at once given the position of tutor of anatomy, and in the following year became demonstrator of anatomy, a position he held for twelve years. He entered Bellevue Hospital in 1873, was house surgeon in its wards for one year, and house physician 1874-75, and assistant curator and pathologist, 1875-79. During 1875-84 he was associated with Dr. Alfred L. Loomis in teaching diagnosis at the bedside in the wards of Bellevue Hospital. He was lecturer on diseases of children in the medical department of the University of New York from 1881-84, and was clinical professor on diseases of children in that institution from 1884-91, when he became professor of that department. He held the chair until 1898, when he was appointed professor of diseases of children at Cornell University Medical College. He was made visiting physician to Demilt Dispensary, department of diseases of children, in 1882; consulting physician to the University Dispensary, department of children, 1884, and consulting physician to the outdoor department of Bellevue Hospital, diseases of children, in 1886. He has attained a high position in the medical profession as an authority on diseases of children, and wrote a number of works on that specialty: "Is the Operation of Tracheotomy in Diphtheritic Croup

Dangerous? When Should the Operation be Performed?" "Diphtheria and its Management; Are Membraneous Croup and Diphtheria Distinct Diseases?" "The Relative Influences of Maternal and Wet Nursing on Mother and Child." He has also been a frequent contributor to medical journals. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York County Medical Society, New York Clinical Society, Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, and of the American Pediatric Society.

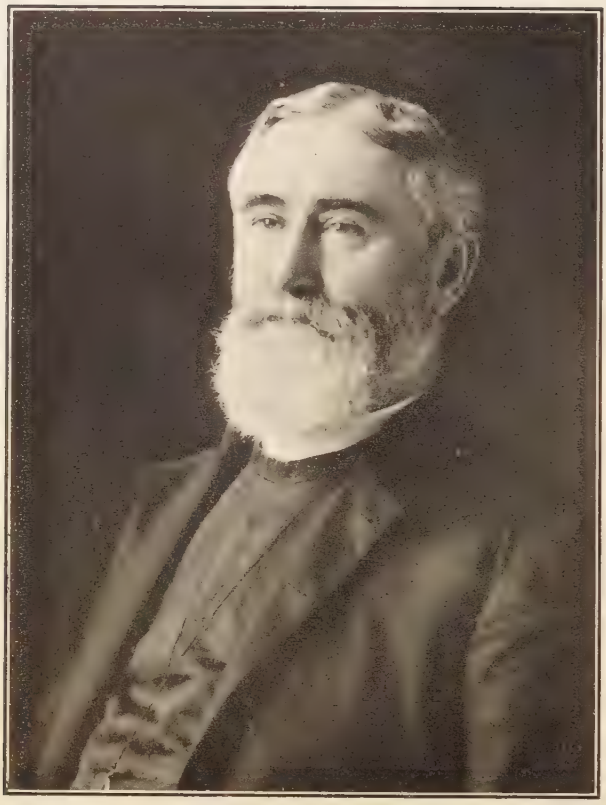
POMEROY, Mark Mills ("Brick"), journalist, was born in Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1833, son of Hunt and Orlina Rebecca (White) Pomeroy. He is descended from the Pomeroys of Devonshire, England, who went to England with William the Conqueror, and who were noted for their remarkable fidelity and loyalty. He received a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen entered the office of the Corning "Journal" as an apprentice. In 1854 he started the "Sun," an advertising sheet, that was so well patronized that the office grew apace, and was within a year sold to become the foundation of the Corning "Democrat." In 1854 he was married to Anna A. Wheeler, of Corning, by whom one daughter was born. In 1855 he went to Athens, Pa., and there started the Athens "Gazette." In 1857 he went to Horicon, Wis. Here he started the Horicon "Argus," and filled it with such evidences of force, character, individuality and progress that it ran up rapidly both in circulation and influence, and secured for him the appointment of deputy U. S. marshal for Wisconsin. In 1858 he became city editor of the Milwaukee "Daily News," and inside of six months its circulation had more than doubled. In 1859 he went to Washington, D. C., to engage in newspaper and political work, and there rapidly extended his acquaintance and influence as an advocate of the same line of political ideas as were advocated by Stephen A. Douglas and others, who believed that the citizens of a territory not yet admitted into the Union had the natural and political right to shape the policy and political lines of the future state. For this declaration and devotion to Douglas, and consequent opposition to Pres. James Buchanan, he lost his official position as deputy-marshal. In the spring of 1860 he went to La Crosse, Wis., arriving there with less than one dollar, and purchased on credit the one-third interest in the office and material of the La Crosse "Daily Democrat," a small paper at that time struggling for existence. Under the contract made he was to be the editor, with no one to dictate as to the course of the paper. Being what was then known as a Douglas Democrat, while his two partners were Buchanan Democrats, it was not long before the irrepressible conflict between factions broke out in the office and paper. His two partners being unable to coax or drive him from his vantage-ground as editor, and he having a troublesome way of using the pen, they soon sold out to him, and he thus entered without restraint upon the work of editing a newspaper without regard to what had been its past. When the civil war came on he was for and with the Union, and helped to raise three regiments for the Federal army. He started a Democratic paper in New York city in 1868, and in 1875 removed his paper to Chicago, and from there continued its publication, devoting it to the advocacy of the financial principles represented by the greenback dollar, which he contended should be perpetual as legal-tender. He was, in 1876, chairman of a committee appointed at a national convention held in Chicago to organize voters into so-called greenback clubs. Broken in purse and health, in 1880 he went to Colorado, and there turned his attention to the law and to an examination of the mineral resources of that state, and to the improvement of, and means for, transportation of passengers and freight. He conceived the idea of tunneling five miles through the Rocky mountains, at a point sixty miles west from Denver; gave up the paper he had started in Denver under the name of the "Great West," and turned his entire attention to mining and driving the Atlantic-Pacific Railway tunnel. He is the author of several books, each of which ran into very large circulation, and the originator and editor of a monthly magazine under the suggestive name of "Pomeroy's Advance Thought," a publication of advanced ideas and utterances, and of large circulation. He died in New York city, June 1, 1896.

CRAWFORD, Francis Marion, author, was born at Bagni di Lucca, Italy, Aug. 2, 1854, youngest child of Thomas and Louisa Cutler (Ward) Crawford, and was named for the patriot soldier, Francis Marion, an ancestor on his mother's side. His father, one of the most original of American sculptors, was a native of New York city, but was of Scotch-Irish parentage. The Wards were a Rhode Island family, descended from John Ward, who emigrated from England after the restoration, and settled at Newport. Through Richard Ward, governor, in 1740–43, Samuel, governor in 1762–63, 1765–67, and Lieut.-Col. Samuel, of the Continental army, the line was continued to Samuel Ward, Mr. Crawford's grandfather, a wealthy banker of New York, and a patron of the fine arts. The maternal grandmother of Marion Crawford, Julia Rush Cutler, came of an old Massachusetts family, and was remarkable for great beauty and for intellect, which her children inherited, especially Julia (Julia Ward Howe) and "Sam" Ward, the wit and raconteur. On the death of Thomas Crawford, in 1857, his widow returned to the United States with her children, and young Crawford began his education in New York city. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and then entered Harvard, taking an elective course, but did not remain long. The years 1870–74 were spent in England, principally as a student at Cambridge University; the years 1874–76 at Karlsruhe and Heidelberg, Germany, and then Mr. Crawford entered the University of Rome, where two more years were passed, especial attention being given to Sanskrit. Owing to disasters following the panic of 1873, his mother lost the fortune she had inherited, and Mr. Crawford turned to journalism as the most attractive field in which to earn a living. After sojourns in different cities of Europe he, in 1879, went to India, partly for his health, partly to continue the study of oriental languages and philosophy, and joined the staff of a new daily newspaper at Allahabad, capital of the northwestern provinces. Among the subjects assigned him to write up (and ridicule) were theosophy and Madam Blavatsky. In 1881 Mr. Crawford left India, and for two years lived in New York and Boston, contributing to periodicals, and in the latter city studying Sanskrit and Zend, under the guidance of Prof. Lanman, of Harvard. A story of adventure in India related to his uncle, Mr. Ward, was by advice of that gentleman expanded into a novel, and in the year 1882 Crawford's first book, "Mr. Isaacs," appeared. From America he returned to Italy, and in that country the remainder of his life was spent, though frequent visits to the United States were made. Endowed with remarkable health, Mr. Crawford was



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

F. Marion Crawford



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

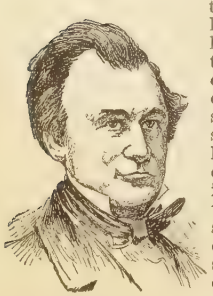
D. Parker Morgan

able to perform an amount of labor that was prodigious, sometimes composing a complete novel in less than a month, every word being written with his own pen. "Casa Braccio" (1894) was his twenty-fourth novel, but between that and "Mr. Isaacs" only twelve years intervened. "Dr. Claudius" and "To Leeward" (1884), "An American Politician" and "A Roman Singer" (1894), and "Zoroaster" (1885), with "Mr. Isaacs," were rated rather low as literary achievements by the critics, in spite of their popularity with the general public. Their author, however, was admitted to show "cleverness" and to possess unusual descriptive power. In 1885 he published "Children of the King"; in 1886 "A Tale of a Lonely Parish," a great advance upon his previous novel; in 1887 "Saracinesca," the first of a series to which belong "Sant' Ilario" (1889); "Don Orsino" (1892) and "Corleone" (1898), works that brought him his greatest laurels, and, all things considered, have hardly been equalled in their kind by the romances of any other American writer. In them the life and fortunes of a noble Roman family are described with such art, such truth to nature, such dramatic power, that the realist and the idealist find here a common meeting ground. Here, too, as in nearly everything he wrote, he exhibits in marked degree that prime requisite of a novelist, the faculty of telling a story, which, as Charles Dudley Warner said, "is a much rarer thing than the ability to analyze character, and even than the ability truly to draw character." To what may be called his American group belong some stories of New York life: "The Three Fates" (1891); "Katherine Lauderdale" (1894) and its sequel, "The Ralstons"; but nearly all afforded the critics excuse for saying that his long residence abroad had well-nigh disqualified him for using American subjects. In the first of these, however, "The Three Fates," we are introduced to a cast of characters who are all living realities. The hero, a stripling author boarding the publishers of New York with the MS. of his first novel, might be the young Crawford himself. Indeed, we have his own word for it that he put "a great deal of himself" into this novel, which is, without doubt, the best of his American group. In "Ave Roma Immortalis" (1898); in "Rulers of the South" (1900), republished under the title of "Sicily, Calabria and Malta," in 1904; in "Salve Venetia; or Gleanings from Venetian History" (1905); "Southern Italy and Sicily" (1905); "Constantinople" (1895) and "The Life of Pope Leo XIII" (1904), he displayed his powers as an historian and archæologist, and in various papers which he contributed to periodical literature he did admirable critical work in philosophy and philology. "Bar Harbor" (1896), one of a series of booklets on American summer resorts, is not generally known. Two of his novels, "Zoroaster" (1885) and "Marzio's Crucifix" (1887), were written in French as well as English; and in recognition of this fact, as well as of his standing as an author, he was awarded a prize of 1,000 francs by the French Academy. His other works, a few of which rank in merit next to the Saracinesca group, are: "Marzio's Crucifix" and "Paul Patoff" (1887); "With the Immortals" (1888); "Greifenstein" (1889); "A Cigarette-maker's Romance" (1890), technically the soundest, perhaps, as well as the most characteristic product of Crawford's art and successfully dramatized by Mr. Martin Harvey; "Khaled" and "The Witch of Prague" (1891); "Pietro Ghisleri" (1893); "Marion Darche" (1893); "Taquisara" (1896), and "A Rose of Yesterday" (1897); "The Upper Berth" (1894); "Love in Idleness" (1894); "Adam Johnstone's Son" (1896); "Via Crusis" (1899); "In the Palace of the King" (1900); "Marietta" (1901); "Cecilia; A Story of Modern Rome" (1902); "Man Overboard" (1903); "Whosoever Shall Offend" (1904); "Fair Margaret" (1905); "A Lady of Rome" (1906); "Arethusa" (1907); "The Little City of Hope" (1907); "The Primadonna" (1908); "The Diva's Ruby" (1908); "The White Sister" (1909); "Stradella" (1909); "Wandering Ghosts" (1911). His one original play, "Francesca da Rimini," was produced in Paris, in 1902, by Madame Sarah Bernhardt. The air of good breeding that surrounded Crawford's books was often remarked; also the fact that he wrote of cardinals and princes as one who knew them well, yet without snobbery. Admission to the best society everywhere was a birthright, and as a Roman Catholic he gained an acquaintance with phases of Italian life such as no other American writer possessed. He was married at Constantinople, Turkey, in 1884, to an American woman, Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Hiram Berdan, who led a regiment of sharpshooters during the civil war. She bore him four children: Eleanor, Claire, Harold and Bertram Crawford. The novelists's home was a villa, beautifully situated on the Bay of Naples, near Sorrento, where he died Apr. 9, 1909.

MORGAN, D[avid] Parker, clergyman, was born in Breconshire, South Wales, Apr. 16, 1843, son of William and Margaret (Williams) Morgan. His mother was a descendant of Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island. He was educated in Christ College, Brecon, South Wales, and Jesus College, University of Oxford. In 1863 he was elected Goldsmith's exhibitioner of the city of London, but having won the Lusby scholarship, he changed to Hartford College, where he was graduated in 1866. As an athlete he won many prizes in the contests between Oxford and Cambridge, and held the hammer-throwing and hurdle-race championships for many years. He was ordained a deacon in 1866 by the bishop of Winchester, and in the following year was advanced to the priesthood. After a parish in the diocese of Llandaff, he was appointed metropolitan secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and after four years' service became vicar of Aberdovey in the diocese of Bangor, North Wales. He resigned in 1881 to accept the position of assistant rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, with the right of succession to the rectorship. In 1887 Rev. Dr. Robert Shaw Howland died, and he became the rector for twenty years until ill health compelled him to resign, when he was elected rector emeritus. While rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Dr. Morgan was instrumental in extinguishing a debt of $200,000, and he left it with an endowment of $80,000. He was minister in charge of the parish of Christ Church, Sharon, Conn., from 1908 until about a month preceding his death. He was an active member of the City Missions Society, Missions to Seamen Society, St. Luke's Home for Aged Women and the Shelter for Respectable Girls, and was chaplain for many years of St. George's and St. David's societies and the University Club. He was the author of a book of sermons, "By Little and Little, and Other Sermons" (1877). He received the degrees of B.D. and D.D., by examination, from the University of Kings College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. He was married, Sept. 7, 1869, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of Dr. John Leigh, of England, who survives him. He died at Sharon, Conn., Sept. 26, 1915.

STRAUSS, Juliet Virginia, essayist, was born in Rockville, Ind., Jan. 7, 1863, daughter of William Woods and and Susan Marcia (King) Humphreys. She received her education in the public schools of Rockville, and from her mother, who was a woman of unusual culture and intelligence. Her talent as a writer attracted the attention of John H. Beadle (q.v.), then editor of the Rockville "Tribune," when she was a miss of sixteen; he encouraged her to take up writing in a serious way, and her first venture was a contribution to the "Tribune." In 1892 she began her column of Squibs and Sayings in the "Tribune," which may be called the beginning of her life work. She became a regular contributor of the Indianapolis "Journal," and in 1902 began her department in the Indianapolis "News," entitled "The Country Contributor." In 1906 Mrs. Strauss became the editor of the department in the "Ladies Home Journal," entitled "Ideas of a Plain Country Woman," which attained wide popularity and helped to make the "Journal" the most widely circulated woman's paper in the world." In 1908 a number of her essays were printed in book form under the title "Ideas of a Plain Country Woman." This has been reprinted in England. She also wrote stories and sketches for the "Journal" outside of her regular correspondence work, such as "A Girl in Old Virginia," "What Being a Woman Has Meant to Me," and "Chronicles of a Queer Girl." Platform work added much to her popularity. During the last two years of her life she spoke to numerous Chautauqua audiences in every part of the United States. Every phase of her work was being conducted with enthusiasm and success at the time of her death. She was married, Dec. 22, 1881, to Isaac Rice Strouse, proprietor and editor of the Rockville "Tribune," and following the custom of members of many such ancient families she adopted the spelling Strauss and her husband Strouse. They had one child, a daughter, Marcia, who became the wife of Claude Ott. Mrs. Strauss died in Rockville, Ind., May 22, 1918.

TILESTON, Thomas, banker, was born in Boston Aug. 13, 1793. His father was in poor circumstances, and the only education which he could obtain was that which was afforded by the public schools, and at the age of thirteen he was obliged to take a situation in the printing establishment of Greenough & Stebbins in Boston, at a salary of $30 a year and board. Young Tileston progressed rapidly, and was soon an expert type-setter. From this he rose to be proof-reader, and this connection gave him the idea of writing himself, and he did produce certain literary compositions, which he set up himself, and for which he received some remuneration; unfortunately, he overworked, his eyesight failed him, and he was obliged to give up all business for nearly six months. On his recovery he continued with the firm of Greenough & Burrill, which had succeeded the original firm, and had established their business at Haverhill; at the same time he took part in editing the Merrimac "Intelligencer." At the age of twenty-one he was chosen by his employers to revise the old edition of the King James version of the Bible, a labor of great responsibility, and requiring unusual intelligence. In 1815 the firm employing Mr. Tileston became financially embarrassed and placed their entire publishing and printing establishment in his charge, and within three years he was so successful as to be able to pay all the debts of the house and build up a profitable business. After the war of 1812 Massachusetts, which had been previously a commercial state, was driven by necessity into manufacturing, owing to the fact of her previous market having been destroyed. Under these changed conditions the manufacturers of Haverhill, which had become a manufacturing centre, determined to establish an agency in the city of New York, and accordingly proposed to Mr. Tileston that he should accept the position. This he did, and associating himself with a young man from the same town, went to New York in 1818 and established the firm of Spofford & Tileston. During the next four years the firm devoted itself to advancing the interests of the manufacturing business of Haverhill, but in 1822 they began their connection with the shipping business by becoming agents of the Boston and New York line of packets. The new business prospered, and in 1826 the firm became engaged in the South American and Cuban trade, and made a great deal of money in coffee. Mr. Tileston chartered several sailing vessels, and afterward bought or built a number of schooners and brigs, and when these vessels became too small and insignificant for their increasing business, Mr. Tileston built the Havanna and Christopher Colon, two elegant packet-ships, costly, beautiful and swift, and which, in these particulars, were competitors of the finest clippers of the time. In 1850 Spofford & Tileston became the owners of the Dramatic line of packet-ships between Liverpool and New York, for which they constructed some of the finest sailing vessels afloat. In 1846 they built the steamship Southerner, and a year later the Northerner, for the Charleston and New York line, while as far back as 1836 they had constructed a kind of tug or excursion boat, named the Leviathan, which was also a steam vessel. Well-remembered names in Mr. Tileston's southern line of steam packets were the Marion, Columbia, James Adger, and Nashville. During nearly half a century in which Mr. Tileston was engaged in the shipping business, and his firm well known in Europe and both Americas, he passed through the financial crises of 1837, 1847 and 1857 unscathed. In 1840 he was elected president of the Phœnix Bank of New York. At this period the credit of the bank had become seriously impaired from the fact of its having been designated, among other state institutions, to receive a portion of the government deposits which had been withdrawn from the old United States Bank. This brought political influences to bear upon the bank's management, and this and other reasons necessitated a change, which resulted in Mr. Tileston being called to the presidency. Mr. Tileston was one of the first to adopt the suggestion which resulted in the establishment of the New York clearing-house. Indeed, it was mainly through his influence as a recognized leader in the movement, presiding at all the meetings of bank presidents and others who took part in the preliminary proceedings, that the Clearing-House Association was at length organized and began its operations Oct. 11, 1823, including as members fifty two banks. Another institution with which Mr. Tileston was prominently connected was the Atlantic Insurance Co., of which he was one of the first directors at the time of its organization in 1829. In July, 1842, the old company was dissolved and a new one organized to do business on the mutual plan. The old company was many years in passing through the process of liquidation, being made the subject of lawsuit after lawsuit, until Mr. Tileston was called in to aid in closing up the concern. This he succeeded in doing with his usual speed and completeness, and in March, 1859, was presented with two magnificent silver pitchers, with an appropriate inscription, in commemoration of this successful



T. Tileston

effort of his financial ability. Mr. Tilleston died in New York, Feb. 29, 1864.

FITZ SIMONS, Charles, soldier and lawyer, was born in New York city, Dec. 26, 1834. He received a common school education, chiefly at Rochester, N. Y., where his parents removed from New York city when he was a lad, and also took a special course in civil engineering. He entered the service as captain of company A, 3d New York cavalry, when the civil war broke out, obtained the rank of major in May, 1862, and was severely wounded near Trenton, N. C., June 15th. In the spring of 1863 he resigned, owing to the breaking out of his wound, but had barely reached Albany when he accepted a commission as lieutenant colonel, and assisted in raising the 21st regiment New York cavalry, taking the field in command of that regiment in October, 1863. He was engaged in the exciting actions and skirmishes in the Shenandoah valley; was again wounded at Ashby's gap, and was placed in command of the remount cavalry camp at Pleasant Valley, Md., serving until the end of the war. In June, 1865, he was ordered with his regiment to service on the plains, and continued in command, being commissioned colonel. He was mustered out of the service, July 26, 1866, receiving the brevet rank of brigadier-general. He then took up his residence in Chicago, associating himself in partnership with Charles J. Connell as the firm of Fitz Simons & Connell, which is still in business (1899) as a corporation, known as the Fitz Simons & Connell Co. He was married, in 1858, to Augusta, daughter of Justin Riley, of Brighton, N. Y., and died in Chicago, Aug. 20, 1904.

CARLETON, Will, poet, was born at Hudson, Lenawee co., Mich., Oct. 21, 1845, youngest son of John H. and Celeste E. (Smith) Carleton, who were of New England ancestry, traced back to old England. About the year 1660, Edward Carleton emigrated to Massachusetts, settling at Haverhill. The grandfather of the poet, who had been a soldier in the Continental army, removed to New Hampshire soon after peace was declared; and there Will Carleton's father grew up. Of a roving nature and of unsettled habits, he wandered into Canada, and thence back to the United States, finding his way to Michigan, where he chanced to hear a sermon that altered the course of his life. The rude log cabin that sheltered the family in those days is faithfully described in the poem, "Out of the Old House, Nancy." Will Carleton, while attending a district school, managed to study Latin and a little Greek, and continued advanced studies at a high school, to and from which he walked five miles every day. A fondness for poetry was evident at this early age, and natural; for his mother had the poetic gift. The dedication to her of his "Farm Ballads" ends with the words: "She has gone where the noble have their country; and her grave is holy ground." The dedication of "Farm Legends" is "To a nobleman —my Farmer-father." The young man's chief ambition was to enter college when the course at the high school was finished; but his father was struggling to pay off a mortgage and could not help him, and the young man began to look for a position as school-teacher. This he found, and, on a weekly salary of four dollars, saved enough to pay part of his college expenses. He entered Hillsdale College, Michigan, in 1865. During his junior year he wrote a political poem, entitled "Fax," and delivered it in a small town near Hillsdale, meeting with marked favor, and thereby securing engagements from lyceum bureaus and literary societies. While a student and during an excursion into the country, he chanced to visit a poor-house, and the following day wrote the first draft of one of his best-known poems. This, however, was not immediately published. He was graduated in 1869, and at the public exercises delivered a poem entitled "Rifts in the Cloud." He was soon offered a position on a Chicago newspaper, but in a few month's time returned to Hillsdale, to do journalistic work. In 1870 he became editor of the Detroit "Tribune," to which he had contributed verse as early as 1861. A number of his poems were well known by this time, especially the decoration-day lines, "Cover Them Over"; but on gathering together what he had written he could find no one willing to publish the volume, and "Poems," his first work, was printed at his own expense in 1871. About that time he began to frequent the courts in search of material, and, being impressed by the triviality of the grounds on which most persons based their applications for divorce, wrote the poems "Betsey and I Are Out," and "How Betsey and I Made Up." The first named, gratuitously sent to the Toledo "Blade," was copied by many journals, including "Harper's Weekly," whose editor requested something new from his pen. He sent "Over the Hill to the Poor-house" to the "Weekly," and later, other poems. Calls to the lecture-field were received, and in 1872 he gave up journalism to devote himself to authorship and lecturing. He was the originator of what are now known as "author's readings," and in his tours he has visited all parts of the United States, the cities of Canada and Great Britain, and the American colonies on the continent of Europe. Year after year Mr. Carleton has been greeted by eager audiences, who have been moved to tears and convulsed with laughter, alternately, by the extraordinary power and vitality he imparts to his subject-matter. On the day following his first appearance in Birmingham, England, a local newspaper said: "The tenderness of the lecturer's pathos, the keenness and polish of his satire, the depth and subtlety of his delineations of character, were all admirable alike. But higher still, even more deserving of warmest praise, was the splendid moral teaching which guided and governed all." To the people at large Mr. Carleton is better known through his poems than through his prose writings. "Over the Hill to the Poor-house," which a minister of the Gospel declared to be "a thousand sermons in eighty-four lines," has awakened contrition in the heart of many an unfilial child; and "Betsey and I Are Out" has been the means of reuniting more than one estranged couple. Other poems might be cited which have excited a powerful influence. It is the opinion of certain critics that his work is "devoid of literary merit"; but, in spite of condemnatory verdicts, the popularity of his books is undiminished, and the sales, both in this country and in Great Britain, have been enormous. He is the author of "Farm Ballads" (1873); "Farm Legends" (1875); "Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes" (1876); "Farm Festivals" (1881); "City Ballads" (1885); "City Legends" (1889); "City Festivals" (1892); "Rhymes of Our Planet" (1895); "The Old Infant and Similar Stories" (1896). Since 1884 Mr. Carleton has lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., and for a number of years he has been the editor of an illustrated magazine,

called "Every Where." Mr. Carleton was married at Newark, N. J., Mar. 2, 1881, to Adorna N., daughter of Nathaniel Miles. Her work for humanity was as praiseworthy as that of her husband. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1912.

THACHER, John Boyd, manufacturer, and commissioner from the state of New York to the Columbian Exposition, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., the son of the late George H. Thacher. After quitting school he engaged in mercantile business, and soon became interested in politics, for which he seemed to have been particularly fitted by nature. Possessed of an ample fortune, full of public spirit, enterprise, and enthusiasm, cultured and courteous, he was, once he entered the political arena, universally popular. In 1883 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1885 was elected to the responsible position of mayor of Albany. He was a young man for the office, and the city was hardly prepared for the novelty of having a man as its chief executive who had not reached mature years. Mayor Thacher entered upon his office with all the enthusiasm of his nature, and it was under his administration that Albany acquired an impetus which has since kept the city moving forward in a line of progress. He took an active part in promoting the bicentennial celebration. His speeches were models of oratory and good taste, in which he impressed upon his hearers the fact that while celebrating the Albany of the past they were planning for the Albany of the future. He abolished the use of State street as a market—a custom that had for 200 years been a nuisance to the city—and effected many other improvements, including the completion of the new public hall, that made his administration memorable. After retiring from the mayoralty, Mr. Thacher resumed private life, and has since held no public office but that of commissioner of the state of New York for the World's Fair at Chicago. He is a member of the democratic party. His chief business, the manufacture of car wheels, is so well organized that he has ample time to devote to travel and the cultivation of his literary and artistic tastes. His collection of autographs is one of the most interesting and valuable in this country and he has a collection of fifteenth-century printing that is very complete, and of great historical and monetary value. Mr. Thacher is in the prime of manhood, with the promise of a brilliant career before him. He is, however, so favored in his private relations that, unless it be for the interests of his party, he will not burden himself with the cares and anxieties of politics.

FISH, Nicholas, soldier, was born in New York city Aug. 28, 1758. After receiving a common-school education, he entered Princeton College, but was not graduated, turning aside to the study of law. On the outbreak of the war of the revolution, he was fired with military ambition, and although only eighteen years of age was appointed, early in 1776, aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Charles Scott. During the summer of that year he was made brigade-major and in November major of the 2d New York regiment. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel before the close of the war. Col. Fish was in the battle of Saratoga, and in 1778 was division inspector under Baron Steuben. At the battle of Monmouth he was in command of a body of light infantry, and he was with Gen. Sullivan when he made his expedition against the Indians in 1779. Later, Fish was attached to the light infantry with Lafayette. At the battle of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis, Col. Fish was actively engaged, taking a prominent part in the storming of a redoubt on that occasion. In 1786 he was appointed adjutant-general of the state of New York, an office which he continued to hold for a number of years. In 1794 he was a supervisor of the revenue; in 1797, president of the New York Society of the Cincinnati; and from 1806 to 1817 an alderman in the municipal government of New York city. Col. Fish was a stern disciplinarian, and had the regard and confidence of Washington in an unusual degree, and was on intimate terms with all the prominent men of the day, particularly with Hamilton, who was his close friend. He married a descendant of Gov. Stuyvesant. His son, Hamilton Fish (q. v.), was governor of the state of New York and U. S. secretary of state during the administration of President Grant. Nicholas Fish died in New York city June 20, 1833.

SWINBURNE, Ralph Erskine, physician, was born at Rouse's Point, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1853, son of Richard Griswold Swinburne, and nephew of the eminent Dr. John Swinburne, of Albany, who was the health officer of the port of New York from 1864 to 1870. Peter Swinburne, the grandfather of Dr. Swinburne, born in 1762, emigrated to this country from Carrick Macross, Ireland, and married Artemesia Lane, of Connecticut. The very ancient family of Swinburne, of Capheaton, county Northumberland, Eng., of which the doctor's family is a branch, derives its name from Swinburne Castle, in Northumberland, which it possessed at so remote a period that the Swinburnes of Swinburne Castle have been esteemed feudal lords. Through his grandmother Dr. Swinburne is connected with the Lanes and the Griswolds, two of the most distinguished families in Connecticut. He received his education at the Fort Edward Institute, the Burlington High School, and the Goddard Seminary, in Barre, Vt., from which he was graduated in 1873. He removed to New York in 1874, and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1877. While there he studied under Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, and earned the money to pay for his medical education by teaching school. From 1877 until the fall of 1879 he was in the throat department of Bellevue under Dr. F. H. Bosworth, and in the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, as assistant to Dr. H. Knapp. In 1879 he removed to Fordham (now a part of New York city), and began a general practice. While there he conceived the idea, which he immediately put in practice, of organizing an institution where the ear and throat treatment could be combined, believing that the ear and throat were automatically, physiologically, pathologically and therapeutically inseparable. With the aid of others which he interested in the project, he established the Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, which was opened in 1882, and has since proved one of the best, most flourishing and most useful charitable institutions of the kind in the state. Dr. Swinburne became its surgeon-in-chief, and soon after established himself in Harlem as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. In these specialties he is recognized as one of the ablest practitioners in the city of New York. In 1883 he read a paper before the New York County Medical Society, entitled "Adenoid Vegeta-

tions.'' The paper was extensively copied in the medical journals and attracted great attention. In this paper he gave a description of one of his own inventions, known as the ''Swinburne mouth gag and palate retraction,'' for removing the adenoid vegetations. This was considered one of the best devices for the purpose, and was largely used by throat specialists. Apr. 18, 1892, he read before the New York Academy of Medicine a paper, entitled ''Relations of Aural and Nasal Affections, Based on 1,000 Cases of Middle Ear Diseases.'' These were the last 1,000 cases of middle ear disease treated at the Harlem Infirmary, and showed that ninety-five per cent. of the cases had sufficient nasal and throat trouble to cause the ear affections, therefore, as one continuous membrane line the nose, ears and their connecting links, the Eustachian tubes, they must be treated together, and if further advance in knowledge were to be gained, it would be necessary to abandon the practice of treating them separately by specialists for each part possessed of little or no knowledge of the other parts. Dr. Swinburne was a member of the County Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, Harlem Medical Association, Harlem Club, and New York Athletic Club. He was married, in 1886, to Emma, daughter of Edward Cumming, of New York. He died in New York city, Feb. 14, 1897.

BEATTIE, Hamlin, banker and manufacturer, was born in Greenville, S. C., May 6, 1835, the son of Fountain Fox and Mary (Hamlin) Beattie. He studied at South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C., and was graduated at Princeton College, in 1856, with honors. He read law under Gov. B. F. Perry, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. Instead of practicing his profession he went into commercial life, establishing the mercantile firm of H. Beattie & Co. In 1872 he began banking by the organization of the National Bank of Greenville, S. C., which under his sagacious management as president, ranked thirty-eighth among the national banks of the United States. During the civil war he was agent for the bonds of the Confederate government. He was a director of the Grantville Cotton Mills, president of the Camperdown Cotton Mills, and vice-president of the Piedmont Mills. He was a gentleman of the finest social and domestic qualities. He was married, Apr. 20, 1858, to Sallie Vannoy Cleveland, and had two sons: William, who was cashier in his father's bank, and Henry C. Beattie. He died in Greenville, S. C., Jan. 8, 1914.

DICKINSON, Marquis Fayette, Jr., lawyer, was born in Amherst, Mass., Jan. 16, 1840, son of Marquis Fayette and Hannah (Williams) Dickinson. He was educated in the academies of Amherst and Monson, and was graduated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, in 1858. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1862 with one of the three highest commencement honors. After teaching at Williston Seminary for three years he studied law at Springfield and the Harvard Law School, and later with George S. Hillard. He took a high stand from the first, and was assistant U. S. attorney from 1869 to 1871. He became a member of the law firm of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson, which later was Hyde, Dickinson & Howe. Mr. Dickinson was president of the Boston common council, a trustee of Williston Seminary and the Boston Public Library, and one of the overseers of the charity fund of Amherst College. He was a lecturer on law as applied to rural affairs in the Massachusetts Agricultural College and was author of ''Legislation on the Hours of Labor'' (1871), and ''Amherst Centennial Address'' (1876). On Nov. 23, 1864, he was married to Cecilia R., adopted daughter of Samuel and Emily (Graves) Williston. Of their three children one survived, Charles Dickinson.

SMITH, William Alexander, banker, was born at Pottstown, Montgomery co., Pa., Sept. 9, 1820, son of Robert Hobart and Mary (Potts) Smith, grandson of William and Mrs. Rebecca (Hobart) (Potts) Smith, and great-grandson of William and Elizabeth C. Smith. His father was a clergyman. He was educated in Philadelphia, and at Princeton, N. J., and began his business career in Philadelphia. Removing to New York city in 1844, he entered the banking business and in the following year became junior partner in the Wall street house of Coit, Smith & Co. He advanced rapidly in the business world, and for many years was head of the banking firm of William Alexander Smith & Co., in which his son R. Hobart Smith was a partner. He was treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange, 1864-65, and its president 1866-67. He was treasurer of the American Bible Society, in 1848-51; vice-president and president of the Sheltering Arms and Protestant Episcopal City Mission; trustee and treasurer of the General Clergy Relief Fund and of the Parochial Fund of the Diocese of New York; trustee of the Permanent Fund of the Orphan's Home and Asylum; vice-president of St. Luke's Hospital; trustee of the building fund of the Midnight Mission; and a member of the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning. He was married (1) in 1847, to Clara Mary, daughter of Rev. Levi Bull and (2) in 1862, to Margaret, daughter of George Jones of New York. His children were Robert Hobart, Clara H. wife of Rev. Langdon C. Stewartson, and William Alexander Smith, Jr. He died in New York city in 1911.

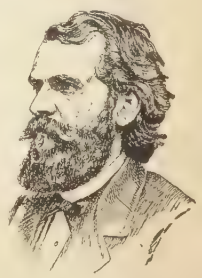
MOODY, Dexter, clergyman, was born in Poestenkill, Rensselaer co., N. Y., Mar. 24, 1812, son of Dr. Matthew Moody of South Hadley, Mass. His descent is traced from John Moody (or Moodie), who came over from England in 1633, the line from John being through Samuel, Capt. Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Sergeant Ebenezer to Matthew Moody, his father. Losing his father at an early age, he was obliged to earn his own living, and obtained employment on the construction of the first railroad being built in Albany, serving as foreman until the road was completed in 1831, on which the pioneer locomotive, ''John Bull,'' was first operated in America. He subsequently conducted a building business in Albany. Being a close student of the Bible, he began holding religious meetings in his home, in which he read and explained the Scriptures, and these services resulted in the organization of a church called ''The Church of Jesus Christ,'' in 1838, erecting a church building on property of his own. In 1850 he organized a similar church at Poestenkill, of which he was the first preacher. He was authorized by his church to preach the gospel as an evangelist, and in 1872 organized the Union Christian Church at Woodford, Vt., and he preached there and in a number of other churches also. During the later years of his life he devoted considerable time and money to this church work. He was married in 1832 to Delia M., daughter of Capt. Gideon Read of Poestenkill, by whom he had five children; she died in 1870, and he was married Mar. 31, 1872, to Mrs. Delia Wilber of Troy. He died at Troy, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1896.

VEDDER, Commodore Perry, state senator, was born at Ellicottville, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1838. His ancestors were Dutch, and fought in the revolutionary war. They came to this country soon after Heinrich Hudson, and settled in the Mohawk Valley, where some of their descendants may still be found. Commodore was born in a log hut on a farm, where he lived and assisted his parents until he was thirteen. At that age, to assist his parents, who were poor, he drove a team on the Erie canal, and in the following year he was a raftsman on the Alleghany river for a while, and then shipped as sailor before the mast, and was soon promoted to mate, and at eighteen and nineteen years of age was captain of the vessel. All this time he was saving money, and at the outbreak of the war he was a student at the Springville Academy. Soon thereafter he enlisted as a private in the 154th New York volunteers, and was successively promoted to lieutenant and captain. At the battle of Lookout Mountain he was brevetted major in the United States or regular army for gallant and meritorious conduct.

C. P. Vedder

At the battle of Rocky Faced Ridge he was wounded, but declined to go home on a furlough after leaving the hospital, and was appointed by President Lincoln and the secretary of war to examine applicants for commissions in colored regiments, with headquarters at Chattanooga. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was taken prisoner, and for two weeks endured the horrors of Libby prison. He was paroled and while under parole he had charge, by order of the secretary of war, of paroled prisoners near Alexandria, Va. He was with Gen. Sherman in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea and through the Carolinas, and was discharged by reason of the close of the war. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for bravery in battle in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Wauhatchie, Lookout Valley, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Rocky Faced Ridge, the siege of Savannah, in the campaign of the Carolinas, and was on the celebrated march of Gen. Sherman, in the winter of 1863, from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn., for the relief of Gen. Burnside. After the war Col. Vedder resumed the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and soon became known as a successful lawyer and a brilliant orator. Before the war he was a democrat, but from the moment of the attack on Fort Sumter he has been a republican. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy, but resigned the office in 1875 to enter the senate. From 1872 to 1875 inclusive, he was a member of the assembly, and took a conspicuous part in the debates and deliberations of that body. As chairman of the committee to draft articles of impeachment against Judge Barnard, and as one of the managers on the trial of that official, he proved his legal ability. He was elected senator in 1875, and served as such during the sessions of 1876–77, and served as chairman of Indian affairs and internal affairs, and in 1880 he was appointed state assessor, and held that office until 1883. In 1884 he was elected to the senate, and was re-elected three successive terms thereafter. As chairman of taxation and retrenchment, of game laws, Indian affairs, privileges and elections, and of insurance, he made a splendid record. No man in the history of the state has done more than he has to relieve the landowners and the poor from the burdens of taxation. He drafted and introduced the bill to tax gifts, legacies and collateral inheritances, which became a law in 1885. He drafted and introduced the bill taxing corporations for the privilege of organization, which became a law in 1886. He drafted and introduced the bill amending the collateral inheritance act of 1885, which amended act became a law in 1891, under which the succession by death of personal property of $10,000 or more is taxed. Under the operation of these beneficent laws millions of dollars have been and will continually be paid into the treasury of the state, and to that extent relieving those least able to pay them from the necessary exactions of government. These laws have reduced the tax rate lower than it has been for many years. Senator Vedder is a member of the Holland Society and the Lawyers' Club; president of the united ice lines of New York; president of the State Bank of Norwood, N. Y.; president of the Elko Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Co., of New York, and a prominent member of the G. A. R.

BOND, Henry Herrick, lawyer, was born at Canterbury, Conn., June 2, 1847. Until he was sixteen years old he led the usual life of boys in a country village. In 1864 the family removed to Florence, Mass., where a brother had commenced the practice of law. For a year he was a pupil in his sister's school, and then spent two years in the study of law at Florence. In 1867 he entered Columbia Law School in New York city, and was the only member of his large class who never missed a lecture or a recitation during the two years' course. He was an expert stenographer, and greatly delighted Dr. Francis Lieber by presenting to him at the close of the course a verbatim report of the lectures that had been delivered by him to the class. He won the Lieber prize of $200 in the department of political science. In 1869 he entered into partnership with the Hon. William Allen, now a justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, and his brother, D. W. Bond. When Judge Allen retired in 1872, he continued his association in business with his brother, and it lasted while he lived. In September, 1872, he began arguing cases before the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court, and did so year by year, until 1878, when he made the argument in the last case on his list. Mr. Bond's presentation of his views upon questions of law was remarkably clear and forcible. He was always master of his case, and had thoroughly examined the principles of law with reference to questions at issue. He found time, however, notwithstanding his professional duties, to serve the community in which he lived in various ways. He was treasurer of the Florence Savings Bank; "The Homestead Fund," to aid the Florence mechanics to secure homes of their own, was under his care and direction. With his brother-in-law he established the Northampton (Mass.) "Journal," and gratified his literary tastes by work upon it. He was treasurer of the Florence Tack Co.; prepared a small handbook with reference to mechanics' liens under Massachusetts laws; wrote articles for legal magazines, and in a case involving the law of equitable set-off in that state, which was argued three times before the supreme court, he prepared the briefs for the arguments, and lived to know that his views were adopted by the court. He was married, in 1872, to Elizabeth M. Powell, of Ghent, N. Y. In 1878, his health having been impaired, he sought strength and recovery in the southern states, but died at Millboro, Va., Oct. 22, 1881.



H. H. Bond

APPLETON, Daniel, founder of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., was born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 10, 1785. After finishing his school education he entered the dry-goods business and was for a time engaged for himself at Haverhill. After a short experience he removed to Boston, and there remained for some years, meeting with varying success. Perceiving, however, that New York offered advantages for trade not possessed by Boston, he removed to that city in 1825 and established himself at No. 16 Exchange place, which was then the shopping dry-goods center. Later, it became the great wholesale neighborhood in the same business.

While attending to his dry-goods store, Mr. Appleton was not the less looking for other openings and prospects of advantage, and eventually he determined to combine with his own business that of the sale of books. He accordingly began to import English publications, his brother-in-law, Jonathan Leavitt, of Andover, Mass., being united with him in this undertaking. Mr. Leavitt attended more particularly to the department of binding books, that being his trade, while Mr. Appleton directed the importing and selling branches. The whole business was carried on for a time in Exchange place, but soon the dry-goods part of it was given up, and Mr. Appleton devoted himself entirely to the purchase and sale of books. The partners had drawn up their papers for the term of five years, and when this period was completed, they dissolved the partnership and Mr. Appleton established himself in Beekman street, near the point where the Potter building now stands, which was the first location of Clinton Hall. Here Mr. Appleton began the business of publication. The first book with his imprint was issued in the year 1831, and was entitled "Crumbs from the Master's Table; or, Select Sentences, Doctrinal, Practical and Experimental," by W. Mason. This little volume of Bible texts was only three inches square and less than an inch thick, and contained 192 pages. The edition was quickly sold out, to the number of about 2,000 copies, and long afterward, when the firm desired to obtain a copy for preservation, and advertised for it, they offered in exchange a copy of the largest book they had published. They received one from an old lady in Maryland, and sent her in return a volume twenty times its size. The specimen was handsomely bound and placed in a velvet-lined silver box, where it has ever since been preserved by the house as a souvenir of its first venture. After the "Crumbs" Mr. Appleton published a similar work, whose title was "Gospel Seeds," and this was followed in 1832, that being the cholera year, by a book called "The Refuge in Time of Plague and Pestilence," which had a very large sale. After the dissolution of the copartnership with Mr. Leavitt, Daniel Appleton's eldest son, William H. Appleton, who was employed in the store, took charge of the sales department. The house made a specialty of the importation of English books, and in 1835 William H. Appleton was sent to Europe to forward the business of the house in London. While he was abroad Mr. Appleton made what was at that time deemed rather an elaborate venture, by purchasing 1,000 copies of Heath's "Book of Beauty," one of the finest annuals of that day. This venture was entirely successful, and the young man was sent to Germany to acquaint himself with the book-trade there, and he repeated his visit during the following year. In the meantime, the house had been removed to Broadway, near John street. The panic year, 1837, arrived, and found the Appleton establishment in a position to meet even the disastrous situation of that time. In that same year, Daniel Appleton went to London to establish an agency for the house at No. 16, Little Britain, where it remained for about half a century. From London he went to Paris and was there so fortunate as to pick up a collection of rare books and illuminated manuscripts, and it was said that the profits on this importation paid the expenses of himself and his family during their tour in Europe. In 1838, after his return, Daniel Appleton took into partnership with himself William H., the firm becoming D. Appleton

& Co. Ten years later the founder of the house retired from business shortly before his death on March 27, 1849.

APPLETON, William Henry, eldest son of Daniel Appleton, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 27, 1814. He entered his father's store in New York in 1825, taking charge of the book department of the establishment, which was at that time chiefly devoted to the sale of dry goods. In 1835, in accordance with a promise made him when he was a boy, young William was sent to Europe, making the passage to Liverpool in eighteen days. Without any letters of introduction he went at once to London, and presenting only his card, made the acquaintance of the heads of the great publishing houses in that city, including William Longmans and John Murray. He was so successful in his arrangements with the publishing houses of London, that his father gave him permission to travel on the continent for three months; a year later he went to London again, but made no purchases at that time on account of the financial panic in America. Soon after his return, his father, mother and sister went abroad for a tour, and his sister was married to James E. Cooley, afterward head of the great book auction house of Cooley, Keese & Hill. Mr. Cooley was afterward New York state senator. He resided for many years in Florence, Italy, where he died. In 1838 William H. Appleton became a partner with his father, the firm then becoming D. Appleton & Co. William H. Appleton was then twenty-four years old. Ten years later, when Daniel Appleton retired from business, at his request his son William promised never to sign a check or note without the name "Daniel Appleton" being written in full, and that promise has been carefully kept ever since. During the year of the retirement of Daniel Appleton, the firm was reorganized with William H. Appleton at its head, and his brothers, John A. and Daniel Sidney, associated with him as partners. As one by one of the brothers died, the toil and responsibility of conducting the great enterprises of the house fell more and more upon the shoulders of William H. Appleton. W. W. Appleton, his oldest son, became a partner in 1868, and since 1880 has been the recognized manager of the firm's large business, although William H. Appleton at an advanced age still (1892) performs with great vigor and energy such duties as he takes upon himself. Soon after the close of the civil war, William H. Appleton suggested to Rev. J. W. Beckwith, who had been made bishop of Georgia, and who had been his personal friend for many years, that he would like to commemorate his elevation to ecclesiastical dignity by building for him an orphan home. It was afterward determined between the two that Mr. Appleton should build a church home for orphan girls, daughters of Confederate soldiers, at the place where the bishop might fix his episcopal residence, which was eventually placed at Macon, Ga. A home was duly built at a cost of $12,500, with a subsequent additional sum of $10,000 as an endowment, the interest of which goes toward the support of the school. This institution is called "The Appleton Church Home" and is in charge of deaconesses of the order of St. Katherine, named in memory of Mr. Appleton's eldest daughter, who died in China. He died at his home in Riverdale, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1899.

Wm H. Appleton

APPLETON, John Adams, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1817. He entered the firm with his brother Sidney, at the time of the reorganization, after the retirement of Daniel Appleton in 1848. From that time forward, until his last sickness, he devoted himself with unfailing assiduity and the broadest intelligence, to advancing the interests of the firm. John A. Appleton was the only member of the original firm who displayed in his youth a roving and adventurous tendency. Before he entered the store he spent some time seeking his fortune in the wilds of Michigan, but was willing enough to return to civilization, and take a position as clerk. Like the other brothers he acquired a large fortune, which he used not only for the benefit of his family and friends, but also for the good of the community in which he lived, and specially for the cause of the church to which he was devotedly attached. He was for many years senior warden of St. John's church, Clifton, and was one of its largest benefactors. After his death a mural tablet was erected to his memory, in the church to which he had been so much devoted, by the members of the church, his friends, and those employed in his business. About seven years before his death, he was severely injured by being thrown from his carriage, and he never fully recovered from the shock then received. He died at Clifton, Staten Island, July 13, 1881.

John A. Appleton

APPLETON, George Swett, the third son of Daniel Appleton, was born in Andover, Mass., Aug. 11, 1821. He was for a number of years a publisher and bookseller in Philadelphia, but in 1865 was admitted to the firm in New York composed of his two brothers. He was an educated gentleman, of fine artistic taste rather than an acute business man; to him the firm and the world of readers and art lovers were indebted for the magnificent series of superbly illustrated works, known as "Picturesque America," "Picturesque Europe" and "Picturesque Palestine," each of which required an investment of about a quarter of a million of dollars. The idea was that of George S. Appleton, and the charge of the artistic and literary department of these beautiful works was in the hands of the late Oliver B. Bunce, to whose fine literary intelligence, remarkable critical powers in matters of art, and thorough business knowledge and experience, it was due that the performance of the work reached so high a standard of excellence. George S. Appleton died at Riverdale, N. Y., July 7, 1878.

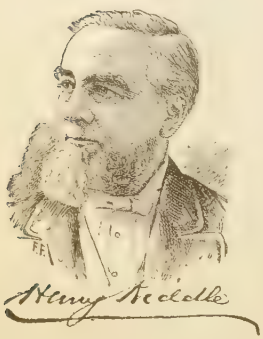
APPLETON, Daniel Sidney, the fourth son of Daniel Appleton, was born in Boston Apr. 9, 1824. He entered the firm at the same time with his brothers, William H. and John A., and at first represented the house in Europe, remaining abroad for several years, and giving great satisfaction to the firm by his intelligent and skillful management of its interests. On returning to this country, the firm having established their own printing house and bindery in Brooklyn, N. Y., he took charge of the manufacturing department, a position which he continued to occupy thereafter. The manufacturing establishment, which employs over six hundred hands, had at this time as its superintendent, William Matthews, in the bindery department, a man well known to booksellers and book collectors and librarians, as easily the leader among bookbinders

in this country. The other departments were directed by men each of whom was fully competent in his own line, and Daniel Sidney Appleton managed the whole. From 200 Broadway, the firm went to the old Society Library building, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, and then removed several times up town to different points, until 1881, when the retail, jobbing, and importing departments were abandoned. In that year the business was removed to 1, 3 and 5 Bond street, and it was thereafter confined to the publications of the house. The mechanical work of the establishment was first carried on in 1853 in Franklin street, New York, but in 1868 fine buildings were erected in Brooklyn, covering nearly a whole square, and there the vast multitude of books issued by the house have ever since been manufactured. After its position as an art publishing house, the Appletons took a high rank in the dissemination of scientific works, having the advantage of including in its *personnel* so eminent a scientific man as Prof. Youmans. The house became specially important for its reproduction in this country of a valuable line of foreign scientific books, such as the works of Spencer and Tyndall, Whewell, Buckle, Darwin, and others. It was the Appletons, through Prof. Youmans, who actually introduced Herbert Spencer to Americans, by republishing his earlier works, besides issuing those that came after them, such as the "Essays," "Philosophy," and "Descriptive Sociology." The Appletons were among the first of American publishers to pay foreign authors for the privilege of republishing their works without the latter having the advantage, which they now possess, of an international copyright law. Besides the writers already mentioned, the following should be named: Huxley, Lubbock, Lecky, Maudsley, Roscoe, Helmholtz, Bagehot and Carpenter, every volume of these reprints being paid for by the firm. Many of these were included in the "International Scientific Series," through which some of the most notable of the later scientific works published in Europe have been made familiar to American readers. To the scientific field, the Appletons also added their publication of the "Popular Science Monthly," which began in 1872, and proved an unprecedented success as a scientific periodical. Until the time of his death, it was edited by Prof. Youmans, assisted by his brother, Dr. William J. Youmans, and since then it has been conducted by the latter. Another important periodical publication, which was issued for a number of years, was "Appletons' Journal," published weekly, edited by the late Oliver B. Bunce, a most attractive and interesting literary work. It did not, however, meet with sufficient success to warrant its continued publication, which was very costly, and it was accordingly stopped. In the department of fiction, the Appletons have been large publishers, perhaps their most decided success in this line having been Disraeli's "Lothair," which sold nearly a hundred thousand copies. In the departments of school-books the house was always eminent. Its most popular educational work was the world-renowned "Webster's Spelling Book." Of this little volume, the sales down to 1847 numbered about 24,000,000 copies. For some time previous to the civil war the sales averaged a million and a quarter to a million and a half copies a year. Up to Jan. 1, 1865, more than 40,000,000 copies were sold, and up to 1886 about 55,000,000. The Appletons' "Readers" and Cornell's "Geography," are known through all the schools in the country. They have also published grammars and dictionaries in many languages, classical and modern. A new series of arithmetics on a quite novel plan has been one of their more recent and more important educational publications. A most successful work is "How We Live," which is an elementary course in physiology and hygiene. A series that has had wide circulation is Brusi's "Drawing Course." The "Harkness Latin Series" of grammars, readers, and school editions includes volumes thoroughly well known to all educators, while the "Appletons' Science Text Books," issued in response to the demand for improvement in this class of works, have covered a wide and important field. The "Instructive Reading Books," published by the house, are most interesting and valuable, through teaching the sciences in connection with reading. The first is the "Natural History Series" by Prof. Johonnot, and includes five volumes. "Cats and Dogs," "Friends in Feather and Fur," "Neighbors in Wings and Fins," "Claws and Hoofs," and "Glimpses of the Animate World." D. Appleton & Co. also published "The Turner Gallery," illustrated by 130 steel engravings from the finer paintings of J. M. W. Turner; the "New Gallery of British Art," with as many more fine engraved illustrations, and other costly and beautiful works of a similar character. In 1872 a new edition of the "Cyclopædia" was begun, which was completed four years later. Each volume cost more than $30,000, without counting the expense of manufacture. To accomplish this great work the corps of editors was reorganized under the direction of Messrs. Dana and Ripley, among the revisers being such well-known men as Robert Carter, Michael Heilprin, Rossiter Johnson, Judge Willard Bartlett, Prof. John C. Dalton, Eaton S. Drone, Prof. Austin Flint, T. Sterry Hunt, Charles A. Joy, Richard A. Proctor, and well-known specialists in every department. The maps and illustrations were under the supervision of John D. Champlin, Jr. Important books published by the house in these later years were: William H. Seward's "Travels Around the World;" also, his "Autobiography;" "Gen. Sherman's Memoirs;" Benton's "Congressional Debates," and Burton's "Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor." As has been seen, the earliest publications of the Appletons were of a religious or specifically moral tone; occasionally they branched off into biography, as in the case of "The Life and Times of Milton" (1833); "Memoirs of Swartz" (1838); and "The Life of Bunyan" (1839); then there were controversial works, as "Tract Ninety," and the volume on the "Unity of the Church." Gradually the firm's publications became more and more scientific, including Prof. Edward L. Youmans's "Chart of Chemistry," and "Text-Book of Chemistry," which appeared in 1851; the important "Dictionary of Mechanics," which was published in the same year, being issued in numbers; Ure's "Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences;" Downing's "Country Houses;" Cullom's "Military Bridges," and Kendall's "War with Mexico." Adventures into educational publication became more frequent, and there appeared "Spiers' and Surenne's French Dictionary;" Gillespie's "Spanish Series;" Ollendorff's works; Adler's great "German Dictionary," and others. This firm also published an American history; Benton's "Thirty Years' View;" Lyman's "Memoirs of Daniel Webster;" and the "Life of Alexander Hamilton," by his son. The second twenty-five years of the life of the firm began by the issue of "The New American Cyclopædia," which, after being thought over for some years, made its appearance in 1857, under the editorial supervision

of the late George Ripley and Charles A. Dana. In 1861 this great work was supplemented by the first volume of Appleton's "Annual Cyclopaedia," which was the beginning of a series of annual reviews of world historical events, which continued for many years. Mr. Appleton was active in the management of his publishing house until his death, which occurred in New York, Nov. 13, 1890.

REDE, Wyllys, clergyman, was born in Monmouth, Ill., Aug. 7, 1859, son of Alvin Hart and Miriam (Ballard) Rede. He was graduated at Williams College in 1882, and received his theological training at the General Theological Seminary, New York city (1882-84), spending one term at Oxford, England (1892-93). He was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Neely of Maine in 1884 and 1885, and was successively rector in charge of Episcopal churches at Calais, Me., (1884-85), Northam, Va. (1886-88), Westminster, Md. (1889-92), Rockford, Ill. (1893-96), Atlanta, Ga. (1896-1901), Brunswick, Ga. (1902-06), Quincy, Ill. (1906-09), where he was dean of the cathedral. In 1911 he became professor of philosophy at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., and two years later was elected president of the Mt. Vernon Collegiate Institute, a position he still holds. Dr. Rede was editor of "The Church in Georgia" (a fortnightly), "The Cathedral Chimes" (a monthly), and "The Maryland Churchman," and was the author of "The Communion of Saints" (1893); "Striving for the Mastery" (1896), besides a number of scholarly articles contributed to the "North American Review," "The Churchman," "Church Eclectic," and other periodicals. During the latter part of the nineteenth century he occasionally lectured in eastern cities on English Cathedrals and the Holy Land. He was married Apr. 30, 1895, to Carolyn Potter.

KIDDLE, Henry, educator, was born in Bath, Eng., Jan. 15, 1824. He came with his parents to New York city when he was nine years old, and at the early age of thirteen began his career as an educator by taking a position as monitor teacher in one of the schools under the management of the Public School Society of the City of New York, which was maintained by private subscription. When that society became absorbed by the department of public instruction organized by the city of New York, he was appointed principal of the first ward school of the city of New York, at the age of nineteen years. While engaged in teaching he studied law in the office of Samuel J. Tilden, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1856 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the public schools, and during his incumbency of that position was largely instrumental in developing and organizing the schools into a harmonious system; his complete mastery of the theoretical branches of his profession, added to the knowledge of the needs of the schools, which he had gained through his experience in them as teacher and principal, made his recommendations and advice invaluable. While holding this office he was also principal of the Saturday Normal School, which preceded the present Normal College, and was appointed superintendent of the public schools in 1870, which position he held until 1879. In that year he published a work containing what he believed to be messages from the spirit world, which was one of the sensations of the time. The popular views then existing in regard to the subject of this book caused many of the newspapers, secular and religious, to demand his removal from the superintendency, and the board of education was undecided as to the proper course to pursue, when he tendered his resignation in order that that body might have an opportunity to give an untrammeled judgment as to the question of his religious belief and its effect upon his previous recognized ability to perform the duties of his office. At a subsequent meeting, held to elect his successor, he came within three votes of being re-elected over other candidates nominated, his friends having placed his name in nomination notwithstanding the fact of his resignation. After that time Mr. Kiddle devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, writing and revising many educational and other works, and to the study of psychical and religious science in its various phases, the results of which are contained in a large number of lectures and in many contributions, published in newspapers and magazines in this and other countries. He became one of the leaders in these lines of thought, particularly as they related to the phenomena and philosophy of spiritualism, past and present, and his views on that subject were sought for by correspondents residing in all parts of the world. Among his fellow-believers he is best known as an able and courageous defender of his faith, and for his endeavors to promulgate a philosophical religion in harmony with the teachings of Jesus, having for its basis the modern evidence of the existence of mortals after death. In 1876, in conjunction with Prof. Alex. J. Schem, Mr. Kiddle published a "Cyclopedia of Education," for which the University of France conferred upon him the title of officer of the academy. Following this publication he prepared year books of education and a "Dictionary of Education." He was also the author of works on various other subjects, among the best known of which are those on astronomy, physics and English grammar, which have become standard text-books in the schools and colleges of this country. Although Mr. Kiddle attained ripe scholarship, he was almost entirely self-educated. Among his associates he was known as a remarkable mathematician and for his intimate acquaintance with the literature of all ages and countries, and with the classical and modern languages. During the last year of his life he was afflicted with almost total blindness, notwithstanding which, he continued his literary labors by the aid of an amanuensis. He died in New York city Sept. 25, 1891.

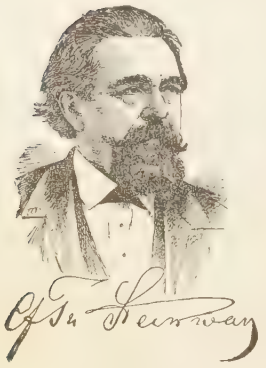


BUNCE, Oliver Bell, author, was born in New York city Feb. 8, 1828. He received an ordinary academical education, and at an early age entered, as clerk, a publishing establishment, in which business he was subsequently engaged for a few years on his own account. His first work, a collection of the romantic tales of the revolution, was written in 1852, and in 1882 he produced "Bachelor Bluff," a collection of social essays, which is his best-known work. About twenty years ago he became connected with the house of D. Appleton & Co., as manager of their literary department, and in that capacity displayed remarkable literary taste and judgment. He was the editor of "Appleton's Journal," and the originator and editor of "Picturesque America," an expensive work which achieved an exceptional popularity. He also wrote several novels, and a small book on manners, entitled "Don't," which had an extensive circulation. He was a man of high character, dominated by a sense of duty, exacting and chivalrous to the last degree. The latter years of his life were one long struggle with disease, which he sustained with a courage and endurance that were phenomenal. He died May 15, 1890.

STEINWAY, Henry Engelhard, founder of the piano manufacturing house of Steinway & Sons, was born in Wolfshagen, a small forest hamlet of the Hartz mountains in the Duchy of Brunswick in North Germany, Feb. 15, 1797. One of his ancestors served in the army under Christian of Denmark in the Thirty Years' war, and took part in the disastrous battle of Lutter, on the Hartz mountains; fought with the imperial Austrian army under Tilly, Aug. 27, 1626. A burgomaster Steinway is known in history through his heroic and successful defence of Stralsund during the siege in the year 1628 by the Austrian forces under Wallenstein. Henry E. Steinway was the youngest of a family of twelve children, of whom at the age of fifteen he was the sole survivor, all the others, as well as his father, having lost their lives in the Franco-Prussian war of 1806, the Franco-Russian war of 1812, and by a shocking disaster, of which Henry E. Steinway was a witness. His father, three older brothers, two hired men and himself were struck by lightning during a thunderstorm, from which they had taken shelter in a collier's hut in the woods near the Brocken, and when young Henry recovered consciousness he found that all his companions were dead. The boy thus left entirely alone began his life penniless, and at seventeen years of age was in the military service of the Duke of Brunswick, and it was then that he first began to develop his remarkable taste and talent for music. He played charmingly on the zither bithera, while his musical memory was phenomenal, and he could find the accompaniment to any of the simple melodies of the time after having once heard them sung. At the age of twenty-one he received honorable discharge from the army and went to Goslar to learn the art of building church organs, devoting himself at first for a year to cabinet-making. In February, 1825, young Steinway, having located his business at Seesen, foot of the Hartz mountains, married, and on the 25th of November of the same year his first child and son, C. F. Theodore, was born. It was now that Henry E. Steinway began to work nights in the construction of his first piano. Being familiar with the products of the English and German makers he combined the merits of both, and his first work attracted great attention and soon found a purchaser. As a master workman he was now capable of turning his abilities in the direction of piano-making and made it his sole trade, and he gradually built up a thriving business in the cities on and near Hartz mountains. In 1839 he exhibited his work at the state fair of Brunswick, Germany, and received the first prize medal. As his sons, Charles, William and Henry, grew up they became skillful piano-makers under their father's direction, as well as expert players, while the daughters were charming singers. The creation of the German Zollverein in 1844, which excluded the kingdom of Hanover from the rest of Germany, the town of Seesen being in the Duchy of Brunswick, the Steinway manufactory was cut off by a cordon of custom-houses and officers, and resulted in the destruction of the sale of Steinway pianos in the Hanoverian territories encircling Seesen, the new duty being added practically excluded them from sale, and what the customs left the revolution of 1848 completely destroyed. An idea which had entered the minds of the Steinway family now took new life, being that of emigration to America. In the spring of 1849 Charles, the second son, was sent to America, and his reports were so favorable that in May, 1850, the entire family, excepting C. F. Theodore, left Germany and sailed for New York. On their arrival in America the family consisted of Henry C. Steinway, the father, aged fifty-three years; his wife, Julia Steinway, aged forty-six years; Charles, aged twenty-one; Henry Steinway, Jr., aged nineteen; William, aged fourteen; Albert, aged ten, and three daughters, the eldest twenty-two, the next seventeen and the youngest eight. The eldest son, C. F. Theodore, aged twenty-four, remained in Germany to close up the affairs of the house. With extraordinary good judgment and shrewdness the father of the three grown-up sons worked with them for three years in different New York piano manufactories in order to accustom himself to the American way of piano-making and to the American taste. On March 5, 1853, Wm. Steinway's seventeenth birthday, they united and engaged in business on their own account, employing the capital which they had brought from Germany, and founded the house of Steinway & Sons. The first pianos made by the new firm attracted general attention among professional musicians, and soon the productions of the house began to make great headway with the musical public. After a year's work they took the first premium at the Metropolitan Fair held in Washington, D. C., in March, 1854, for both three and two-stringed instruments. In the autumn of the same year they carried off the first prize, a gold medal, at the American Institute Fair held in the Crystal Palace, New York. The growth of the business of this firm has been continuous ever since. In 1858 they purchased almost the entire block of ground bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, New York city, on which a model factory was erected, and in 1863 it was found necessary to add to this an extension, bringing the building up to its present colossal proportions. In 1863 Messrs. Steinway & Sons also erected a fine marble structure, where the pianos made by the firm have ever since been sold, in East Fourteenth street, between Union Square and the Academy of Music, and afterward, in 1866, in the rear of this structure, they erected a grand concert-hall, 123 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 42 feet high, with seating capacity for 2,000 persons, besides a smaller hall, seating 400 persons. For twenty-four years Steinway Hall was one of the most celebrated concert-rooms in America, until in 1890 by the requirements of business it was turned into four immense wareroom floors. The pianos of Steinway & Sons have received gold medals and first premiums at the great world's fairs, and members of the firm have been elected members of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin and Stockholm. Henry E. Steinway died Feb. 7, 1871, having retired from active business several years before and leaving the management exclusively to his sons. His remains were interred by the side of his sons, Charles and Henry, Jr., and his youngest daughter, Anna, in the family vault on Chapel Hill, Greenwood Cemetery, which the deceased had caused to be erected during 1869–70 at a cost of $80,000, and which is one of the most imposing structures of Greenwood Cemetery.

STEINWAY, C. F. Theodore, piano manufacturer, was born in Seesen, near the city of Brunswick, Germany, Nov. 6, 1825. He was the eldest son of Henry E. Steinway, and his early life is closely connected with his father's history and business career. He received his first instruction in music in 1833, and for six years thereafter attended the celebrated high school of the Jacobsohn Institute at Seesen. He possessed such a quick and correct ear for music, and played so proficiently that his father considered his services would be invaluable to him, and in 1839 he

entered the manufactory. Theodore was already able to tune and regulate a piano perfectly, and under his father's careful supervision perfected himself in the art of building pianos. In 1852, when Henry E. Steinway came to the United States, Theodore —being free from military service—was selected to carry on and finish his father's business. In 1852 he married a lady of culture in his native town, and abandoned the idea of settling up the business and following his family to America. With the improvement of the political condition in Germany his business became so extended and prosperous that in 1859 he removed to Brunswick, and within a few years built up a business and acquired a reputation that extended over central Europe. In 1862 he joined his brother Henry at the World's Fair in London, Eng., where Steinway & Sons received the first prize medal for their exhibit of pianos. In 1864 Mr. Steinway and his wife visited America, and in October, 1865, he returned with his family to permanently locate in this country, and entered as a full partner in the firm of Steinway & Sons, assuming the duties of scientific director of the factory, his brother William continuing in charge of the finances of the firm. In 1866 the firm erected Steinway Hall. Its magnificent acoustic properties are well known and highly appreciated by artists and musicians. Mr. Theodore Steinway's great inventive genius soon found scope for development. He first bent his efforts to the construction of upright pianos able to stand the effects of the North American climate as well as grand and square pianos did. His upright pianos had achieved quite a reputation in Germany, but a prejudice had hitherto existed against these instruments in America. The men he brought with him from the old country were experts in the manufacture of upright pianos, and formed the nucleus of the department of men trained by him to make these instruments in New York. The introduction of upright pianos was slow, but in time they began to be appreciated by the American public, and at present (1892) more than half of the pianos manufactured in the United States are uprights, and in a greater or less degree imitations of those first started and patented by Theodore Steinway. Between 1866 and 1873 the United States granted thirty-four patents to Theodore Steinway; of these patents sixty-two claims relate to upright pianos. He next turned his attention to the grand piano, and in 1869 went to Europe to study the latest improvements in the steel and iron industries, with a view to perfecting these superior instruments. In 1872 Steinway and Sons erected their own foundry at Astoria, opposite 120th street, New York city, and have since produced there the steel cupola-shaped frames used in all their pianos. He also invented and patented in 1872 his duplex scale, and in 1875 the present grand piano repetition action and new iron frame construction in grand pianos. These inventions secured to his firm the award for the "*Highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos*" at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. In 1877–78 he invented and patented a new system in the modern architecture of grand piano cases. By this invention he solved the scientific law that the tone vibrations always follow the longitudinal fibre of the wood, while cross fibres interrupt the vibrations. His new system requires that a series of layers of wood in one length be glued together and bent to the required form by immense steel presses. In 1867 he personally attended the display of Steinway & Sons' grand pianos at the Paris World's Fair. Theodore Steinway was awarded a grand honorary gold medal by Carl V., king of Sweden, and the Swedish Royal Academy of Fine Arts conferred upon him academical honors. In 1867 he was elected an academical member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Berlin, Prussia, and was also the same year voted a grand testimonial medal of merit and elected an honorary member of the Société des Beaux Arts, Paris. In 1880 his highness the Duke of Brunswick presented him with the grand gold medal of the state for his inventions in the art of piano building. Mr. Steinway traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa for the purpose of studying the advancement and necessities of different races in music and musical instruments. He was an expert musician, and had one of the rarest collections of musical instruments of all ages extant. He died in New York city, Mar. 9, 1889.



STEINWAY, William, piano manufacturer, was born at Seesen, near Brunswick, Germany, March 5, 1836, the son of Henry Engelhard Steinway, the founder of the piano manufacturing house of Steinway & Sons. William was educated at the schools of his native place, and finished at the well-known Jacobsohn High School. At the age of fourteen he had a good education in the ordinary branches, spoke English and French fluently, played the piano with great skill, and was also able to tune it. In 1850 he emigrated to America with his family, settling in New York city. His marked talent for music led his parents to think of educating him to be a musician, but his own preference for business decided the question, and he was apprenticed to William Nunno & Co., No. 88 Walker street, New York city, where he remained until March, 1853, when he joined with his father and brothers, Charles and Henry, Jr., in founding the house of Steinway & Sons. The firm began business in a small way in a rear building in Varick street, which they rented for the purpose. They engaged four or five workmen as assistants, and began the manufacture of square pianos, making one a week. The merits of the pianos soon attracted favorable notice; the demand for the instruments increased, and in 1854 larger quarters were engaged at Mr. Nunno's old place, which he had been obliged to vacate on account of failure in his business. By this failure Mr. Steinway lost $300 in wages, but he forgave the debt, and assisted his old employer by making him a monthly allowance until his death in 1864. Mr. Steinway became a skilled piano-maker, expert in all the details of the trade, and did his part toward assisting his father and brothers to build up the business. As the business increased, Mr. Steinway undertook the charge of the mercantile and financial affairs of the establishment, and in 1859 erected the present factory on Fourth avenue, at Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. In 1865 Mr. Steinway's brothers in the firm died, and his eldest brother, Theodore, gave up his business in Germany, and, coming to America, became a partner in the firm. In 1866 the firm erected Steinway Hall in Fourteenth street, which contained an elegant concert room, besides offices and warerooms for the firm. In 1862 the Steinway piano won

a first-prize medal at the London World's Fair, and at the Paris Exposition in 1867 the first of the grand gold medals of honor was won by the firm for its perfect grand, square, and upright pianos, as well as the endorsement of the jury on musical instruments, and the approval of the leading composers and artists of the world. Mr. Steinway was elected honorary member of the Royal Academy of Berlin, Prussia, and received a gold medal from the king of Sweden. At the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, the firm won a special diploma of honor, and the highest award for their pianofortes. The Steinway, or American system of piano manufacture, has become the standard one for Europe, and the importation of European pianos into the United States has ceased entirely. Steinway & Sons manufacture about 3,000 pianos a year, and send them all over the world. They have warehouses in London and Hamburg, which are supplied with certain parts of the materials from their American factory, to be finished according to the requirements of the European climate. The firm has a factory at Astoria, L. I., where it has also erected model houses for its employees. Mr. Steinway is fond of art, is a liberal patron of education, is a Protestant in religion, but has contributed largely to charitable and educational institutions, regardless of creed. He has a fine tenor voice, is a member of the German Liederkranz club, and was its president for many years. He has been a trustee of the German Savings Bank for twenty years, and a director in the Bank of the Metropolis since its organization. He has never engaged actively in politics, but was a member of the famous "Committee of Seventy," which in 1871 made many reforms in the city government. He died Nov. 30, 1896.

ANSBACHER, Adolph Benedict, manufacturer, was born at Sulzburg, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 4, 1832. His father was Benedict Ansbacher, a gentleman of position, who was able to give his children a good education, young Adolph being first sent to a prominent public school, and afterward to a mercantile college, where he was graduated with honor. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a commercial house, as is customary in Germany in establishing merchants' clerks. In 1850 he came to the United States, settled in Philadelphia, and for two years served there as a clerk; he then came to New York, and began business for himself, as an importer and manufacturer of dry colors, gradually rising to become one of the foremost houses in his line of business. In 1860 Mr. Ansbacher married, in Philadelphia, Frances Virginia Eger, a native of Baltimore, Md., and had two sons: David A. and Louis A. Ansbacher, and three daughters; Rosie A. Kraus, Helen A. Katz and Adele A. Jacobs. He attained a foremost place in the mercantile life of the metropolis, and amassed a considerable fortune in the color business. He was a founder and a director of Mt. Sinai Hospital, and a member-at-large of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association, also one of the oldest members of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He died in New York, Feb. 19, 1917.

A. B. Ansbacher

JACKSON, James, chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia and congressman, was born in Jefferson county, Ga., Oct. 18, 1820. His father was Wm. H. Jackson, and his grandfather that illustrious revolutionary patriot, Gov. James Jackson; and his mother was Mildred Lewis Cobb, of a family equally distinguished in Georgia annals. He was graduated in 1838 from the University of Georgia at seventeen years of age, and received in 1881 from this institution the degree of LL.D. It was a marked family coincidence that the college was founded in his grandfather's administration as governor; his father was one of the first five graduates of the university, both father and son won honors, the father delivering the Latin salutatory. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, and began law practice at Monroe, Walton Co., Ga. He was elected clerk of the house of representatives in 1843, and state representative in 1845 and 1847, and in 1849 judge of the superior court, holding this high judicial place until 1857, when he was elected representative to the thirty-sixth congress, and re-elected in 1860 to the thirty-seventh congress, withdrawing, Jan. 23, 1861, to share Georgia's fate in the civil war. He was a member of the state democratic convention of 1858 that nominated Gov. Brown the second time for governor. In 1861 he was among the public men called on by the legislative committee of public safety to suggest a policy for the state, and they recommended the calling of the secession covention; and later he and his fellow-congressmen advised the policy of secession. He received at the elections in both 1861 and 1862 a large vote in the general assembly for Confederate state senator. During the war he was judge of the military court of Stonewall Jackson's corps. After the war he returned to Georgia, and resumed law practice in Macon in partnership with Ex-Gov. Howell Cobb, and resided in Macon until 1875, when he removed to Atlanta. In 1868 he was a member of the state democratic executive committee, and in 1880 his name was suggested in the convention for governor. In 1875 he was appointed by Gov. Smith associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia; was appointed in 1880 by Gov. Colquitt chief justice upon Judge Warner's resignation; was elected the same year by the legislature to the full term of six years, and unanimously re-elected in 1887, a few months before his death. He was for years a prominent trustee of the State University of Georgia, of Emory College, the Wesleyan Female College, and the Medical College at Atlanta. He was a member of every general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South from the time lay delegations were admitted to the councils, and was a delegate to the great Ecumenical council in England, but was prevented by his official duties from attending. He was the most prominent and widely known layman of his church at the time of his death, and he preached sermons and made prayers of marvelous power and fervid eloquence. He was a judge of learning, discrimination and integrity, and graced the bench. He was singularly gifted with his pen in prose and verse, his style being earnest, graceful and strong. He contributed, by special request, several valuable articles for the "North American Review." To the rarest intellectual gifts he added the highest social charms and the purest Christianity. He married, in 1853, Ada Mitchell, of Milledgeville, Ga., and in 1870, three years after her death, he married Mrs. Mary S. Schoolfield, of St. Louis, Mo., who survives him, and whose congenial companionship graced and vivified his exalted life. One daughter, Mary Lamar Jackson, under the *nom de plume* of "Emel Jay," is establishing a bright literary fame. Judge Jackson died at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 13, 1887.

James Jackson

GOOD, John, inventor and manufacturer, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1841. His father dying soon after, he was brought to the United States by his mother when he was seven years of age. He first obtained employment in a ropewalk, in old Bushwick, now a portion of the borough of Brooklyn, New York, and after serving an apprenticeship in the machinist's trade in Williamsburgh, he took charge of the ropewalk and factory of Henry Lawrence & Sons in Bushwick avenue. Here he applied his knowledge of mechanics to devising improved machinery for rope-making, and began a long series of inventions that were destined to revolutionize the manufacture of cordage. His first invention, which was not patented, was a labor-saving device, consisting of a lever to pull hemp off the lapper. His first patent, obtained Oct. 5, 1869, was for a breaker for drawing flax and other fiber, the novel idea of which was the use of two chains, one moving faster than the other, and for the first time the sliver was formed, without the fiber going on the lapper. He offered his invention to numerous cordage manufacturers, but found it difficult to induce any one to buy it. He thereupon arranged with George Silsby, a machine builder of Boston, to manufacture the breaker on a royalty basis, and sold the English rights in the invention to Samuel Lawson & Sons of Leeds, England, who introduced the machine in the British Isles. In a few years his breaker had driven out the old methods in every hard-fiber plant in the world. In 1870 he patented an improvement in chains, which overcame the disadvantages of the links then in use. The principle is today in use not only on cordage machines, but on conveying machines throughout the world. On Oct. 7, 1873, Mr. Good patented his now world-famous "nipper" for a spinning jenny, and for the first time rope-yarn was spun without going through rollers. His regulator, first used on a jenny, was patented June 15, 1875, and on Feb. 10, 1885, he patented his stop motion, meanwhile obtaining many patents for modifications and improvements of his machines. After obtaining his first patent in 1869, Mr. Good opened a machine shop on Grand street, Brooklyn, where he built his machines and conducted experiments. During the first fifteen years the business grew to such proportions that his factory occupied a large building on Park avenue, and his rope-making machines were being sold to every part of the world, except where Messrs. Lawson had exclusive rights in England. He also established the Pier Cordage Works in London. He was convinced, however, that the last word had not been said in cordage manufacturing, and after more experimenting, in 1885 perfected a method of making rope that was so much stronger that an inferior quality of fiber could be used for work requiring the strongest possible rope. He obtained a patent for this "new process" Nov. 10, 1885, and called the product of his new machine "new process" cordage. A combination of rope manufacturers in the United States called the United States Cordage Manufacturers Association paid Mr. Good $150,000 annually for a number of years to control his "new process" rope, and none of it was placed on the market until 1888, when he started the Ravenswood cordage mill at Long Island City, equipped with his "new process" machinery. Here he made rope of all sizes from hemp, sisal and jute. In 1891 he contracted with the National Cordage Co., to manufacture cordage and machinery exclusively for that corporation for a consideration of $200,000 annually. When harvesting machines were first introduced wire was generally employed for binding the sheaves of grain, but the wire was not satisfactory, and in 1890 Mr. Good solved the problem by making a twine of sisal hemp, the fiber being obtained from the century plant (Agave Americana), grown principally in Yucatan and Cuba. In 1892 the John Good Cordage and Machine Co. was organized with a capital stock of $7,000,000 to succeed Mr. Good's American business, of which he was the president until it went into the hands of a receiver five years later. In 1898 the John Good & Jennings Patent Machine Cordage Co. was organized, and while at its head Mr. Good built and patented a large rope-making machine known as the three-log rope machine, and a round-bale machine for manila fiber. The Good & Jennings Co. was succeeded by the John Good Cordage Co. His last important invention was a combing machine for fiber, patented July 20, 1906. By it a smooth, even sliver, free of knurls and square ends, is produced by only one or two workings instead of the five to fourteen workings required by the older machines, reducing the cost of production over fifty per cent. Mr. Good's inventions in rope-making, for which he obtained over 100 patents, were revolutionary, and made his name famous among the rope manufacturers of the world. He was married June 1, 1881, to Julia E., daughter of Samuel Durand, and had three children: John, Jr., Marie and Michel Good. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 23, 1908.

PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery, soldier and explorer, was born at Lamberton (now Lamington), N. J., Jan. 5, 1779. The Pike family, which resided through several generations in New Jersey, had among its ancestors a Capt. John Pike, who had a traditional reputation as a gallant soldier in the Indian wars. Zebulon Pike, father of the explorer, enlisted for the Revolutionary war as a cornet in the 4th Continental dragoons in 1777, was promoted captain in 1778, became regimental paymaster in 1780, was a captain in the levies of 1791, served through the war of 1812, being brevetted lieut.-col. July 10, 1812, and was discharged from service June 15, 1815. Zebulon M. Pike attended the public schools in Bucks county, Pa., to which his parents removed in his early childhood and he was tutored by a Mr. Wall, who had a local reputation as a mathematician. Becoming a lieutenant in his father's company of the Second infantry in 1799 he served some time on the west frontier. On April 1, 1802, he was transferred to the First infantry, and was with the regiment in July, 1805, when Gen. James Wilkinson detailed him to explore the sources of the Mississippi river. He left St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9, 1805, with a command of nineteen men in a seventy-foot boat with provisions for four months. His trip up the Mississippi, which is thought to be the first ever made by a citizen of the United States, was for the purpose of exploring the newly acquired Louisiana purchase, Lewis and Clark having previously been sent to explore the Missouri, and one of Pike's especial duties was to conciliate the Indians to explain to them the policy of the United States and to try to bring peace between hostile tribes. The exploring party stopped at many points along the Mississippi, carrying the flag and the message of the United States to the Indians, and on Sept. 21, 1805, reached the St. Peters river, in Minnesota, where Lieut. Pike purchased from the Indians 100,000 acres of land, on which Fort Snelling was built. Thence he resumed the journey in smaller boats, and when the

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river froze, proceeded on sleds as far as Lake La Sue, now known as Leech Lake, Feb. 1, 1806. Believing this lake to be the source of the Mississippi river he returned by the same route and reached St. Louis, Apr. 30, 1806, after eight months of adventure. Having proved his peculiar fitness for such pioneer work he was now sent up the Missouri river to explore the Lousiana purchase, to find the sources of the Red (Canadian) river, and to restore fifty-one Pawnee and Osage Indians, who had been redeemed from captivity among the Potawatomies to their respective tribes. Starting July 15, 1806, with a party consisting of a Dr. Robinson, a surgeon, one sergeant, two corporals, an interpreter and nineteen privates, he rowed up the Missouri to the mouth of the Osage river, followed the Osage, crossed the divide to the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas river and reaching the Pawnee country, September 26, took down the Spanish flag at what is now Cortland, Kan. In 1901 the Kansas Historical Society erected a monument on the site of the old Pawnee village to commemorate this event. Continuing his journey westward, he obtained his first glimpse of the Rocky mountains, November 15. The expedition worked its way among the canyons on the streams at the head of the Arkansas going over the divide between the Arkansas and the headwaters of the South Platte, thence back to the Arkansas at what is now called the Royal Gorge. Meanwhile he made several excursions into the mountains accompanied by one or two men, and it was on one of these trips that he saw the mountain now bearing his name, which towered 14,147 feet above the level of the sea and which he named the "Grand Peak." Fourteen years afterward during Maj. Long's expedition to the Rocky mountains it was named "James Peak" and not until the decade 1830-40 did it come to be generally known as "Pike's Peak." Early in January, 1807, the expedition crossed the mountains on foot leaving the horses behind in a blockhouse in charge of two men. He followed the Rio Grande del Norte river until he came to a large west branch where he met a detachment of Spanish dragoons and mounted militia from whom he learned for the first time that the river he was on was not the Red, but the Rio Grande and that he was in Spanish territory. The commander of the dragoons stated that the governor of New Mexico would supply Pike with mules, horses, money or whatever he might need to conduct him to the headwaters of the Red river and his party was taken before the Spanish authorities at Santa Fé and Chihuahua, Mexico. Pike's expedition was made at the time of Burr's conspiracy. The Spaniards knew of Burr's activities and they connected Pike's trip with them. It was asserted, even in the United States, that the expedition had some connection with Burr. In view of these facts the Spaniards may be said to have treated him with great moderation. His papers were returned to him and after remaining at Chihuahua until April 28, he started back to the United States, reaching Natchitoches, July 1, 1807. On his return he was highly complimented by Gen. Wilkinson and was promoted to a majorship, May 3, 1808, having been advanced to a captaincy shortly after his expedition started in 1806. He was made a lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth infantry Dec. 31, 1809, and was a deputy quartermaster general from April 3, to July 3, 1812. When the War of 1812 began he became colonel of the Fifteenth infantry (July 6, 1812) which was stationed on the northern border during the ensuing winter. On April 25, 1813, as soon as navigation opened on Lake Ontario, Gen. Dearborn, who was in command of the operations embarked on board the fleet of Commodore Chauncey, with 1700 troops under the immediate command of Pike, now a brigadier-general. On April 27, the fleet landed in the harbor of York (now Toronto) Canada, and Gen. Pike led the columns against the British forts. The first redoubt was quickly taken. While the American forces were awaiting the arrival of the light artillery a magazine in the captured redoubt blew up. Several soldiers and officers were killed outright and many were injured seriously, among them Gen. Pike who was taken aboard the American flagship "Madison" and expired in a few hours. In many respects his death, at the age of thirty-four at the moment when his troops had won a notable victory, paralleled that of the British general Wolfe. In 1808 he presented to the government his "Geographical, Statistical and General Observations on the Interior Provinces of New Spain." He was married in March, 1801, to Clarissa Brown, of Cincinnati, O., and had three daughters and one son, but only one daughter reached maturity and she became the wife of Symmes Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison Beside the monument to Pike at Cortland, Kan., there is one at Colorado Springs, Col. The date of his death was April 27, 1813.

MELDRIM, Peter Wiltberger, judge, was born in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 4, 1848, son of Ralph and Jane (Fawcett) Meldrim, and grandson of James Meldrim, a native of Ireland, who came to this country late in the eighteenth century. His father was a merchant. Judge Meldrim was educated at the Chatham Academy, and was graduated at the Georgia State University in 1868, being the university orator of the Phi Kappa Society; and was graduated in the law department the following year. With the rank of corporal, he participated in the defense of Savannah when that city was captured by Sherman in December, 1864. He was afterwards colonel of the 1st regiment, Georgia cavalry, and was subsequently retired with the rank of Brigadier General in command of the National Guard of Georgia. During the late war, Judge Meldrim was ordered from the retired list, to organize and command the Georgia State Guard. He is now in command of the Guard. He began the practice of his profession in his native city, and soon became one of the leaders of the Georgia bar. He was elected mayor of Savannah for one term (1897); in 1897-99 was a member of the Georgia house of representatives, and in 1881 was elected state senator. After serving two terms in the senate he thereafter declined public office and devoted himself to his legal practice, at one time being associated with Col. William Garrard. In 1917 he was appointed judge of the Eastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia and in the following year was elected by the people. Among the important trials in which he was counsel were the murder cases of Price, Norton, Fatch, Sasser, Loud, McEachem, Dougherty, Wrye and Brooks; United States vs. Davis, for peonage, State vs. Midleton for seduction; Watson vs. Hester, a Sheriff, for false imprisonment. United States vs. Green and Gaynor for conspiracy and Millen vs. Prendergast involving title to land. He was chairman of the Georgia delegation to the Democratic National Convention held in Denver, Colo., in 1908. Gen. Meldrim was one of the most brilliant men of Georgia, famed as an orator, lawyer and senator. He delivered annual addresses before the Georgia Historical Society, the State University and various bar associations and literary societies. He is

trustee of the University of Georgia and chairman of the commission in charge of the State Industrial College. He was president of the American Bar Association (1914); the Georgia Bar Association, the Hibernian Society and the University Club of Savannah and member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Chi Phi societies, the Hussars, Yacht, Capital City, University and Oglethorpe clubs. His alma mater conferred upon him the degrees of A.M. in 1871 and LL.D. in 1913. He was married at Augusta, Ga., June 30, 1881, to Frances P., daughter of Dr. Henry R. Casey of Waverly Hall, Columbia co., Ga., and had five children, four of whom survive: Caroline Louise; Frances, wife of Col. G. Noble Jones; Sophie, wife of Edward H. Coy, and Jane Meldrim.

KING, Thomas Butler, statesman, was born at Palmer, Hampshire Co., Mass., Aug. 27, 1800. His ancestor, John King, of Edwardstone, Suffolk Co., England, in 1715 became the first settler on a tract of land in the colony of Massachusetts, which for a generation was known as Kingstown, but afterward called Palmer, and in which his descendants own property to the present day. His father, Daniel King, a grandson of John, joined the ranks of the revolutionary army on receipt of the news of the Lexington alarm, and rose to the rank of captain. He married Hannah Lord, a descendant of Richard Lord, of New London, Conn., and removed to the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1816, leaving nine sons, the eighth of whom, Thomas Butler, was placed under the care of his uncle, Gen. Zebulon Butler (q. v.). Having been educated at Westfield Academy, Mr. King studied law with Judge Garrick Mallery, of Philadelphia, and in 1823 went to Georgia. In 1824 he married Anna Matilda Page, only daughter of Maj. William Page of St. Simon's Island, Ga., a wealthy planter. He soon began to take an active interest in public affairs. In 1832 he was elected to the state senate of Georgia and kept his seat until the votes of his constituents transferred him to the national house of representatives in 1836, in which he sat during the Twenty-fifth to the Thirty-first congress. In 1849 he resigned to accept the mission from President Taylor to examine the new territory of California. His masterly report drew large attention to its wonderful resources. In 1850 he received from President Fillmore the important appointment as collector of the port of San Francisco, Cal., which he resigned after two years, as his private interests recalled him to Georgia. Up to this time, and until the disruption of the party, he was an old-line whig, having attached himself in 1838, when the nullification question arose, to the advocates of states' rights. In 1859 he was again elected a state senator, and also chosen delegate to the state democratic convention, and delegate-at-large to the Charleston convention. He was delegate to the state democratic convention of June 4, 1860, that met to act upon the famous Charleston convention, and in 1861 he accepted an appointment as commissioner from the state to arrange a line of steamers for direct trade, under the act incorporating the Belgian American Company, and giving the state guarantee for $100,000 for five years. The outbreak of the war between the states interfered with the success of this mission. Mr. King was a statesman of broad views, whose ideas and energies have given the country a rich fruition. He was a true statesman, with the genius to plan and the spirit to press vast schemes of public utility. He foresaw the benefit, and worked with consummate tact to construct two great benefactions now in use—one, Georgia's fine railway system, and second, the great Southern Pacific Railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the South. In 1840 he became president of the Brunswick R. R. & Canal Company. Back in the thirties he was an active pioneer for linking by rail the Georgia coast to the west and the gulf. He early foresaw the necessity for connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the new state of California, and would have carried his enterprise to early success if the war between the states had not prevented. His congressional career was strikingly valuable. He was for years chairman of the naval committee, and gave it leading prominence, securing the establishment of the observatory at Washington, and the appointment of Com. Maury at its head. He was also active in promoting ocean steam navigation and establishing the Pacific and Atlantic mail lines. In all relations of private life his character was pure and elevated, his conduct stainless. In the management of his estates, and in his kindness and justice to his slaves, he was an example of a strong, energetic and noble nature. Four of his sons served gallantly in the Southern army. Mr. King died at Waynesboro', Ga., May 10, 1864.

KING, Henry Lord Page, son of Thomas Butler King, was born at "Retreat," St. Simon's Island, Ga., Apr. 25, 1831. He was graduated from Yale in 1852, and from Harvard Law School in 1855, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1860. At Georgia's secession he hastened South, became lieutenant, was assigned to duty and went to Virginia with the Savannah Pulaski Guards as aide-de-camp to Gen. Lafayette McLaws. He was promoted to the rank of captain for distinguished gallantry in the seven days' fight around Richmond, and served bravely in the great battles of second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, where he was killed. While bearing orders to the gallant Cobb, who but a few moments before his own death called attention to the noble and fearless conduct of Capt. King, he crossed the deadly ground of Marye's Hill, where he fell, pierced by five balls. He was a chivalrous and accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier. He died Dec. 13, 1862.

BOLTON, James, physician and surgeon, was born in Savannah, Ga., June 5, 1812, the son of John and Sarah Bolton. His primary education was at Savannah, Ga., later on at school, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. He attended Columbia College, New York, from 1831 to 1835, at which time he took the degree of A.M.; afterward taking the degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and for several years afterward was in the office of the famous surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, New York. He married, Oct. 3, 1838, Anna Maria Harrison, daughter of Philip and Anna Maria (Lawson) Harrison, of Fredericksburg, Va. He commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Richmond, Va., but, his health failing, he attended the Episcopal Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, Va., and after graduating took charge of a church in Richmond, Va. Recovering his health in about one year, he resumed the practice of medicine and surgery in Richmond, and in which he earned great distinction and success. He opened a private hospital in Richmond ("Bellevue") in 1855, which he maintained until 1866 During the civil war his hospital was used principally for military purposes. At first battle of Manassas ("Bull Run"), he was telegraphed for by President Jefferson Davis, to come with a corps of nurses to assist in relieving the wounded. He at once went to the battlefield, taking his wife with him, she taking charge of a corps of nurses and cooks, and remained on the

field until all the wounded were removed. He, returning to Richmond, resumed the practice of his profession. A commission as Surgeon of the Confederate States of America was sent him, and he was assigned to duty in charge of officers in private quarters. At the battle of Spottsylvania C. H., in the summer of 1864, he was telegraphed for and went to the field, remaining there until all the wounded were properly cared for. On the evacuation of Richmond, at the request of Gen. Robert E. Lee, he joined his personal staff, and remained with him until the surrender at Appomattox C. H. After the war he remained in Richmond practicing his profession with marked success and distinction until his death. Dr. J. Bolton was one of the first to perform the operation for strabismus, and in doing so had to go to the instrument-makers' shop, and make his own knife. He published a work on the subject, and many others on surgery and medicine. He held the office of president of the Virginia State Medical Society. Seven of his children survived him: Maj. Channing M. Bolton, chief engineer Richmond and Danville Railroad; James Bolton; Chas. McNeil Bolton, U. S. consul at Vancouver, British America, under Cleveland; Jackson Bolton, assistant engineer of the City of Richmond; Dr. Benj. M. Bolton, professor of bacteriology, Hoagland Laboratory, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cora, the wife of Prof. McBryde, president of the Virginia State Agricultural and Mechanical College; and Maria Lawson Bolton. Of these seven children all are now (1892) alive except James, who was killed in the Church Hill tunnel, Richmond, Va. Dr. Bolton died May 15, 1869.

BOLTON, Channing Moore, civil engineer, was born at Richmond, Va., Jan. 24, 1843. He is the eldest son of Dr. James Bolton, deceased. He was educated at Richmond and the University of Virginia. From 1861 to 1862 he was in the service of the state of Virginia on the military defences around Richmond; engaged in railroading February, 1862, and was successively rodman, transitman, and resident engineer of the Piedmont Railroad, Virginia and North Carolina, up to 1863; from 1863 to 1865 he was a commissioned officer in engineer corps, Confederate States of America, and assigned to duty with the army of northern Virginia; in 1865 to 1866 was in charge of the location and construction of the Clover Hill Railroad, Virginia; 1866 to 1867 resident engineer of the connecting railroad through Richmond, Va., and constructed the tunnel under Gamble's Hill; 1867 to 1869 resident engineer of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, Kentucky, and from 1869 to 1874 division engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. During this time Maj. Bolton located the western division of the great trunk line down the New river through the mountains of West Virginia.

He located the eastern terminus of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from Richmond to Newport News, and constructed "Church Hill" tunnel at Richmond, Va., one of the most difficult pieces of engineering work of the country. From 1874 to 1876 he surveyed and located several small railroads in Virginia and North Carolina, and from 1876 to 1879 was engineer in charge for the United States government, of location and construction of a canal and locks around the cascades of the Columbian river in Oregon; also, during the same time made surveys and reports of the improvement of the entrance to Coes Bay, and the Coquille river in the same state. From 1880 to 1881 was division engineer of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad, Virginia, a road 250 miles long, commenced and completed in about fourteen months. From 1881 to 1882 he was engineer and superintendent of the Greenville, Columbus and Birmingham Railroad, with headquarters at Greenville, Miss. Since 1882 to date he has been the chief engineer of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, the great trunk line to the South and Southwest, extending from Washington, D. C., through the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. From 1879 to 1888 he was also president and general manager of the Richmond City (street) Railroad Co. For a man who has not yet reached the meridian of life, Maj. Bolton has not only been a marked success, but accomplished wonders. His engineering feats will stand the test of time, and are a standing monument to his engineering skill. Truly, his has been a busy life, and withal he has not made a single blunder. On Feb. 17, 1874, Mr. Bolton was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. Parker Campbell, the Richmond banker. She died Oct. 6, 1889.

WINN, Thomas Elisha, congressman and farmer, was born near Athens, Ga., May 21, 1839, the son of Maj. R. D. Winn, a successful farmer, who was descended from the best Southern stock. Thomas was educated at the Carrollton Masonic Institute, and at Emory and Henry College, quitting the latter before graduation. He had for instructors at different times, Prof. Scudder, of Athens, and Bishop James O. Andrews. At Emory and Henry he won a gold medal for excellence as an orator. Admitted to the bar in 1861, he practiced in Alpharetta, Ga. When the war began he promptly raised a company in Gwinnett county, becoming first lieutenant, and joining the 24th Georgia infantry. He became captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment by his skill and gallantry. In the Virginia valley, in command of the 16th Georgia and Cobb's infantry legion, he went with a wagon train to bring away wheat stored between the army lines, repelling the Federal cavalry, bringing out the grain, and earning by his soldiership the distinction of thanks in a general order from the division commander, Gen. Kershaw. After the war he resumed his practice, continuing until 1867, when ill health drove him to agriculture, which he pursued with success for twenty years, at his farm three miles west of Lawrenceville, on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad. He was defeated in 1886 by a small majority for the legislature. He was on the important committee of the Georgia state alliance, in 1888, that broke the bagging monopoly. President of his county alliance, and an active worker in the state councils, the farmers chose him for the democratic nomination to the fifty-second congress, electing him over an independent, and the able U. S. district attorney, Col. Darnell, the republican nominee, beating both by a large majority. His gifts of brain and oratory have made him an effective champion, throughout the whole state, of the alliance principles which aim to give relief to the industrial classes, by giving to the producers a larger share of the product. He married, in 1868, Irene S., daughter of Dr. C. M. Park, of Greene county, Ga.

CAMP, David Nelson, educator, was born in Durham, Conn., Oct. 3, 1820, son of Elah and Orit (Lee) Camp, and a descendant of Nicholas Camp, who came from Nazing, Essex, England, in 1630, and settled first near Salem, Mass., and later at Milford, Conn. From Nicholas Camp and his wife, Edith Tilley, the line of descent is traced through their son Nicholas, who married Katharine Thomson; their son Samuel, who married Hannah Betts; their son Nathan, who married Rhoda Parsons; their son Elah, who married Phœbe Baldwin, and their son Nathan Ozias, who married Phœbe Spencer, and was the grandfather of David N. Camp. His father (1792-1868) was a deacon in the Congregational church, and served in the war of 1812. The son attended the Durham Academy, Meriden Academy and the Hartford Grammar School. An illness, which left him nearly blind, prevented him from taking a college course, but in 1853 he was awarded the honorary degree of M.A. by Yale University. He taught in the public schools for ten years and in the Meriden Institute for two years (1848-50), also holding teachers institutes under state appointment during 1847-50. When the State Normal School was established in 1850, he was appointed teacher of mathematics, moral philosophy and geography; became associate principal in 1852, and principal in 1856, resigning ten years later on account of ill health. While traveling in Europe for his health he was appointed a professor in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. On the establishment of the National Bureau of Education he entered its service at Washington, D. C., under Henry Barnard, commissioner. He attempted teaching again in the New Britain Seminary, but failing health compelled him to give it up and for several years he was engaged in literary work. He edited the "Connecticut Common School Journal," revised "Mitchell's Outline Maps" and the "Governmental Instructor," and was the author of "Camp's Outline Maps and Geographies," the "American Year Book," "The Globe Manual," and the "History of New Britain, Farmington and Berlin." Prof. Camp was president of the Adkins printing Co. and of the Skinner Chuck Co., of New Britain, and vice-president of the New Britain National Bank. He was councilman and chairman of the charter committee in 1871 on the organization of the city of New Britain; alderman in 1872, 1875 and 1876; mayor during 1887-89, and member of the legislature in 1889. He was president of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, president of the Connecticut Teachers' Association, secretary of the National Education Association (1864), and president of the New Britain Institute. He was married June 25, 1844, to Sarah Adaline, daughter of Augustus Howd of Durham, Conn., and had two daughters, Ellen Rosa and Emma Jane, wife of Daniel O. Rogers. He died in New Britain, Oct. 19, 1916.

DODGE, Thomas Hutchins, lawyer, was born at Eden, Lamoille co., Vt., Sept. 27, 1823, son of Malachi Foster and Jane (Hutchins) Dodge. His first American ancestor was Richard Dodge, who came over from Somersetshire, England, in 1638, and settled in Salem, Mass., and the line of descent is traced through Richard's son Joseph, who married Sarah Eaton; their son Elisha, who married Mary Kimball; their son Elisha, who married Sarah Foster, and their son Enoch, who married Jael Cochran, and was the grandfather of Thomas H. Dodge. He received an academic education, finishing his studies at the Gymnasium Institute, Pembroke, N. H. He was then employed in a cloth factory, while devoting his spare time to reading law and to general study. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and opened an office in Nashua, N. H. In the following year he was offered a position in the examining corps of the United States patent office, Washington, D. C., which he accepted, and later became examiner and chairman of the board of appeals. In 1858 he resigned to take up the practice of patent law, and was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court. He settled in Worcester, Mass., in 1864, and continued to reside there until his death. In addition to a large practice he was one of the active managers of the Union Mowing Machine Co., and in 1881 organized the Worcester Barb Fence Co., in association with Charles G. Washburn, which manufactured a four-pointed barbed fence wire. The company was subsequently taken over by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. He gave to the city of Worcester a tract of thirteen acres, called "Dodge Park," and he donated ten acres to the order of Odd Fellows, on which was built the Massachusetts Odd Fellows' Home, although he was not a member. His inventions consisted of an improvement in the operation of a printing-press to allow printing from a continuous roll of paper, patented Nov. 18, 1851, and a device for controlling the finger bar and cutting apparatus of the mowing machine. While residing in Washington Mr. Dodge conceived the idea of returning uncalled-for letters to the writers, and in August, 1856, submitted the suggestion to Postmaster-General James Campbell, but the plan was not put into operation until some years afterward. Mr. Dodge was married June 29, 1843, to Eliza, daughter of John Daniels of New Hampshire. After her death in March, 1907, he was married in Worcester, Dec. 17, 1907, to Cora Jeannette, daughter of Reuben G. W. Dodge of Blue Hill, Me. He died in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 12, 1910.

WILLISTON, Payson, clergyman, was born in West Haven, Conn., June 12, 1763, son of Noah and Hannah (Payson) Williston; grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Stebbins) Williston, and great-grandson of Joseph Williston of Westfield, Mass., the first of the family on record in this country. This Joseph Williston removed from Westfield to Springfield, Mass. and his wife was Mrs. Mary (Parsons) Ashley, widow of Joseph Ashley of Springfield. Noah Williston, 1734-1811, father of Payson, was a graduate of Yale College in 1757; was ordained to the ministry in 1760, and his first and only charge was the church at West Haven, over which he presided for fifty-one years; the Connecticut Missionary Society was organized at his house. Payson Williston was graduated at Yale in 1783. As a student he took part in the skirmishing when New Haven was invaded by the British troops in 1779. After studying theology at New Haven he was installed pastor of the church at Easthampton, Mass., where he remained until the age of seventy, when he resigned. Several of his sermons were published and he contributed to the first and second volume of Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit" (1857). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by his alma mater. He was married Sept. 12, 1790, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Nathan Birdseye, the third minister of the West Haven church, and he had six children: Nathan Birdseye; Maria, who married Benazah T. Brackett; Samuel; Nathan Birdseye (2nd), Sarah and John Payson Williston. His son Samuel (q. v.) was the founder of Williston Seminary. He died at Easthampton, Mass., Jan. 30, 1856.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

David N. Camp

FLEMING, Andrew Magnus, lawyer and author, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Apr. 2, 1858. His parents removed to Delhi, Ia., when he was very young, where he attended the village school, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to the miller's trade. In two years he relinquished the trade from failing health, and while convalescing gratified his taste by extensive reading. At the same time he mastered stenography, and was employed in reporting speeches for the papers, and occasionally as court stenographer. In the autumn of 1877 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Delaware county, Ia., March 3, 1880. During his legal studies he made his first essay in literature, writing a volume of verse, and a romance. His practice was interrupted by removal to western Iowa, where for five years he took charge of a large farm, but desiring to continue his literary work he went to Los Angeles in 1885 for material in that new field. Since that time he has been successfully engaged in mining and prospecting operations both in California and Nevada, devoting his leisure to literary work. He published, for private circulation: "Joe Bowers," a volume of poems, in 1883; "Wreckleback's Hotel" in 1887, "Captain Kiddle" in 1889, and has in press "Gleanings of a Tyro Bard," a volume of poems. He is also writing a romance, "The Gun Sight Mine," the scene of which is laid in Death Valley, Cal.

A. M. Fleming

MARKHAM, William, capitalist, was born at Goshen, Conn., Oct. 9, 1811, the son of William and Ruth (Butler) Markham. His paternal ancestors came from England and settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1663. William was educated at New Hartford. In 1833 he went to North Carolina, remaining there two years, then removed to Augusta, Ga., finally locating in 1836 in McDonough, Henry Co., Ga., where for fourteen years he farmed. He removed to Atlanta in 1853, and was elected mayor the same year. He was one of the committee that surrendered Atlanta to Gen. Sherman in 1864, went North when the inhabitants were ordered to leave, and returned to Atlanta in June, 1865. He was the republican candidate for congress in 1876. Mr. Markham was a marked character. To extraordinary business ability and a signal force of nature, he added unswerving honesty of conviction and independence of opinion. An early citizen of Atlanta, he was a potent factor in its growth, devoted to its progress and full of public spirit in everything conducive to its welfare. As mayor in its turbulent young era, he ruled its disorderly spirits with a firm hand, repressing lawlessness and securing quiet. As a business man he had broad conceptions, wise judgment and untiring energy. He was a consummate real estate investor. He built 118 stores and houses from 1853 to the time of the war, and forty-eight structures since, including the Markham House—one of the leading hotels. The City Hall was built during his term as mayor. In 1859 he established, with Schofield, the large rolling mill that bore the latter's name. He planted and ran a great Florida orange grove of 100 acres. He was a successful merchant, but his crowning lustre was that he was a loyal and immovable Union man. In the whirlwind of secession he bravely opposed it, remaining true to the U. S. government, and after the war was a republican of unsullied repute. He was active in Presbyterian church and Sunday-school work, and a warm helper in the Young Men's Christian Association and other charitable causes. He married Amanda D. Berry in 1839, and his two living children, Marcellus O. Markham and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, are worthy exemplars of his excellencies. Mr. Markham died in Atlanta Nov. 9, 1890.

Wm Markham

MADDOX, Robert Flournoy, banker, was born in Putnam county, Ga., Jan. 3, 1829, of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Notley Maddox, was a revolutionary captain of artillery who settled in Virginia, and his father, Edward, removed to Troup county, Ga. His mother, Mary F. Sale, was from Lincoln county, Ga. Robert, although raised on a farm, had an academic education, and in 1851, soon after removing to La Grange, Ga., was elected sheriff, and in 1853 treasurer, of the county. He served in the council of La Grange with Ben. Hill, John E. Morgan and Judge Bigham, and in 1858, having been engaged in the mercantile business in the meantime, he removed to Atlanta, where he continued merchandizing until the war, when he closed his store and raised the Calhoun guards, of which he was made captain. He was appointed to temporary command of 6,000 soldiers at the organization of Camp McDonald, and was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 42d Georgia infantry in 1862, and in 1863 colonel of the 3d Georgia reserves. After the war he resumed business, though returning to Atlanta without a dollar; was sent to the legislature in 1866; was appointed by Gov. Jenkins state agent to buy in the West food for the destitute, under an appropriation of $200,000; was elected alderman in 1874. In 1879 he took up banking and the manufacture of fertilizers, without giving up the large cotton business in which he was already engaged. He was president of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad from 1889 to 1891, and is now president of the Southern Phosphate Co. As a soldier he fought in some of the fiercest campaigns of the West, including Kentucky, Vicksburg, and Mission Ridge. As a member in both the general and city council, he was conspicuously able and useful; in the latter, as chairman of the finance committee, bridging over a crisis, wiping out a large floating debt, and reducing interest from eighteen to seven per cent. As president of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad, he raised the stock from zero to seventy-five. While in his position as president of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Co. he displayed exceptional business wisdom and integrity. Col. Maddox was married in 1860 to Nancy J., daughter of Permedus Reynolds, of Covington, Ga. She died in 1890, leaving one son, Robert F., Jr., who became president of the Atlanta National Bank, and one daughter, Eula, who was married to Henry Jackson, of Tennessee. He died at the age of seventy years in Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1899.

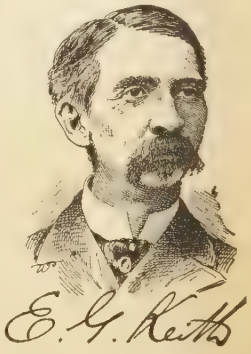
R. F. Maddox

DODDRIDGE, Philip, lawyer, was born in Bedford county, Pa., May 17, 1772. He attended school at Wellsburg, Va., for several years, devoting himself principally to the study of Latin. After leaving school he took a trip down the Mississippi in a flatboat, and upon his return studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Wellsburg. He practised

with but little intermission until 1815, and was at that time recognized as the best lawyer in northern Virginia, and it is probable, if he has been equaled, he has not been excelled by any lawyer in the state. He was elected a member of the Virginia legislature in 1815–16, and was again elected a member of that body in 1822–23. He was a leading member of the constitutional convention of 1829–30, and in 1829 was elected to congress by the democratic party. His reputation had preceded him to Washington, and he at once took a foremost rank in the house. He continued a member of congress up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was serving on a committee to codify the laws of the District of Columbia. He possessed wonderful powers of condensation: the proper words seemed to fall in the proper places. There were neither too many nor too few, and Daniel Webster once said, "Philip Doddridge was the only man I really feared in debate." He was buried in the congressional cemetery in Washington. He died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1832.

LOWRY, Thomas, railroad promoter, was born in Logan county, Ill., Feb. 27, 1843. His father, Samuel R. Lowry, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated to America when a young man, and located in Pennsylvania, where, by his energy and industry, he acquired a fair competence, and in 1834 removed to the West, traveling from Pittsburg to Springfield, Ill., on horseback. A man of commanding presence, great dignity of character, courtly manners, and active in business affairs, he soon became prominent in his section, and was one of Abraham Lincoln's early friends and clients. In 1849 he removed to Schuyler county, Ill., where he at once took front rank among the leading men of that part of the state. It was in this new home that the boy Thomas began his lessons in life, and, like all boys of his time, was, when old enough, put to work on his father's farm in the summer, attending the village school, where the educational facilities were exceedingly good for that time, during the winter months. In 1863 he entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., but owing to ill health was forced to leave that institution before graduating. After leaving college he entered the law office of John C. Bagby, at Rushville, Ill., with whom he studied until May, 1867, when he was admitted to practice law in all the courts of Illinois. Thus equipped with a good education and a profession, young Lowry turned his face to the new Northwest to begin for himself the battle of life, and in February of that year made his entrance into Minneapolis, then a thriving village which challenged his admiration, and with whose people he determined to cast his lot. He at once began the practice of law, and continued his professional career successfully until about 1884, when the large personal interests he had secured in various important enterprises pertaining to the growth and development of both the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, forced him to abandon his chosen profession. Successful as Mr. Lowry had been in the practice of law, he had no sooner accepted the responsibilities of these new interests than he at once developed that wonderful talent in the administration of business affairs which has since contributed in a most remarkable degree to the marvelous growth and prosperity of the "Twin Cities" of the Northwest. Most conspicuous among the many important interests with which Mr. Lowry has been identified and has largely controlled, are the street-railway systems of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Taking control of the street railways in both cities in their early infancy, when the one was but barely self-supporting and the other in helpless bankruptcy, Mr. Lowry has carried them forward until the short tramway lines, operated by "one-horse" power and equipped with "bobtail" cars, of a few years ago, have grown into the most extensive and thoroughly equipped electric street-car systems to be found in the world. In addition to his street-car interests, Mr. Lowry has been prominently identified with the railway enterprises of the Northwest, contributing largely to the construction of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, of which company he is now the president. With many of the local enterprises of the city in which he lives Mr. Lowry has been prominently connected, and its general business growth, and its commercial and manufacturing interests have been greatly promoted by his public-spirited influence and helping hand. In 1870 Mr. Lowry was married to Beatrice M., daughter of Dr. C. G. Goodrich, by whom he has two daughters and one son. In all and every relation of life Mr. Lowry stands recognized as one of the most useful and worthy citizens of that city, to whose growth and prosperity he has so largely contributed, and as one of the most honorable and conspicuous representatives of the self-made men of the Northwest. He died in Minneapolis, Feb. 4, 1909.

KEITH, Elbridge Gerry, financier, was born on Hillside Farm, Boone Co., Vt., July 16, 1840, the youngest son of Martin and Betsey (French) Keith. His father was a descendant in the seventh generation of the Rev. James Keith, a Scotchman and a graduate of Aberdeen College, who was the progenitor of the family in this country. His mother was of English descent, her ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts and Vermont. Elbridge received his primary education in the New England district schools. In 1853 he entered the Barre Academy, and at the age of sixteen began his mercantile career in the village store of his native place. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where his brothers had preceded him; he entered their employ, and in 1865 was admitted as a partner in the firm of Keith Brothers. In 1884 he was elected president of the Metropolitan National Bank, to which he has since devoted the greater part of his time. He has been prominently identified with the progress and prosperity of Chicago, and has been active in politics and philanthropic works. Mr. Keith has, for the past twenty years, been identified with the republican party of Chicago, and has frequently served as a member of the city, state and national conventions, but has himself persistently declined political preferment. The only office he has accepted was that of member of the board of education, to which he was twice reappointed, serving upon its leading committees and as vice-president. In recognition of his valuable services, the board named the Keith School in his honor. Since retiring from the board he has continued to interest himself in educational affairs, and is one of the trustees of Beloit College, one of the incorporators of the Union League Club, and has been prominently identified with it in its various measures of reform, and was for one year its president. He was also president of the Commercial Club and of the Bankers Club. He died in Chicago, May 17, 1905.



O. C. Barber

DUN, Robert Graham, mercantile credit expert, was born at Chillicothe, O., Aug. 7, 1826. His father, Robert Dun, was a native of Scotland and was educated for the ministry, but emigrating to this country about 1815, settled in Virginia, where he married Lucy Worthum Angus, who was also of Scottish parentage. The son received an academical education, and at the age of sixteen entered a local business house, in which, by reason of his energy, he soon became a partner. In 1850 he went to New York city to find for himself a wider field, and obtained employment with the mercantile agency then conducted by Tappan & Douglass. Upon the retirement of Mr. Tappan, soon after, Mr. Dun became a partner with Mr. Douglass under the firm name of B. Douglass & Co. In 1859 he succeeded to the interest of Mr. Douglass and continued the business in partnership with Erastus Wyman and others, under the style of R. G. Dun & Co. He was universally respected for his high integrity, broad and liberal views, exceeding amiability, good judgment and his love of art. His special attribute, however, was his insight into character, and his ability to secure and retain the services of men of a high degree of capacity and energy, so that he continually augmented the army of capable and reliable people about him. The mercantile agency of R. G. Dun has probably a greater influence in moulding the credits of the country than any other organization, the constancy and frequency of its employment by the mercantile, manufacturing and banking community of the country being the best test of its merits. He died in New York city, Nov. 10, 1900.

TORRENCE, Joseph Thatcher, soldier, was born in Mercer county, Penn., March 15, 1843, son of Joseph and Rebecca Torrence. At the age of twelve he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for three years, spending his leisure time in studying engineering. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the 105th Ohio volunteers, and was made a non-commissioned officer on account of his imposing height and size, although a stranger to every one in the regiment. He remained with his regiment through the West until at the battle of Perryville, Ky., where he was wounded four times, and after he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds to be discharged from the service, he was in command of a number of troops in pursuit of John Morgan when he made his famous raid into Ohio. He subsequently was employed by Reid, Brown & Berger, of New Castle, having charge of the rolling mills, brass furnaces, fire-brick works, and coal mines, and was promoted from time to time until he resigned his position. He then engaged to go through the southern states as an expert, rebuilding and handling iron works. In that capacity, he went to Chicago, Ill., in 1869, to rebuild a blast furnace of the Chicago Iron Co., and made Chicago his home. He was colonel of the 2d volunteers of Chicago, and later became brigadier-general, resigning in 1881. When the riots of 1877 broke out in Chicago, Gen. Torrence was given full command of the city and county, becoming both military and civil commander. He placed his troops with the wisdom of an experienced general, and keeping himself thoroughly informed as to the details of the situation, soon inspired the confidence of the citizens, and by vigorous and timely efforts, succeeded in restoring order without damage to life or property. He was subsequently one of the organizers of the Joseph H. Brown Iron & Steel Co., and later became interested in the South Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad, of which he was president. In addition to his large rolling mill interests in Indiana, in 1886 he organized the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Co., and in May of the following year organized the Calumet Canal and Improvement Co., and the Standard Steel & Iron Co. The Chicago Elevated Terminal Co., which he organized in 1890, was one of the greatest engineering achievements of the nineteenth century. He was married Sept. 11, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Jesse O. Norton, of Chicago, Ill., and died in that city Oct. 30, 1896.

YOUNG, Edward, poet, was born in Bristol, England, Nov. 25, 1818. He attended school in his native town until he was thirteen years old, when he came to America with his parents. They settled at Trenton, N. J., and there he learned the trade of a watchmaker and jeweler. In 1839 he removed to Wisconsin, and six years later to Hamburg, S. C. After another period of six years he settled in Lexington, Ga., where he afterwards resided, the cares of his large family necessitating a permanent place of residence. His first published verses appeared in 1840, and in 1859 his "Ladye Lillian and Other Poems" was published in book form. The principal poem, "Ladye Lillian," is a mediæval legend the measure of which is extremely difficult. He also contributed to a number of periodicals, among them the "Saturday Courier" and the "Saturday Post," of Philadelphia, and the "Southern Field and Fireside" of Augusta, Ga. It was in the Columns of the latter paper that he became most widely known to southern readers. The date of his death is unknown.

BARBER, Ohio Columbus, manufacturer and financier, was born in Middlebury, O., Apr. 20, 1841, son of George and Eliza (Smith) Barber; grandson of Ezariah and Anna Barber, and a descendant of Thomas Barber, an Englishman who settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1635. His father (1804-79) was brought up on his father's farm, and after learning the cooperage trade, established a cooperage in Middlebury, Summit co., O. About 1845 his attention was attracted to the new friction matches made by Alonzo Phillips of Springfield, Mass., by an improved method originally invented by an English druggist named John Walker in 1827. He began the manufacture of matches on a small scale in Middlebury, and finding a ready demand for his goods he devoted his whole time to the new enterprise, establishing a business which was developed to enormous proportions by his son. The inflammable mixture was a compound of chlorate of potash and sulphurate of antimony with a little powdered gum to make it adhesive when mixed with water and applied to the match stick, which had previously been dipped in melted brimstone. Ohio C. Barber began work in his father's factory at the age of fifteen, and after learning the details of match manufacture traveled throughout Ohio as a salesman, developing a large market for his wares. In 1860, he became a partner in the business, which was incorporated in 1868 as the Barber Match Co., with the father as president and the son secretary, treasurer and general manager. Ohio C. Barber was ever alert to introduce labor-saving devices, and introduced a number of automatic machines which simplified the process and increased the quantity; he even made his own strawboard for the boxes and his own chemicals, so that the Barber Match Co. became the leading firm of its kind in the United States. Upon his father's retirement in 1872 he became president.

In 1881 he effected a consolidation of thirty-seven match factories into one organization, the Diamond Match Co., of which he was vice-president until 1888, and president until 1909. Modern match-making as carried on in the factories of the Diamond Match Co. involves the trades of lumbering, case making, chemical service, box board manufacturing, printing and paper box making. The finest quality of white pine lumber is required and the wood is seasoned a number of years to become thoroughly dry, and from the forest to the mills undergoes no less than six inspections. When thoroughly dry the wood is sawed into suitable blocks which are automatically fed into the match machines, where hollow dies, operating from above, cut them into uniform sized splints, which by the return motion of the machine are set into steel plates containing many small holes, where they are firmly held during the various dipping and drying operations. The iron plates, filled with the splints, are carried forward on endless chains through an impregnating solution, which prevents the afterglow when the match has been used. From the impregnating vat the splints pass through a drying chamber, and are then immersed in paraffine or similar material, which transmits the flame from the match head to the wooden splint. They are now ready for the igniting material, which is applied when the splints still in the iron plates, pass over a roll containing the inert safety composition, consisting of nearly 100 ingredients, and after a short travel for drying they pass over another roll, and receive the tip, producing what is called a safety strike-anywhere match. The plates continue their course through blasts of tempered air to dry the composition, which is accomplished in one hour's time. At the end of their journey of some 500 feet, the plates with the now completed matches reach their destination to be recharged with a new supply, the finished product being automatically punched out into packing machines, which mechanically fill the match boxes, placing one-half of the heads in one direction and half in the opposite, and deliver them to tables to be wrapped and cased. Until the beginning of the twentieth century the combustible composition used for making matches was based on white phosphorus, which caused necrosis of the jawbone and teeth of the operators. The Diamond Match Co. secured control of a patent issued in 1898 to two French chemists for a non-poisonous sesqui-sulphide of phosphorus, which is just as inflammable but harmless to the workmen. When in 1911 legal steps were taken to prohibit or regulate the use of white phosphorus, the Diamond Match Co. magnanimously surrendered its patent for cancellation and dedicated the new invention to the free use of the people of the United States. Mr. Barber remained president of the match company until 1909. Meanwhile, having become interested in the manufacture of strawboard, in 1889 he organized and became president of the American Straw Board Co. in Chicago, Ill., capitalized at $6,000,000, and owning twenty-six strawboard mills with a capacity of 400 tons of strawboard per day; organized and managed the Diamond Rubber Co. of Akron until it was taken over by the B. F. Goodrich Co.; organized the Sterling Boiler Co. of Barberton, which was later merged with the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Manufacturing Co. of Barberton, O., and Bayonne, N. J..; organized and was sole owner of the O. C. Barber Concrete Co., whose plant at Barberton was the largest in the world producing art works in concrete, and was the founder of the O. C. Barber Fertilizer Co. of Barber, Va., and the O. C. Barber Allied Industries Co. of Canton, O. His last years were devoted to the development of the Anna Dean Farm near Barberton, containing 3,500 acres, upon which he expended some $3,000,000, in collaboration with several colleges, to create a center of instruction in agriculture and horticulture. On this farm he had 1,000 head of livestock, including the greatest herd of Guernsey cattle in the world, also a poultry farm, squabbery, dairy, cannery, slaughtering house, packing department, silos, and grinding mills for utilizing every product of the farm in a scientific way. At his death he left this model farm to the Western Reserve University for the foundation of the O. C. Barber Industrial and Agricultural School. In his home town, Akron, Mr. Barber was president of the First National Bank, and upon its consolidation with the Second National as the First-Second National Bank, he was chosen president, and was also president of the Paige Tube Co. of Warren, O., the Neracher & Hill Sprinkler Co., the Barberton Belt Line Railroad, the Barberton Savings Bank, and the Kirkbaur Art, Tile & Pottery Co. of Barberton. He gave liberally of his fortune to all charitable and philanthropic institutions. The Akron City Hospital was built and endowed by him at a cost of $250,000. He was twice married: first, Oct. 10, 1866, to Laura L., daughter of Daniel Brown of Akron; she died in 1898, leaving one daughter, Anna L., who became the wife of Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago; and he was married, second, Dec. 2, 1915, to Mary F., daughter of R. W. Orr of Akron. He died in Barberton, O., Feb. 4, 1920.

REYNOLDS, Edwin, engineer and inventor, was born in Mansfield, Conn., Mar. 23, 1831, son of Christopher and Charissa (Huntington) Reynolds, and a descendant of William Reynolds, who came from Gloucestershire, England, and settled in Providence, R. I., with the party of Roger Williams. From this first American ancestor the line is traced through William's son James, who married ———; their son James, Jr., who married Mary Greene; their son Joseph, who married Susanna Babcock; their son Samuel, who married Ann Gardiner; their son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Hopkins, and their son Samuel, who married Amy Weaver, and was the grandfather of Edwin Reynolds. Our subject attended the Connecticut public schools until 1847, when he was apprenticed to a machinist, and after 1850 worked at his trade in New England, Ohio and Indiana. He was superintendent of the shops of Stedman & Co., manufacturers of engines, sawmills and drainage pumps, at Aurora, Ind., during 1857-61. The building of saw-mill engines and drainage pumps for Mississippi plantations was considered heavy engineering in those days, and Mr. Reynolds gained much experience in this line; when the Corliss Steam Engine Co., of Providence, R. I., secured his services in 1861, he was considered one of the best-equipped engineers in the country. He was made general superintendent of the Corliss shops in 1871. He conducted a series of experiments which led to marked improvements in the Corliss engine, so that it was considered by engineers all over the world as the standard machine in its class, more than 5,000,000 horse-power having been constructed. In 1877 he became general superintendent of Edward P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, Wis., and remained with that firm until it was merged in the Allis-Chalmers Company in 1901, of which he was the first chief engineer and one of the vice-presidents until 1903,

when he became consulting engineer, a position he held until his death. Mr. Reynolds was a man of original thought and bold mechanical conceptions and never hesitated because of lack of precedent. His originality had a great influence on the progress of American engineering. His more important work included designing and building the first large direct connected engine-generator units used in America (1892). This was followed by contracts for nearly all of the earlier large units for the electrification of the street railways of the more important American and English cities, among them the seventeen 8,000 h.p. engines for the New York elevated roads and subways, and engines for the London underground lines and the tramways of Glasgow, Dublin, Cork and Sydney, Australia. He designed the great pumping engine used in flushing the sewerage from the Milwaukee river, at Milwaukee, which threw a stream twelve feet in diameter at a velocity of six feet per second, equivalent to 500,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, at that time the largest quantity of water handled by any machine in the world. It was a screw pumping engine of the vertical steeple compound type, connected to a pump wheel, fourteen feet in diameter, with a cone-shaped hub six feet in diameter, and had a pitch of eight feet. He also designed and built the 2,000-h.p. quadruple expansion engine at Warren, R. I., and erected, for the Chapin Mining Co., the largest mine pumping engine in the world. He devised numerous engines and machines for use in mining, and was the first to substitute the solid bottom for spring timbers in the heavy ore stamps used in the reduction of copper ores in the Lake Superior mining region. This change from spring timbers to solid bottom increased the capacity of the stamps 50 per cent. He built the first cross-compound hoisting engine for use in large mining enterprises; designed the 5,000 h.p. engines for rolling mill service, which enabled the Carnegie company to engage in the manufacture of armor plate on a theretofore unprecedented scale, and designed the vertical cross-compound blowing engine, which was accepted as the standard for heavy engines of its type. Mr. Reynolds also designed engines for other uses, such as electric lighting and street railway plants, blast furnaces, cotton mills, etc. The Paris exposition of 1889 awarded him a gold medal, (although he was not an exhibitor), for the excellence of his design of machinery exhibited by others. After the death of Mr. Allis he became one of the trustees of the Allis estate. He was also president of the Milwaukee Boiler Co., the Daisy Roller Mill Co., and the German American Bank. In 1895 the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., and later placed his name among those of distinguished scientists and inventors that occupy places of honor upon its new hall devoted to engineering. Mr. Reynolds was twice married: first, Sept. 28, 1853, to Mary, daughter of Nicholas Spencer of Mansfield, Conn., and, second, May 30, 1904, to Nelly Maria Nettleton. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 19, 1909.

CALL, Wilkinson, U. S. senator, was born at Russellville, Logan co., Ky., Jan. 9, 1834, son of Dr. John Call and nephew of Gov. Richard K. Call. He received an academic education, gained admission to the bar and soon became a leader both in law and politics. He went to Florida in his boyhood and made that his permanent home. He was practicing law there when the civil war broke out, and enlisted on the Confederate side, becoming adjutant-general of the Florida troops. He was elected U. S. senator from Florida in 1866, before he had reached the constitutional age, and was therefore not permitted to take his seat. In 1874, having been again nominated for senator by the Democratic legislative caucus, he was defeated by a coalition of Republicans, independents and Democratic bolters. In 1879, however, he was elected senator to succeed Simon B. Conover, and took his seat in the senate on March 18th. He was re-elected senator in 1885, and again on May 26, 1891, on the second occasion after a bitter party struggle that lasted many weeks. He served in the senate three terms and was defeated in 1897, when he resumed his practice in Jacksonville. He died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 24, 1910.

GORHAM, Nathaniel, statesman, was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 27, 1738, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Soley) Gorham, and a descendant of Ralph Gorham, who came to America about 1635, the line being traced through Ralph Gorham's son, Capt. John, who fought valiantly in King Philip's war, after whom the town of Gorham, Me., was named, and who married Desire Howland; their son John, who married Mary Otis, and their son Stephen, who married Elizabeth Gardner, and who was the grandfather of Nathaniel Gorham, the statesman. After serving an apprenticeship with Nathaniel Coffin at New London, Conn., our subject engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native town, becoming one of the most eminent public men of his day. He was representative to the general court of Massauchusetts during 1771-74, was a delegate to the provincial congress, 1774-75, and then again a member of the Massachusetts legislature. From 1778 until its dissolution in 1781 he was a member of the state board of war. In 1779 he served in the state constitutional convention, and was a member of the continental congress from Massachusetts during 1782-83 and 1785-87, serving as its president from June 6, 1786, until the expiration of his term. He was a judge of the Massachusetts court of common pleas for several years. He was appointed by the governor of Massachusetts a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and took an important part in its proceedings. Washington called him to the chair when that body went into committee of the whole, and as such he presided over the convention during the greater part of its deliberations. The minutes of the convention show that he served on many of the sub-committees, and that he expressed his views with vigor during the many debates. He was contemporary with Washington, Adams, Hancock, Jay, Clinton and others who shaped the destiny of the new nation, and the fact that he held so many important public offices at a time when no politics prevailed indicates that he was a man of high character, strict integrity and strong mental characteristics. He retired from public life after the adoption of the constitution. In 1788, in association with Oliver Phelps of Suffield, Mass., and others, he purchased from the state of Massachusetts the prëmption right of that state in all, and to all, that part of Western New York lying between Seneca Lake on the east, the Genesee river on the west, Pennsylvania on the south and Lake Ontario on the north, estimated to contain about 2,200,000 acres and known as the "Phelps and Gorham purchase." Nathaniel Gorham was married in 1763 to Rebecca Call, and had nine children: Nathaniel; Rebecca, wife of Warham Parks; Mary, wife of George Bartlett; Elizabeth; Ann, wife of Peter C. Brooks; John; Benjamin; Stephen and Lydia, wife of John Phillips. He died in Charlestown, Mass., June 11, 1796.

LODGE, Lee Davis, educator, was born in Montgomery county, Md., Nov. 24, 1865, of English ancestry. His father, James L. Lodge, D.D., is a prominent minister in the Baptist church. His mother, Alice V. Warfield, is a descendant of a leading Maryland family. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools and the high schools of Jersey City and of Newark, N. J., and then entered the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., from which institution he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of M.A. He was immediately elected tutor of Greek and English in his alma mater, and in 1886 was chosen adjunct professor of Latin. In June, 1887, he was elected to the chair of the French language and literature, which position he has since held. On Sept. 1, 1887, he was married to Lelia Ella, daughter of Rev. S. R. White. Prof. Lodge has been a frequent contributor to the press. A number of literary articles from his pen appeared in the "Christian Repository" at St. Louis. In the "Journal and Messenger" he published a series of articles, entitled "The Believer's Case at Bar," a defense of the Christian religion in the light of modern science and philosophy. He is a member of the staff of reviewers of "Public Opinion" and has written numerous articles for that paper. He is a diligent student of the languages, metaphysics, and political sciences, and in 1890 was elected professor of psychology in the scientific department of the Columbian University. In 1891 he published a work, entitled "A Study in Corneille," a successful attempt to render the masterpieces of the French dramatist accessible to American readers unacquainted with French, and to furnish to students a critical account of the evolution of the drama in France and an accurate estimate of Corneille's genius and influence.

RANDOLPH, Warren, clergyman, was born in Middlesex county, N. J., March 30, 1826. His ancestor was an early officer of the Plymouth colony, his father was a miller, and member of the New Jersey legislature. Graduating from Brown University in 1851, he entered the Baptist ministry, and became pastor successively at Pawtucket, R. I., Providence, Philadelphia, Boston and Indianapolis. Since 1879 his charge has been the Central Baptist church of Newport, R. I. In 1864 he received the degree of D.D. from Columbian College, Washington, D. C. From the beginning of the International Bible Lesson movement in 1872, he has been secretary of the lesson committee, of which Bishop J. H. Vincent is chairman. At the World's Sunday-School convention in London in 1889, Dr. Warren, being present in the interest of his committee, received, on motion of Dr. John Hall, the thanks of the assemblage for his "splendid service in this direction." Under his supervision it was estimated the Bible Lessons were distributed to more than 10,000,000 persons. Dr. Randolph was married in 1851 to Malvina, daughter of Alexander Dunn of Middlesex county, N. J., and had two children: Belle M. and Fletcher Randolph. He died in Newport, R. I., Dec. 13, 1899.

BRINKERHOFF, William, lawyer, was born at Bergen, now a part of Jersey City, N. J., July 19, 1843, the youngest son of Judge John Brinkerhoff. The Brinkerhoff family have continuously resided in Hudson county since 1638, when the founder of the family in America emigrated from Holland. William Brinkernoff entered Rutgers College, but enlisted in the military service before completing the collegiate course. He enlisted in 1862 with the 21st New Jersey volunteers, serving with that regiment until it was mustered out of the service, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Maryland Heights. He was admitted to the bar at the November term of the New Jersey supreme court in 1865. In 1867 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Bergen, being the only democrat in the board of twelve members, and was president of that board and mayor of the city when only twenty-five years of age. In November, 1867, he was elected counsel for Hudson county, an office which he held for four years. He was a delegate to the house of assembly in 1870, was appointed by Gov. Parker on the constitutional commission of 1873, was a member of the democratic state executive committee from 1880 to 1883 inclusive, and was elected to the New Jersey senate in the fall of 1883. In the senate he was one of three who demanded the equal taxation of all property, without regard to its owners or use; offered amendments to that end and advocated them until they met with defeat. He voted against the present corporation tax law because it created a discrimination between the property of railroads and individuals. In 1884 he was appointed corporation counsel of Jersey City, and held that office about two years. He was again appointed to the same office in 1888. Mr. Brinkerhoff is married, and has one daughter.

MORRIS, Gouverneur, statesman, was born at Morrisania, New York city, Jan. 31, 1752, son of Lewis and ———— (Gouverneur) Morris. His father (1698–1762) was a noted lawyer of New York, and for many years chief justice of the vice-admiralty court of the province; his mother was one of the Huguenot family of Gouverneurs, which had settled in New York after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Morrises formed one of the several prominent landed families, such as those of Livingston, Van Rensselaer, Schuyler, Phillipse, Van Cortlandt, and others, who by wealth and force of character had risen to a position of influence and importance in public and social affairs; forming, in fact, a veritable colonial aristocracy. They derived descent from Richard Morris, a soldier in Cromwell's army, who, about 1650, came to New York and purchased, near the village of Harlaem, a tract of about 3,000 acres from the Indians. This estate was inherited by his son, Lewis Morris (1671–1746), who was notable in colonial political and judicial affairs, being for several years chief justice of New York and New Jersey provincial courts, state councillor (1710–38), acting governor of New Jersey (1731) and governor (1738–46). He was the father of Judge Lewis Morris and grandfather of Lewis Morris, 3d, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and half-brother of the subject of this writing. Gouverneur Morris received his education in the home of M. Tetar, a French teacher of New Rochelle, and was graduated at King's (now Columbia) College in 1768. Although, as has several times been remarked, he was not a scholar of the highest stand-

ing, he early discovered a decided talent in mathematics, logic and oratory, being also a close student of Shakespeare and the classics. At his graduation he delivered an address on "Wit and Beauty"; and on receiving his master's degree, in 1771, spoke again on "Love." Meantime, his pen had been enlisted in a more serious cause, and when only eighteen years of age he contributed several letters to the public press, opposing the proposition then before the New York assembly to meet the indebtedness incurred by the French and Indian war with interest-bearing bills of credit. Morris showed, with great lucidity, that the plan proposed was only to postpone the day of reckoning, and, while encouraging speculation and extravagance, would involve certain bankruptcy in the end, with an entailment of debt on posterity. His arguments had much weight in finally settling the matter, and gave him a reputation on his own merits. Immediately after his graduation he entered on the study of law in the office of William Smith, later chief-justice of the province of New York, and having been licensed as an attorney in 1771, entered on a short but successful career at the bar. Amid the first fomentings of the struggle with England, Morris, like others of the wealthy and educated element of the time, was "at his wits' end" what course to take. With a strong loyalty to his country, and yet a complete contempt for mob-rule of any kind, he was anxious to discover some wise course which would ensure the rights of the one and avoid the evils of the other. At first, his opinions were such as he expressed in a letter to a friend: "I see, and see it with fear and trembling, that if the dispute with Britain continues, we shall be under the worst of all possible dominions; we shall be under the dominion of a riotous mob. It is to the interest of all men, therefore, to seek for reunion with the parent state." In this judgment he was in harmony with other eminent men, even Washington himself, who could not readily persuade themselves that the separation between England and the colonies was to be permanent; but once the breach was made, by tyranny on the one hand and outraged sense of justice on the other, he was not long hesitant as to the consistent course. Upon the assembling in New York city of the first provincial congress of New York, he was one of the eighty-one delegates elected, seventy of whom were present, from the county of Westchester. The principal questions before this body were on the means of meeting the expenses of the war, and the proper share to be assumed by New York; and here again Morris signalized his financial acumen by proposing the scheme, later adopted, that the Continental congress, and not the provincial legislatures, should issue paper money, apportioning to each colony its share in the general indebtedness, which, in any case of default, was to be met by joint responsibility of all. Morris was a delegate to the second and third provincial congresses, and when, driven from New York by the British troops, they had met for deliberation at White Plains, he was prominent in moving to ratify the Declaration of Independence. Later in 1776 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and did noble work in securing, after great difficulty and repeated debates, a full recognition of religious liberty as against the powerful anti-Catholic element, which was active in presenting proposed articles to insure the ascendency of Protestantism. This contingent, under the leadership of John Jay, proposed as qualification for citizenship a solemn oath to "renounce . . . the dangerous and damnable doctrine that the pope or any other earthly authority has power to absolve men from sins described in and prohibited by the Holy Gospel." Morris, however, to satisfy the demand therein sought to be provided for, proposed an article that the guarantee of toleration should not be construed to "justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of this state." The constitution then formulated was justly called by Gov. Horatio Seymour "a proof of the profound knowledge of its leading men in the principles of civil liberty, good government and constitutional law." Pursuant on its provisions, Morris was appointed on a committee with John Jay and Robert R. Livingston to organize the state, and this body proceeded at once to establish courts of justice, and delegated to a temporary committee of safety the duties of legislation. Morris himself did good service on behalf of the Continental troops acting against Burgoyne in northern New York, and although unable to prevent Schuyler's removal in favor of Gates, persuaded congress to strengthen the forces, and proposed plans of action that led to ultimate success. Upon the resignation of his half-brother, Lewis Morris, in 1777, he was chosen to succeed him in the Continental congress, and took his seat in January following. As a member of the committee on military affairs, he visited Washington's camp at Valley Forge, and, on the general's suggestion, presented bills to congress providing for food and clothing for the army and half-pay for retired officers; the latter measure being bitterly opposed, particularly by the New England delegation. He was one of the committee to receive the French minister, Conrad Alexandre Gérard, whose wily suggestions on the proper directions for Franklin, then in France, he successfully withstood; and in 1779 he was chairman of the committee of five to consider the preliminaries of a treaty of peace, on the basis of the report of the committee on foreign relations. In May, 1780, he had the misfortune to lose his left leg through an injury in falling from his carriage, and ever after wore a "rough stick" in its place, scorning the substitute of a "handsome leg." In 1781 he became assistant minister of finance, under Robert Morris, an office held by him for about four years. This association was the basis of a close friendship between the two Messrs. Morris,—they were in no way related,—and at the close of the war they formed a commercial partnership in the East India and China trade, which finally resulted disastrously, and caused the imprisonment for debt of Robert Morris. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1787, in which he advocated such conservative measures as a permanent executive, a freehold qualification for voters, a life tenure of office in the senate. His favorite measures were not adopted, but he acquiesced in the necessity of compromise, and took so active a part in drawing up the final document that, according to James Madison, "the finish given to the style and arrangement of the constitution fairly belongs to Mr. Morris." The next year he sailed for Europe, where during the next two years he was engaged in private business, partly as the financial agent of Robert Morris. Then, traveling extensively on the Continent, enjoyed the opportunity of realizing the ardent desire of his boyhood, to travel in the Old World—"to rub off," as he put it, "in the gay circles of foreign life a few of those many barbarisms which characterize a provincial education." He remained abroad ten years, acting, in 1791, as Washington's confidential agent to sound the British ministry as to their intentions regarding certain difficulties growing out of the late war, and then for two

years (1792–94) was U. S. minister to France. In 1798 he returned to the United States, and in the following spring was elected to the U. S. senate. There he served continuously from May, 1800, to March, 1803, and, among other notable public services, had an important part in advocating the purchase of Louisiana from the French. He was also chairman of the commission on the proposed canal in New York state from its first appointment, in 1810, until his death. The efforts of this body eventuated in the completion of the Erie canal in 1825. In person, Morris resembled Gen. Washington so closely that he posed for the figure of Houdin's statue. Decided in his opinions, he was free in expressing them with a vigor that frequently incurred the hostility of his political opponents. He had high oratorical powers, and was a prolific writer of pamphlets and newspaper articles. Among his most noteworthy productions are: "Observations on the American Revolution" (1779); "Address to the Assembly of Pennsylvania on the Abolition of the Bank of North America" (1785); "An Address in Celebration of the Deliverance of Europe from the Yoke of Military Despotism," in celebration of the restoration of the Bourbons in France (1814); and eulogies on Washington, Hamilton and George Clinton. During the last year of his life Morris was president of the New York Historical Society; his inaugural address, which is still preserved, being one of his ablest performances. On his deathbed he remarked: "Sixty-five years ago it pleased the Almighty to call me into existence here, on this spot, in this very room; and how shall I complain that He is pleased to call me hence!" "The Memoirs of Gouverneur Morris, with Selections from His Papers and Correspondence" was published by Jared Sparks, in three volumes (1832); his life, by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, in "American Statesmen Series" (1888); and "Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris," by his granddaughter, Anne Cary Morris (1888). He was married, Dec. 25, 1806, to Anne Cary Randolph, of Virginia, by whom he had several sons. He died in the family mansion at Morrisania, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1816.

LEAVITT, Joshua, reformer, was born at Heath, Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 8, 1794. He was graduated from Yale in 1814, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and two years later began the practice of his profession at Putney, Vt. He soon abandoned the law for theology, was graduated from the Yale Divinity School in 1825, and took charge of a Congregational church at Stratford, Conn., in the same year. In 1819, while still residing at Heath, Mr. Leavitt established one of the first Sabbath-schools in western Massachusetts, embracing the entire congregation, and took an active interest in the improvement of the public schools. He was the first secretary of the American Temperance Society, was one of its traveling agents, and in several places delivered the first temperance lecture that had been heard there. He removed to New York city in 1828, was secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and editor of the "Sailor's Magazine." He established chapels in New Orleans, the Sandwich Islands, Havre, Canton and other ports, and aided in founding the first city temperance society, and became its first secretary. In 1831 he became editor and proprietor of the "Evangelist," a newly established paper, which soon became the organ of the more liberal religious movements, and expressed itself freely on the subjects of slavery and temperance, the anti-slavery views costing him a large loss in the circulation of his paper in the South, and also at the North, which loss he endeavored to offset by reporting in full the revival lectures of Charles G. Finney. He had been connected with the Colonization Society, but dropped it on reading Garrison's "Thoughts on Colonization." He was one of the founders of the New York Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, and a member of its executive committee in 1835 to raise funds to extend its work, and of the National Anti-Slavery Society, into which it was subsequently merged, and at one time was obliged to leave the city to escape the violence of the mob. While erecting a new building for the "Evangelist," the financial crisis of 1837 occurred, which obliged him to sell out, and he became editor of the "Emancipator," subsequently removing it to Boston, where he also published the "Chronicle," the first daily anti-slavery paper. Mr. Leavitt took an active part in the convention that met in Albany in 1840, formed the Liberal party, and nominated J. G. Birney for U. S. president, and was chairman of the national committee from 1844 to 1847. In the "Liberator" Garrison published an address, pointing out the unwise and reprehensible conduct of advocating Birney's nomination, and Leavitt retorted in the "Emancipator," ridiculing Garrison as the "king of day" at Boston, and on another occasion he called him an "adventurer." Mr. Leavitt started a penny daily paper called the "Ballot-box" to advocate the third-party project. In the year 1847 he founded the Cheap-Postage Society of Boston, and in the following year he went to Washington in its behalf, for the establishment of a two-cent rate, and in the same year he became office editor of the "Independent" His correspondence with Richard Cobden, and his "Memoir on Wheat" had much to do in securing the repeal of the English corn laws. He received a gold medal from the Cobden Club of England in 1869, for an essay on the commercial relations between America and Great Britain, in which he favored free trade. Wabash College conferred on Mr. Leavitt the degree of D.D. in 1855. He published "Easy Lessons in Reading," a "Series of Readers," and a revival hymn-book, entitled the "Christian Lyre." Mr. Leavitt died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1873.

DE PEYSTER, Frederic James, lawyer, was born in New York city Feb. 5, 1839. He is the present head of a family which, coming from Holland about the year 1640, has for 250 years been connected with what is best in the public and social life of the city. From early colonial days members of the family have held positions of high responsibility in the government of the city and the state, and served with distinction as officers in the revolutionary and other wars. He is a son of Capt. James Ferguson De Peyster and his second wife, Frances Goodhue Ashton, a granddaughter of Benjamin Goodhue, who represented the Essex district of Massachusetts in the first congress. Oct. 10, 1871, Frederick married Augusta McEvers Morris, daughter of William H. Morris, of the well known family resident at Morrisania. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the College of the City of New York and those of Bachelor and Master of Laws from Columbia Law School. His interest in classical scholarship prompted him to take part in urging the college to adopt a more comprehensive course in classics, which has raised the literary standard of the institution. From its foundation until 1889, he was president of the Archæological Society, and he still serves as a member of its council. When in 1881 the committee was formed to found the American School of Classical Studies, he took a leading

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Gouv Morris

PRESTON B. PLUMB
SENATOR

JOSHUA LEAVITT
REFORMER

STANDBURY J. WILLEY
MERCHANT

DANIEL B. CLARKE
MERCHANT

part in the work, serving as treasurer and trustee of the organization. He was president of the St. Nicholas Society, the St. Nicholas Club, the old New York Dispensary, the Alumni of the College of the City of New York, and of the Orphan Society; was chairman of the New York Society Library, trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and of the Home for Incurables, and vice-president of the New York Archæological and Numismatic Society. Five children survived him: Helen Van Cortland, Frederic Ashton, Francis Goodhue, Augusta Morris and Ella Morris de Peyster. He died in Lakewood, N. J., May 10, 1905.

PLUMB, Preston B., U. S. senator, was born in Delaware county, O., Oct. 12, 1837, son of David and Hannah Maria (Bierce) Plumb. The first of his family in America was John Plumb (or Plumbe), who was one of the early settlers in Massachusetts, and removed from Boston to Wethersfield, Conn., some time before 1636, when he is first mentioned in the town records. From this John Plumb the line of descent is traced through his son Robert, who married Mary Baldwin; their son John, who married Elizabeth Norton; their son Joseph, who married Thankful ————; their son Waitstill John, who married Rhoda Curtis; their son Reuben, who married Priscilla Starr, and their son Ichabod, who married Catharine Hinsdale, and was the grandfather of the senator. Sen. Plumb's educational opportunities were of the scantiest nature. He learned the printer's trade, and at the age of nineteen removed to Emporia, Kan., then a small and struggling village, where he founded the weekly "News," of which he was editor, reporter, compositor and pressman until the growth of his business enabled him to employ help. He quickly became prominent among the freesoil men of Kansas, and in 1859 was a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention which asked for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free state. While editing the "News" he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He served in the Kansas legislature in 1862, and a little later was made reporter of the supreme court. In August, 1862, he enlisted as second lieutenant in the 11th Kansas infantry, of which he was successively captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. He was speaker of the Kansas house of representatives in 1867, and was a member of that body in the following year, after which he held the office of prosecuting attorney for Lyon county, Kan. He was for several years a member of the law firm of Ruggles & Plumb, but finally abandoned law to become president of the First National Bank of Emporia, and was filling this position when, in 1877, he was elected U. S. senator as a Republican to succeed James W. Harvey. He took his seat in the senate on Mar. 4, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883 and 1888. As senator he was chairman of the committee on public lands and a member of the appropriations and other important committees. His name was often mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination of his party. He was a man of great energy, indefatigable industry, sound views and accurate information upon all public questions, never knowing weariness, and dying in the harness. Success crowned his efforts in all directions, and he won a large estate, his wealth invested principally in bank and mining stocks. He was married Mar. 8, 1867, to Caroline A. Southwick of Ashtabula, O., and had two sons and three daughters. He died suddenly of apoplexy in Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1891.

McKIM, James Miller, reformer, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 14, 1810, son of James and Catherine (Miller) McKim, and grandson of James McKim, of Irish Protestant extraction, who came over from the north of Ireland in 1774 and settled in Pennsylvania. Young McKim was educated for the ministry at Dickinson and Princeton colleges. In 1835 he was ordained pastor of a Presbyterian church at Womelsdorf, Pa., but after his marriage became so absorbed in the cause of abolition that he withdrew from the church, and devoted his entire time and attention to the anti-slavery cause. He was present at the convention that met in Philadelphia Dec. 4, 1833, to organize the National Anti-Slavery Society. He became a lecturing agent under the auspices of this society, and delivered stirring lectures in Pennsylvania, although often in danger of personal violence. In 1840 he removed to Philadelphia to become publishing agent of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, subsequently serving as corresponding secretary and general manager of the affairs of the society. He was frequently brought into contact with "underground railroad" movement, and was actively connected with many slave cases before the courts, chiefly after the passage of the fugitive slave law of 1850. After the capture of Port Royal in 1862, he called a meeting of Philadelphia citizens to care for the 10,000 liberated slaves, and the meeting resulted in the organization of the Philadelphia Port Royal relief committee. During the war he advocated the enlistment of the colored troops, aided in establishing Camp William Penn, and in the recruiting of eleven regiments. The Port Royal relief committee was enlarged into the Pennsylvania Freedman's relief association in 1863, and Mr. McKim became corresponding secretary, traveling and establishing schools in the South. From 1865 to 1869 he was connected with the American Freedmen's Union Commission and endeavored to promote general education at the South, and in the latter year, thinking the commission had accomplished its work, it was disbanded at Mr. Kim's suggestion. He was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and one of the founders of the "Nation" of New York in 1865. He has been called "That prudent, rash man." In "Garrison and His Times," Johnson says of McKim: "Fitted by his intellectual gifts, as well as by education, for any place of influence and power to which he might have chosen to aspire, he devoted himself unreservedly for a generation to the cause of the slave, rendering it service of the very highest character by his pen and his voice, as well as by his wisdom in counsel." He was married Oct. 1, 1840, to Sarah Allibone Speakman, a Quaker, who was in thorough sympathy with the anti-slavery cause. She was said to be a woman of great beauty, brilliant wit and a bubbling sense of humor. They had two children: Charles Follen McKim (q. v.), of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, and Lucy, wife of Wendell Phillips Garrison. He died in W. Orange, N. J., June 13, 1874.

WILLEY, Stansbury Jacobs, merchant, was born in Sussex county, Del., Mar. 19, 1845, son of Robert A. and Mary M. Willey. He worked on the farm and attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age. He subsequently attended Newark Academy, Newark, Del.; took the usual course at Crittenden's Commercial College, Philadelphia, Pa., and studied chemistry at Harvard University, and the classics and mathematics under private tutors. He taught in different public schools for some time, and was assistant in

William A. Reynolds' Classical and Mathematical Institute in Wilmington, Del., of which he became vice-principal. While occupying this position, in 1874, he was elected principal of the Boys' High School of Wilmington, from which he resigned in 1882 to enter business. He became vice-president of the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Co., and secretary of the Kartavert Manufacturing Co. In 1890 Mr. Willey was appointed supervisor of the census for the district of Delaware by Pres. Harrison, and in 1891 he was elected mayor of Wilmington for a term of two years. He held a high position in the order of the Knights of Pythias, serving for ten years as grand keeper of records and seal of the state, and being elected four times supreme master of the exchequer of the order. He received the degree of Ph.B. from Delaware College. He was married Dec. 27, 1875, to Lydia A. Moore, daughter of Robert R. Robinson of Wilmington.

REYNOLDS, William, naval officer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 18, 1815, son of John and Lydia (Moore) Reynolds, and grandson of William Reynolds, a native of Ireland, who came over in 1760 and settled in Pennsylvania. William Reynolds was the brother of John Fulton Reynolds (q. v.), a soldier in the civil war. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1831, and was made a lieutenant in 1841 while serving in Capt. Wilkes' exploring expedition. He was serving in the bureau of construction in 1850 when his health began to fail, and he was sent to the Hawaiian islands, where he served as naval storekeeper at Honolulu. While there he assisted in procuring a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. On the outbreak of the civil war he resumed active duty, becoming commander of the Vermont at Port Royal in November, 1862, and commander of the New Hampshire in the following year. He was commissioned captain in 1866, commodore in 1870 and rear-admiral in 1873. He was senior officer of the ordnance board during 1869-70, and chief of the bureau of equipment during 1870-75, and on two occasions he served as acting secretary of the navy. His last command was the flagship Tennessee, 1875-77, and he was retired in December of the latter year. Adm. Reynolds died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1879.

EDMOND, William, congressman, was born in Woodbury (now South Britain), Conn., Sept. 28, 1755, and was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1777. His only service in the revolutionary war was the occasion of Tryon's raid on Danbury, when, a senior at college, he joined in the running fight of April 27th, during which he fell, severely wounded. Defending himself bravely, he escaped capture, but was obliged to remain helpless on the field all the following night. He took up the study of law, and settled in Newtown, Conn., where he opened an office in the house of Gen. John Chandler, whose daughter, Elizabeth, he afterward married. In 1797 he was elected to congress, and having served for two terms, was then appointed justice of the supreme court of the state, holding that office until 1819. A full sketch of Judge Edmond's life may be found in Cothren's "Ancient Woodbury," Vol. I. He died at Newtown, Conn., Aug. 1, 1838.

ROBINSON, Jonathan, U. S. senator and jurist, was born at Hardwick, Worcester co., Mass., Aug. 11, 1756, youngest son of Capt. Samuel and Sarah (Fay) Robinson, and brother of Gov. Moses Robinson (q. v.) of Vermont. The first of his family in America was Rev. John Robinson, who was one of the Mayflower Pilgrims in 1620; he was pastor of the Pilgrims before they sailed from Holland, and held a like position in Plymouth, Mass. Sen. Robinson's father (1705-67) was a native of Massachusetts, and after serving in the French and Indian war removed from Massachusetts to Vermont, where he was commissioned justice of the peace by Gov. Wentworth. It was before him that the first clash over the boundary line between New York and New Hampshire authority occurred. He was sent to England in 1766 to plead the cause of the settlers before the ministry, but he died suddenly in London before he had accomplished his purpose. His wife, Sarah Fay, was the daughter of Stephen Fay, landlord of the famous Catamount tavern at Bennington. Jonathan Robinson accompanied his father from Hardwick, Mass., to Bennington in 1761. He was admitted to the bar there in 1796, served as town clerk during 1795-1801, and was thirteen times a representative in the legislature. In 1801 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, and held the office until 1807, when he was elected to the United States senate, completing the term of Israel Smith, who had been called to the governor's chair by the Jeffersonian party. In 1809 he was re-elected for a full term. He had marked gifts as a political leader, and his influence in the senate was considerable. He had the ear and confidence of Pres. Madison to an extent that few men had, and the disposal of the government patronage in Vermont was largely in his hands. On the expiration of his term he returned to Vermont, and in October, 1815, was elected judge of probate, an office he held until his death. In 1818 he represented Bennington in the legislature, and was prominent in the discussion over the proposed constitutional amendment for the choice of presidential electors by districts. Dartmouth College gave him the degree of A.B. in 1790 and A.M. in 1803. Judge Robinson was married to Mary, daughter of John Fassett, and one of his sons, Jonathan E., became judge of a county court, and another, Henry Robinson, was brigadier-general of militia and clerk of the county and supreme court. He died at Bennington, Nov. 3, 1819.

CLARKE, Daniel Boone, merchant, was born in Washington, D. C., Mar. 3, 1825, son of Walter and Rachael (Boone) Clarke; grandson of William Clarke, who was second lieutenant in the 7th regiment of the Maryland line of regulars, and a descendant in the sixth generation of Robert Clarke, who came to America with Lord Baltimore in 1636; represented the Jesuit fathers in the colonial assemblies, and was surveyor-general of Maryland. Daniel B. Clarke was educated in the private schools of Washington, and at the age of sixteen entered a pharmaceutical establishment. Upon attaining his majority he went into business for himself. In 1859 Mr. Clarke purchased a retail drug business, which he conducted successfully for many years, retiring in 1874. In 1876 he was elected president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Co., the oldest in the city, and in the following year he became president of the National Bank of the Republic. He was treasurer of the Washington National Monument Society, as well as director in the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. of Washington, and in the United States Electric Light Co. He was married in 1847 to Anna M., daughter of William McLean Cripps, and had three daughters: Mary Agnes, wife of Thomas E. Waggaman; Julianna R. and Ellen M., wife of Alexander Porter Morse of Washington. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1895. Portrait opposite page 529.

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